THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

JANUARY, 1952



P. J. McGuire

Centennial Year

1852 - 1952



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1952

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A hundred years ago come July, a baby boy was born to an Irish immigrant couple on New York's east side. Every man who works for a living owes that lad a debt of gratitude, for he was Peter J. McGuire, father of the United Brotherhood, father of Labor Day, and co-founder of the American Federation of Labor. This year the United Brotherhood will celebrate McGuire Centennial Year.

The Time Is Ripe - - - - - - - 7

Steel restrictions are beginning to take a heavy toll in those sections of the nation where there is little or no defense construction going on. In the meantime, steel is being channeled into other fields which are far less important than construction. Unless the government re-examines its whole steel control program the nation may find itself in a bad spot in case all-out war suddenly breaks out.

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This is the story of J. Morgan McClugg, a union-hater from away back. He couldn't see that union people contributed anything. And he went to his grave with his anti-union convictions intact, but a union embalmer prepared him for burial in a union-made casket, and even today a union caretaker sees to it that McClugg's grave is tended to decently.

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Last year the Seabees, construction arm of the Navy, celebrated its tenth anniversary. In that short space of time, the Seabees established themselves as one of the toughest, readiest, most efficient outfits in the armed forces.

★ ★ ★

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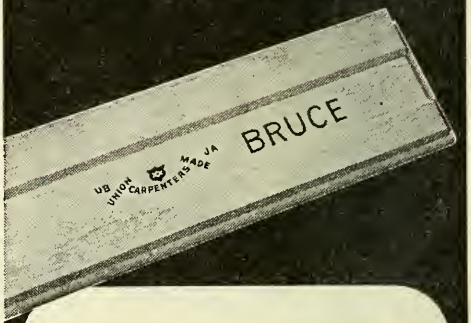
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A MAN TO REMEMBER

★ ★ ★

ON THE LOWER east side of New York, one hundred years ago on July 6th of this year, a baby was born to an Irish immigrant couple named McGuire. No bands played, no flags flew and no special ceremonies attended the birth of the baby, yet today every man who follows a trade or works with his hands for a living owes a debt of gratitude to the baby boy born that day. For that baby boy was Peter J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its first General Secretary; co-founder of the American Federation of Labor; and the father of Labor Day.

Fittingly, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will during the last half of this year celebrate the Peter J. McGuire Centennial Year. Few men in recent history have given more unselfishly and unstintingly of themselves than did Peter J. McGuire. Forced by economic circumstances to start work at the tender age of 11, Pete McGuire nevertheless crammed into a short, fifty-four year lifetime a remarkable record of service to his fellow man.

John J. McGuire and his wife Catherine were poor. Like the millions who migrated to America from Europe in the early 1800's seeking a better life for themselves, they found themselves exploited, overworked and harrassed by a never ending battle to make ends meet. But they also found freedom and hope. Into this atmosphere their son, Peter, was born. From his parents, Peter learned self-respect, courage and pride.

By the time Peter was 11, his father, a passionate foe of slavery, enlisted in the Union Army to translate his feelings into action. There were no allotment checks in those days, so young Peter took on the task of supporting the family. He sold papers, shined shoes, ran errands and swept out shops. But he never stopped studying. At 17 he entered the trade of piano making as an apprentice.

The hard and miserable conditions surrounding the working people of the day distressed him. As he read books and studied current affairs, a solution gradually formed in his mind. That solution was unionism, broad, well organized, militant unionism. To that solution he devoted his entire lifetime.

As the fruit of his labor, he saw the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America organized and established on a firm footing. He saw the American Federation of Labor spread from Coast to coast. And he saw Labor Day, his brain child, become a national institution, even though an untimely death called him at the age of 54.

At the Twenty-sixth General Convention, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in September of 1950, the General Executive Board presented a resolution proposing that the hundredth anniversary of Peter J. McGuire be appropriately commemorated and that a suitable monument be erected to his memory. By unanimous action, that resolution was adopted, as the following excerpt from the official convention proceedings shows:

RESOLUTION No. 1

Submitted by the General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

A MEMORIAL TO P. J. McGUIRE, THE FATHER OF LABOR DAY

Whereas, Peter J. McGuire, the founder of our great organization and its first General Secretary for twenty years was born in New York City, New York, on July 6, 1852 and died in the City of Camden, New Jersey, on February 18, 1906; and

Whereas, he devoted all his life to the Labor Movement and the betterment of the working people and was popularly known as the most vigorous and aggressive defender of the wage earners at all times and on all occasions; and

Whereas, he was one of the most active men in the formation of the Federation of Trades having drafted the Call for the convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 15, 1881, to form a Congress of Trades or a Federation of Trades so as to unify Labor on matters of material interest and concerned and involved and thereby present a solid and united front to its enemies; and

Whereas, on May 8, 1882, he proposed to the newly formed Central Labor Union of New York City; that

> One day in the year be designated as "Labor Day" and be established as a General Holiday for the laboring people; and

Whereas, he reorganized the then dying labor movement—The Federation of Trades—at a specially called meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on December 8, 1886 into what is now known as the American Federation of Labor where he was unanimously elected Secretary by acclamation, although he strenuously objected but without avail. He was unanimously elected Secretary of the American Federation of Labor by acclamation for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, when he steadfastly refused to hold that position any longer as he wanted to give all his time to organizing the Carpenters. He was then elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and in 1890 First Vice-President by acclamation and held that position for ten years, when he retired on account of ill health; and

Whereas, all these activities on his part clearly, definitely, and distinctly show and prove that he did his best to make the working and living conditions of the workers better and more satisfactory and agreeable, to abolish slavery and to make this world better than he found it; and

Whereas, on June 28, 1894, by act of Congress, Labor Day—the first Monday in September each year was made a "Legal Holiday" and thereafter, Peter J. McGuire was known and referred to as the

"Father of Labor Day"

Now therefore be it

Resolved, that as the centennial of his birthday falls on July 6, 1952, celebrations of that great event be held in his honor by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and all its subordinate bodies until the end of the year 1952; and be it further

Resolved, that as a strong sentiment exists among all the unions comprising the American Federation of Labor that a monument or memorial be erected to his memory as the

"Father of Labor Day"

that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America erect such a monument or memorial under the authority and supervision of the General Officers and the General Executive Board, so that his memory and the good he accomplished for American workers may be perpetuated for all time.

WM. L. HUTCHESON
FRANK DUFFY

Adopted by the General Executive Board
September 1, 1950

We, your Committee on Resolutions, wish to compliment and commend the General Executive Board for introducing and sponsoring such a worthy and timely act. We, therefore, heartily concur in this resolution and recommend its adoption.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

THE TIME IS RIPE

★

IN AN editorial entitled "Time To Ask Some Pertinent Questions" the November issue of News and Opinion, a publication of the Building Trades Employers Association of New York, takes up a matter that is of direct concern to all who earn their daily bread in the construction industry. That matter is government controls over construction. Gradually government controls are strangling the construction industry not directly engaged in defense work. New York City particularly is feeling the effect, as very little defense building is going on in that area. The New York builders association thinks the time is ripe for the government to take a serious look at the existing controls on construction.

In view of the fact that defense needs are scheduled to cut even more deeply into the supplies of steel and other critical materials during the next six months, it would appear that a review of the situation is indeed overdue. The construction team of the nation must be kept intact. A real shooting war would place on the shoulders of the construction industry the greatest responsibility of all time. In the event bombs fell in this country, every trained construction man alive would be needed to repair bridges, shore up buildings and keep highways and communications open. If the construction team is broken up through unemployment in the industry now, real tragedy could result at some future date.

While the editorial in News and Opinion deals exclusively with the situation in New York City, it reflects on all parts of the nation where defense building is light. It is herewith reprinted in its entirety:

Time to Ask Some Pertinent Questions

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in its latest release highlights the serious condition of the construction industry in New York City. In its latest bulletin the following facts are cited:

Valuation of all construction started in New York City, by private and public funds, for the first 10 months, 1951, 1950, 1949:

1951	1950	1949
$311,722,000	$375,950,000	$455,486,000

While the above shows a serious retrogression of about $144,000,000, cognizance must be taken that costs have risen since 1949, and in consequence physical construction in 1951 is made less by like degree. Translated into physical volume, construction in New York City is little more than 50 per cent of 1949. When the full impact of the Controlled Materials Plan, now only in its first month, is felt, the volume is bound to dip under the halfway mark. This in contrast to the country as a whole where new construction for the first nine months across the nation has already equalled the entire 1949 total.

So much for the record.

Is it not high time that questions be raised by us and through our legislators as to responsibility for this gross inequity? What sort of planning is this that ruthlessly destroys a great team of labor and management and in fact tampers with the economic strength of our great city? Already, according to responsible labor leaders, half of our construction force and its

related tens of thousands are denied employment in their field and prospects for 1952 are even more grim.

We have frequently heard the master planners assert that this is as intended. Kill employment in commercial centers and construction labor will be forced to migrate to areas where workers are needed for defense construction. One wonders what type of mental process can countenance such acceptance of a totalitarian philosophy locally while urging all-out effort to combat identical trends in distant lands. Can we forget, as they apparently readily can, broken homes and squalid living conditions in new locations? Or forget that those who think this too great a sacrifice will drift, and are drifting, from their trades to other fields? Can we forget lost skills so patiently acquired, and the void in the ranks of our workers when there is a return to normalcy?

And there is another serious problem, which perhaps the planners in DPA have overlooked. What of New York in the days of possible emergency? In Germany, England, all over the globe, wherever the horror of war was visited, who saved whole cities from utter and thorough destruction after bombing? Who but constructors and their trained mechanics repaired utility mains; shored up or, where necessary, demolished buildings; hastily constructed shelters; quenched fire and gas; repaired utilities? Is New York utterly selfish in protesting being stripped of its trained labor force qualified in this work in times like these, and calling attention to the fact that it can find little solace in knowing they are employed, as directed, in Pittsburgh or Alaska? This, then, becomes a problem not only of the industry but of every inhabitant of our great city.

Let us view the problem from another angle. As commercial and related construction in New York City is wiped out, no effort has been made to find substitution. Apparently ours is not a locality considered suitable for industrial expansion. Admonition for decentralization, frequently expressed by people in high places, has taken its toll. Let us look at the amounts of approved certificates of necessity for new and expanded defense facilities. Taking the period of approximately two months, June 22, 1951, to August 18, 1951, as being the most representative when the program was well under way and ended temporarily with the imposition of the so-called 60-day moratorium on August 18, we find the following: Whereas in the nation $1,824,235,000 was approved, New York shared in this tremendous potential expenditure only to the extent of $6,550,000, of which $4,640,000 was not primarily building construction in that it represented a butane plant. Surely this is carrying theory to ridiculous proportion. Surely in times like this greater utilization could be found for our great reserve of manpower, transportation, accessibility to deep water and the general know-how of our peoples.

View it from another angle. What is the miracle that is New York? Is it its towering skyscrapers, its miles of docks, its canyons and broad highways? These are only the facade. Beneath and through it all is the fact that here lies the center of finance and business management. Here is a reservoir of the managerial skills and specialized knowledge which direct virtually all our economy. Here are the headquarters of most of our great corporations, the administrative offices of countless more, and acknowledge it or not, here is the heart of our country's economy.

Anyone who has viewed the shrinkage of planning as reflected in our

architects' offices knows these basic factors are being deliberately stifled by fear of governmental activities. Little thought apparently has been given to the necessity of providing facilities for expansion of business management to go hand in hand with expanded production. Where but here shall plans be made, finances arranged, production plotted, shipping and deliveries directed? Surely expansion is as necessary in this phase of our economy as in any other segment.

And what is the solution? Challenging, but far from the impossible. Let those who guide our destiny recognize that a "guns or butter" program cannot be applied without flexibility. New York freely offers its sacrifice to the defense effort, but let it be recognized that any across-the-board prohibition of commercial or related building, of meager allocations for institutions, multi-dwelling units, stores and service establishments will result in, not a proportionate sacrifice, but destruction of New York's construction industry, and pose a serious threat to the economic stability of this great city and its strategic potential to the defense effort.

Steel Restrictions Jeopardizing Education

Hope for more steel for school construction has been hanging in the balance as educators await a decision on their request to the Defense Administration for larger allocations of steel in the first quarter of 1952.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, about 40,000 school-building units were built annually, a rate inadequate even to replace obsolete buildings and to reduce a twenty year backlog. For these purposes alone, a minimum of 48,000 new classrooms are needed each year for the next six years. Construction for one million students would not even be sufficient for the 1.6 million new pupils entering in 1952-53.

The Executive Committee of the National Education Association in a recent statement termed the allocation policies of the DPA "extremely short-sighted. . . . Instead of more generous allocations of steel by the production authorities, quarter by quarter, the supply of steel for school construction is being drastically curtailed. The policy of the production authorities, not only inferred from the limitations imposed upon school construction, but also from direct statements of some of their officials, is to class school buildings as non-essential.

". . . Less than three-fourths of one per cent of the amount of steel being produced at the present rate would be required to carry forward the badly needed program of housing our children. We cannot believe that so small a percentage would handicap the immediate military effort."

The DPA has announced that the education allotment of steel for the first quarter of 1952 will be 96,000 tons. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education, told the special sub-committee that most of the 96,000 tons would be used by school projects already under construction. He said that "comparatively few new projects can be given the green light, and the majority of those already deferred in previous quarters would have to be deferred once again."

The adjustments of educational programs as well as provisions for adequate school housing awaits action of the DPA.

PLANE GOSSIP

A BIT OF CONFUSION

As this was being written, negotiators were still trying to thrash out a cease-fire to end the war in Korea which was not a war, but in which men were shooting at each other just exactly as if it were a war. And in the meantime the nation was preparing to help arm nations with which we are still officially at war to help fight nations which are still officially our allies. About the only thing we can get out of the existing confusion is that it reminds us of an old story.

A young man fell into a coma which lasted for several days. After he wakened he was discussing his experience with a group of friends.

"Oh, yes," replied the young man to a query, "I knew all the time what was going on. And I also knew I wasn't dead because my feet were cold and I was hungry.

"I see," said one of his friends. "But how did that make you realize you were not dead?

"Well," answered the young man, "I knew that if I were in Heaven I wouldn't be hungry, and I knew that if I were elsewhere my feet wouldn't be cold."



"What we need is less yap-yap-yap from the employers, and more yap-yap-yap spelled backwards!"

SEX IN THE SKY

In Washington, D. C., labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board declared they had heard everything after attorneys for a national airline told them that the company wanted to give its hostesses an increase in pay to keep them from joining a union.

The company wasn't opposed to unions as such, the attorneys were careful to point out, but they feared if the girls became unionized they might ask for seniority rights as part of their contract. And seniority rights would give the girls the right to choose the more desirable runs.

This, explained the lawyers, was undesirable from the company's viewpoint because it would tend to injure business.

"Any plan would damage the business of our airline, they said, "because it is necessary to assign hostesses to choice runs not on the basis of seniority but rather on a basis of chest development."

★ ★ ★

IT'S HARD TO WIN

Scandals in high spots in Washington continue to grow. Each week sees another bureaucrat or two on the witness stand trying to explain away smelly deals of one kind or another. In fact some of the men who have replaced the first bureaucrats tossed out on the seats of their pants are getting in trouble themselves. And this puts us in about the same position as the hotel owner in an old story about pre-war Italy.

Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, an American newspaper correspondent in Rome complained to the manager of his hotel that the waiter who hovered over his table whenever he interviewed important Italian personages was, without a doubt, a spy.

"But what can I do," the manager protested?

"Well," replied the correspondent, "for one thing you can fire him."

"I know! I know!" wailed the proprietor, "but how do I know whether the next spy will be such a good waiter?"

★ ★ ★

THAT MAN IS HERE AGAIN

"There would be less trouble in the world," said Joe Paup in his annual New Year's message, "if trouble didn't always start out by being fun."

RESPONSIBLE

And while we are on the subject of honesty in Washington, it might not be amiss to tell the one about the waiter in a well-known Washington eatery.

Having dined, some politicians planned to discuss the future plans of their party. When the last dishes had been cleared away, they noticed that the waiter still kept hanging around.

"Will you please leave?" the host asked. "We have some secret matters to talk over."

"I'm sorry, but I can't," replied the waiter courtesously.

"Look here," thundered the host, "leave the room at once."

"The waiter drew himself up to his full height and met the cold eye of the host whose speeches on Capitol Hill had withered some of the leading politicians in the nation.

"Excuse me, sir, but I have to stay. The management holds me responsible for the silverware."

★ ★ ★

NOTHING BUT IMPROVEMENT

Last month Russian delegates once more hinted that Russia may pull out of UN unless the western members knuckle under more readily to demands made by the Kremlin. As far as our own reaction to the often-made Russian threat to withdraw from UN is concerned we can best express it by telling one about Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith, long time neighbors.

Although they were neighbors, they could not agree very much. Mrs. Jones was haughty, overbearing and uncooperative. Finally the Jonses decided to move. As the van loaded with furniture was pulling out, Mrs. Jones could not resist the temptation to throw one more barb at Mrs. Smith.

"We'll be living in a much better neighborhood when we get moved," she yelled at her neighbor.

"So will we! So will we!" yelled back Mrs. Smith.

★ ★ ★

TOUCHING TRIBUTE

Came the day of their 25th wedding anniversary and the man of the house started out to do his work in the fields as usual.

"John," his wife called. "Don't you know what day this is?"

"Yes, indeed I do," said John smoothly.

"Well, how are we going to celebrate it?" persisted his wife.

"Sure and I don't know, Maggie," said John, scratching his head in puzzlement. "How about two minutes of silence?"

PASTORS' UNION NEXT?

A lot of working people have heard the sentence "The only way we can solve our problems is through unionization." However, a different group of Americans heard it last month.

The man who uttered them was Rev. Howard P. Weatherbee, director of public relations at the New England Baptist Hospital. The group he was talking to was a convention of Protestant ministers. He declared the average pay of all workers in the nation was $3,024 last year, whereas, the average pay of the religious worker was $2,276. That was a problem he thought a union could cure.

Maybe the pastors are beginning to feel that even though they know full well the Lord will provide, it would not do any harm to have a good, militant union on His side.

★ ★ ★

MEASURE OF RELIEF

While visiting in a small town which had its full share of divorced people, a prominent clergyman met a charming young lady who introduced him to her mother. The mother had recently married for the second time, and immediately after the introduction she said:

"You noticed that my name is not the same as my daughter's name, but please don't take me for a divorcee. Thank goodness, my first husband died."



"The union committee to see you, J. B., but I don't think you'll cow them with that bull!"

The Sad Case of McClugg

★ ★ ★

J. MORGAN McCLUGG is an imaginary character. As they say in the movies, any resemblance between him and any person, living or dead, is purely coincidental. However, it is not hard to meet fellows like McClugg. In fact it is pretty hard to avoid them, as they are always spouting off. In restaurants, bars, streetcars or trains you can meet dozens of them any day in the week. For, you see, McClugg is a first class, dyed-in-the-wool, plain and fancy union-hater. He never belonged to a union, he never dealt with one, he never read a union magazine, he never even had a conversation with a union man. But he knows all about them just the same. Didn't he read Pegler and Lawrence every day? Besides that, he thoroughly digests every letter sent out by the Committee for Constitutional Government and similar unbiased organizations.

So you can see McClugg is an authority on unions, a genuine, 19 carat authority. He can tell you unions are communistic, fascistic, socialistic, anarchistic, and a dozen other kinds of "tic", including fantastic. With that introduction, we want you to meet Mr. McClugg.

"I hate Unions. I hate 'em!" cried J. Morgan McClugg as he opened his eyes one Monday morning. "They're stirring up trouble, trying to organize my happy family of employes again. Congress should abolish the AFL!"

His wife yawned sleepily. "Remember what the doctor said about your blood pressure, dear."

"I don't care what he said!" McClugg growled. "Labor is trying to wreck the country!" He sat up, pushed back the AFL laundered sheets, lifted his weight off his AFL-made mattress, slipped his feet into AFL-made slippers and stalked across an AFL-made carpet to his AFL-made bureau.

McClugg slipped on his AFL-made glasses and tugged at the lapels of his AFL-made pajamas. "Unions are destroying—"

"Don't try to talk without your teeth, you oaf," said Mrs. McClugg as she rolled over on her AFL-made bed.

Embarrassed, McClugg fled down the hall of his AFL-built house, switched on the AFL-wired light and walked across the AFL-laid linoleum to the AFL-plumbed sink. He put in his AFL-made teeth after scrubbing them with AFL-made powder and brush, and began to shave with his AFL-built razor.

As he shaved, McClugg whistled a tune composed by an AFL musician and thought beautiful thoughts about a certain AFL actress he'd seen last night in a movie shown by an AFL projectionist in an AFL theater.

Before leaving the bathroom, McClugg used some AFL-made paper hanging from a small roll on the wall.

McClugg began to think about the unions again as he put on his underwear, shoes, socks, shirt, suit and tie —all of which bore AFL labels, He was in a foul humor as he began to

eat the food his wife had ordered from an AFL clerk.

"What good are unions?" he bellowed as he gulped down his AFL-packed sausages. Spreading AFL-made butter and jam on his AFL-baked bread he paused holding aloft his AFL-made knife.

"I hate 'em!" Down crashed McClugg's fist on the AFL-printed morning newspaper. His eight-year-old daughter spilled AFL-delivered milk on her AFL-made dress, which had to be sent to an AFL dry cleaner.

When the little girl's tears were dried, she was sent off to her AFL teachers at school. And McClugg read a news item about AFL fire fighters and AFL nurses who had saved the life of a child trapped in a burning house.

Reaching his office, McClugg said good-bye to the AFL bus driver and greeted Officer Tom Sullivan (Police local 456, AFL). He rode up in an AFL-made elevator with Miss Finch (Building Service Employes 49) and greeted his secretary, Miss Lewis (Office Employes 11).

He perused the morning mail delivered by Joe Robinson (Letter Carriers 82), reading first the telegrams (Telegraphers 93) and air mail letters flown by AFL pilots. Then he began to dictate anti-union letters to Miss Lewis, who bit her lip and said nothing.

McClugg lunched with his labor relations advisor. An AFL bartender served AFL-made whiskey in AFL-made glasses. He grew tense and excited as an AFL waitress served his AFL-cooked lunch.

"I'll never have any truck with unions!" cried McClugg as he took a large mouthful of AFL-packed fish. "I'll never—"

Alas! McClugg should have heeded his doctor's warning. His heart could not stand the strain of his hatred, and he died before an AFL ambulance driver could rush him to the union-shop hospital.

But this has a happy ending. For one thing, an AFL agent had sold McClugg enough insurance to take good care of his family.

And McClugg had a beautiful funeral. The AFL organist played soft music and AFL drivers brought flowers from AFL florists. They buried McClugg in an AFL-made casket and put an AFL-made headstone over his grave. And AFL caretakers will keep the spot trimmed and green forever.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION MEETS

The 18th National Conference on Labor Legislation, held in Washington recently, recommended emergency Federal unemployment compensation benefits to workers unemployed as a result of civilian production curtailment.

The conference also recommended strengthening of State unemployment compensation laws and adopted resolutions requesting the U. S. Labor Department to prepare a model State safety and health code; commending the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and endorsing its recommendations; reaffirming the principle of educational opportunities for children, as embodied in the January 1950 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act; and urging State participation in International Labor Organization affairs.

Some 200 State labor commissioners and representatives of organized labor appointed by their governors at the invitation of the Secretary of Labor were present at the conference.

The delegates heard a message from President Truman and an address by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. Other speakers included Robert S. Goodwin, Executive Director of the Defense Manpower Administration; Mrs. Mary Norton, Womanpower Consultant; Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and Labor Commissioner James Lee Case of Tennessee.

HELP TAP THE SCRAP

A shortage of scrap metal is seriously threatening adequate steel production. Steel cannot be made without a good percentage of scrap. Without sufficient steel, the whole defense program stands in jeopardy. So does the anti-inflation campaign. Steel prices set the pace for many other prices. The scarcer that steel gets, the higher the price goes. This in turn drives up many other prices.

In order to assist in stepping up the flow of heavy iron and steel scrap, the government, through the National Production Authority, is conducting a special program to discover and recover the dormant, heavy industrial scrap metals to be found in business, commercial, and industrial plants.

Salvage programs are set up in whole industries, individual factories, public utilities and among the agencies of the Federal Government. Industries such as the railroads, steel, and petroleum, have set up industry salvage committees. In-plant scrap committees have been established by firms participating in the program and, on a geographical basis, scrap mobilization committees have been organized in the industrial communities.

It is in this connection that the cooperation of local union members can be so helpful.

The cooperation of local union members with any request for their individual assistance from community scrap mobilization committees and from in-plant salvage committees in the firms where they are employed is of the greatest importance.

Seabees 10 Years Old

★ ★

THE NAVY'S Seabees celebrated their tenth birthday on December 28 by high speed construction at more than 30 overseas naval bases and stations from the Arctic to the Tropics.

The occasion is of particular interest to skilled workers in the construction trades from which the Navy drew a large part of the World War II Seabees. Thousands of men now working on American construction jobs are Seabee veterans.

Rear Admiral Joseph F. Jelley, CEC, USN, Chief of Navy Civil Engineers, said that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can share the Navy's pride in the builder-fighter force because they "have contributed in an exemplary manner to the remarkable success of this organization."

The Seabees, who in a period of only ten years have recorded an amazing history of achievement, are still a symbol of the support given to the armed forces by organized labor.

Admiral Jelley said of the quarter of a million workers who served as Seabees in World War II: "Thanks to the fact that they (Naval Construction Battalions) were composed of highy skilled volunteers, they did a spectacular job. They taught the Navy a lot more about construction than the Navy taught them".

Not only has organized labor continued to support the Seabee program in the postwar period, but the Navy is depending heavily on the building trades to provide on-the-job training in construction skills that are essential in the Seabees.

When the Korean conflict started, the regular Seabee Force numbered fewer than 4,000 men. Nevertheless, they carried out a difficult assignment in the surprise landing of troops and equipment under enemey fire at Inchon. Other Seabees are on the job in Korea today.

At home, they have gained muscle during the past year, and according to Admiral Jelley, "are now able to handle any job likely to be assigned to them".

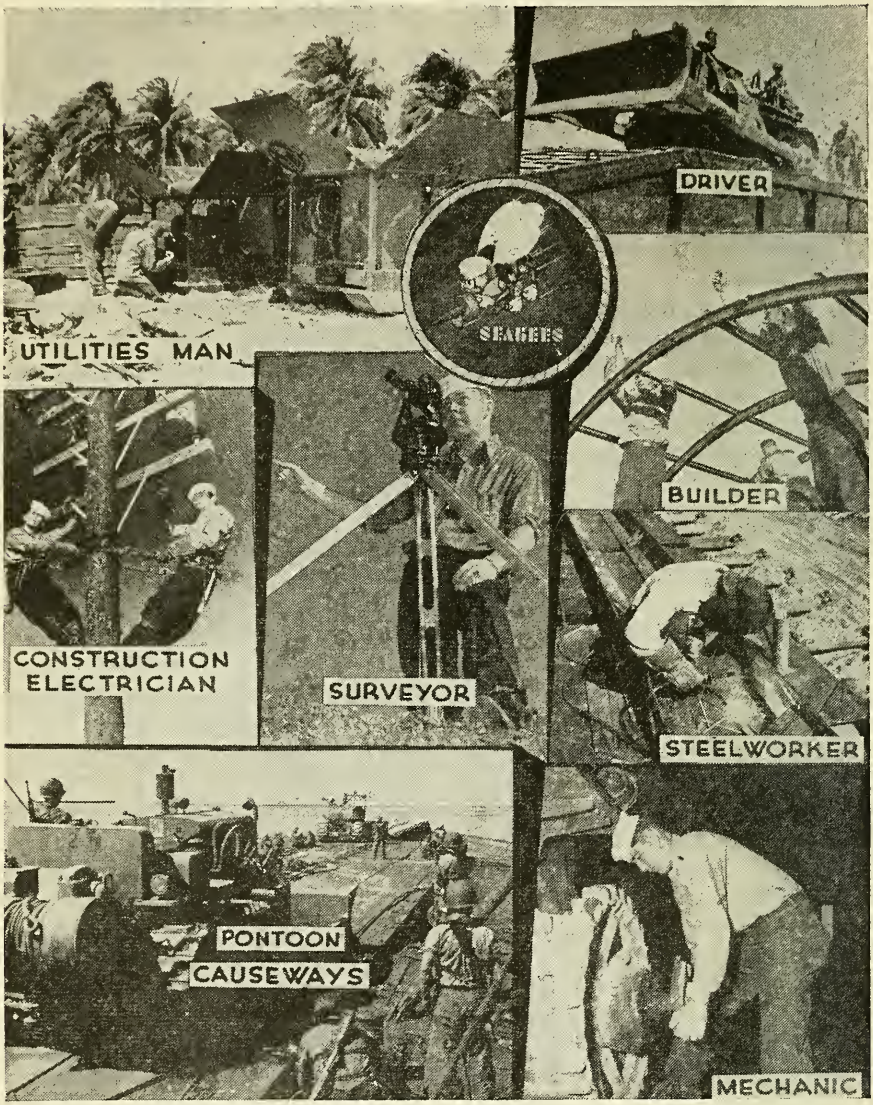
The Seabees were made a permanent part of the Navy in 1946, and when a Seabee Reserve was organized shortly thereafter, it received the support of organized labor, including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It was this Reserve force that has enabled the Seabees to expand to meet today's defense assignments.

The Reserve is divided into three divisions: Organized Reserve, Volunteer Reserve, and Standby Reserve. The Organized Reserve receives 24 drills with pay a year and two weeks' active duty training annually. Volunteer Reservists meet once or twice a month, without pay, for lectures and technical discussions. No drills are required of the Standby Reserve, but its members compose a pool available for service in case of emergency. The primary need today is for older skilled men.

The Navy has established seven distinctive group ratings for Seabees. These ratings, descriptive of the job to be performed, replace the numerous World War II shipboard ratings.

The rating given a skilled worker coming into the Seabees—and also his pay—is based on his training and experience in his trade. An experienced construction foreman, for example, could expect a Chief Petty Officer's rating. Provision is made for advancement to Warrant Officer grade.

The seven group designations are: Builder; Driver; Utilities Man; Surveyor; Mechanic; Electrician; and Steelworker.



This layout of typical Seabee pictures show the seven Group VIII or Navy construction ratings which cover more than 60 civilian trades.

Operating pontoon causeways as shown in the lower left is an important function of the Seabees during the early phases of an operation as a Navy advanced base.

Seabees must be ready at all times to lay down their construction tools and defend themselves against invaders.

Carpenters and Joiners come within the Builder Group.

Builders construct and maintain all types of wood and concrete structures.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER
RAPID-FIRE TEST

Time allowed: 30 minutes

This test is designed mainly as a brisk workout for those ambitious readers who intend to sit for some future written exam in Carpentry. To make it more interesting each answer is a word of six letters, no more, no less. We gratuitously supply the answer to Question No. 1, just to give you the idea, and to send you off to a flying start. The complete answer list is on page 33. Twice the total correct answers is your percentage. Go for 78.

1.	An implement used to drive in nails (and alas! very often screws)_____	HAMMER
2.	A wire-twisting, wire-cutting tool. _____	_____
3.	The projection of a stair tread over the riser. _____	_____
4.	A row of shingles. _____	_____
5.	The name given to the lowest rail of a door. _____	_____
6.	A large-scale drawing giving clearer construction information. _____	_____
7.	To bend over the protruding point of a nail. _____	_____
8.	A step wider at one end than at the other. _____	_____
9.	A double-pointed bent nail. _____	_____
10.	The space between the teeth of a saw. _____	_____
11.	A very heavy two-faced hammer. _____	_____
12.	A type of plane used to surface the bottom of dados or housings. _____	_____
13.	A slight upward bend in a timber, arch or surface. _____	_____
14.	The smaller arm of a steel square. _____	_____
15.	A type of window projecting from a sloping roof. _____	_____
16.	A securing strip fastened across two or more boards. _____	_____
17.	A small cross-handled, screw-tipped boring tool. _____	_____
18.	A vertical board on a roof cornice, often nailed to the rafter ends. ___	_____
19.	A broad-headed wooden hammer. _____	_____
20.	A tool for enlarging or tapering a hole. _____	_____
21.	An area of 100 square feet. _____	_____
22.	A very thin outside layer of wood. _____	_____
23.	A block sometimes used at the bottom of a door casing. _____	_____
24.	The principal supporting beam in a floor structure. _____	_____
25.	A penetrating beam in an under-pinned wall, supported by shores. __	_____
26.	To fit a board to an uneven or unparallel surface. _____	_____
27.	A small wooden door-fastening, turning on a central screw or nail. ___	_____
28.	The under side of a beam, arch or open stairway. _____	_____
29.	A roof timber extending from the plate to the ridge. _____	_____
30.	A supporting crosspiece over a door or window brick opening. _____	_____
31.	A style of architecture featuring pointed arches. _____	_____
32.	Another name for a threshold. _____	_____
33.	A square, two-faced recess on the edge of a board. _____	_____
34.	A cross timber framed between trimmers. _____	_____
35.	A board let into the studs, which carries the second floor joists. _____	_____
36.	A small, thin slip tongue, used to strengthen a butt joint. _____	_____
37.	A board used as a guide for laying sidewalks, curbs, etc. _____	_____
38.	A frame of sloping boards or slats, used for ventilation. _____	_____
39.	A tooth-like block, often part of an elaborate cornice. _____	_____
40.	A system of fitting moldings by cutting out the molding's profile. ___	_____
41.	A strong, well-supported timber used in a bricklayer's scaffold. _____	_____
42.	A dark, native American hardwood used for fine interior finish. _____	_____
43.	The stub part of a reduced tenon which fits into the stile groove. ___	_____
44.	A metal disk with a single perforation. _____	_____
45.	That part of a door opening between the frame and the outer wall. __	_____
46.	The front, or chief face of a building. _____	_____
47.	A vertical supporting member in reinforced concrete construction. ___	_____
48.	Another name for a strike plate, or strike. _____	_____
49.	To bend, warp or curl, as a board, floor or other surface. _____	_____
50.	One skilled in the making or erection of finish woodwork. _____	_____

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, 1952, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

802 Windsor, Ont., Can.
793 Fort Dodge, Iowa
2683 Princeton, B. C., Can.
2686 Little Valley, Calif.
2688 Arcata, Calif.
727 Hialeah, Fla.
2702 Luna, N. M.
645 La Porte, Ind.
681 Oakville, Ont., Can.
2703 Brookings, Ore.
2711 Moyie Springs, Ida.
687 Rochester, N. Y.
2723 Westfir, Ore.
2729 Tucson, Ariz.
2733 Tucson, Ariz.
2734 Miley, So. Car.
688 Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
2736 Tucson, Ariz.
617 Alexandria, Minn.
2737 St. Catherines, Ont., Can.
537 Aiken, So. Car.
589 Aiken, So. Car.
2438 Aberdeen, S. D.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

San Francisco, California
September 14, 1951

The General Executive Board met in session on the above date, at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California. M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President, presided.

The attention of the General Executive Board was called to the Union Industries Show which was held at Soldiers Field, Chicago, Illinois, May 17th to 26th, 1951 in which the Brotherhood (in conjunction with the Chicago District Council) participated. It has proved itself as one of the outstanding exhibits, and it was the opinion of the Board that we should continue our activities in this respect.

A protest of applicants who were denied a charter for a Local Union at Fontana, California was given due consideration by the Board, and the action in denying the charter was concurred in.

Appeal of Local Union 1763, Riverton, Wyoming from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Robert W. Helt for the reason that he was less than one year a member at the time of death, was considered and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Portland-Coast-Columbia District Council from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late William Parker, of Local Union 2878, Portland, Oregon, was considered, and upon motion, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

The committee of the General Executive Board appointed April 11, 1951 to investigate the complaints received concerning the affairs of several Local Unions in the Province of Ontario, Canada, gave a verbal detailed report regarding this situation.

Appeal of Local Union 2667, Bellingham, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Roy Stokes was considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1044, Charleroi, Pennsylvania from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for disability of Joseph Mattingly was considered and a motion prevailed that the claim be referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Communication from Kansas City, Missouri, District Council with reference to their organizing activities as well as to certain legal service expenditures which involved their Council was considered. The Board members expressed their opinions and it was unanimously decided that the matter be left in the hands of the General Officers.

The General Executive Board ruled on September 18, 1946 that the Financial Officers of all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils must be bonded and maximum bond shall not exceed $5,000.00 on each officer or a minimum of $500.00 on each officer bonded as per circulars issued of previous dates. The premium on the bonds covering the Financial Officers is due as of July 1st for the fiscal year. According to records at the General Office the premium has not been paid in several instances. After some discussion it was decided that our bonding department submit at the next Board meeting their complete findings.

Communication from the American Federation of Physically Handicapped, Inc. requesting a financial contribution was brought to the attention of the Board and it was decided that $5,000.00 be donated.

Appeal of Local Union 1693, Chicago, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of the late Robert M. Mitchell for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1040, Eureka, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Orville Anderson for the reason that he was three months in arrears at the time of death, was considered and upon motion the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1749, Anniston, Alabama, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Emmett C. Hollings-

worth, was considered and upon motion was referred to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

The Board recessed on September 22, 1951 to meet at the call of the chairman.

* * * *

December 3, 1951

The General Executive Board reconvened the recessed meeting at Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana on December 3, 1951.

Roland Adams, Board member of the Fourth District absent on account of illness.

The General President reported up to the present time in detail on matters affecting our Organization. The subject matters as reported were carefully considered.

Renewal of bond of General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, in the sum of $20,000.00 for one year expiring August 23, 1952, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of public liability insurance on Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana and on Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1952 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of public liability insurance at 517-19 and 523-25 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1952 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of public liability insurance on passenger elevator, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana and freight elevator, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1952 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmen's compensation insurance for States of Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin and Alaska, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1952 was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of employers liability insurance (workmen's compensation) for States of Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington and for Dominion of Canada, amount statutory, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1952 was referred to our Legal Department.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, California, in September 1951, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1951 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Seventieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, California, in September, 1951, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1951 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Communication from Local Union 2164, San Francisco, California, regarding Japanese applicants for membership was read and it was decided that the matter be referred to the General President to follow past practices in such instances.

* * * *

To the General Executive Board,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

December 4, 1951

Having served our Brotherhood for many years I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to step aside; therefore I herewith submit my resignation as General President of our Brotherhood. In doing so I want to say with all frankness and candor that among the many thousand members we have I do not know of any group that could be selected that would be better qualified from experience and

knowledge of the working of our organization than those of you who constitute the General Officers and General Executive Board Members, and I want to express to you, and through you to the members of the Brotherhood my deep and sincere appreciation for the help, support and assistance that you and they gave me during my years of service.

Sincerely and fraternally,

/s/ WM. L. HUTCHESON
General President

Board Member Roberts:
I reluctantly make a motion that the resignation as submitted be accepted.

Board Member Johnson: I reluctantly second the motion.

Members of the General Executive Board expressed their opinion of sincere regret in accepting the resignation of a leader whose courage, wisdom and foresight have contributed so much to the phenomenal progress of the United Brotherhood, but after discussion it was decided to comply with the personally expressed desire of the General President to resign, and upon the question being put by Acting Chairman, M. A. Hutcheson, his resignation was unanimously concurred in, effective as of January 1, 1952.

* * * *

First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson reported regarding proposed changes in "Plan for National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes."

Moved that we adhere to our former policy and not recognize decisions rendered by local Building Trades Councils, other than what has been established and recognized heretofore. Unanimously carried.

In accordance with previous action of the General Executive Board in securing Certified Public Accountant service, the General Secretary informed the Board that a contract had been entered into with Robert H. Clark, Certified Public Accountant, Indianapolis, Indiana, for quarterly audit of our books and accounts commencing with the three month period ended March 31, 1951.

Communications from Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, California, Local Union 933, Hermiston, Oregon and Local Union 1865, Minneapolis, Minnesota regarding returning Korean war veterans being admitted to membership without the payment of initiation fee were received. After discussion it was moved that they be notified that the General Executive Board does not feel that now is the time to grant any such request, and that they be required to pay the initiation fee as provided for in the General Constitution. Carried unanimously.

Communication from Boston District Council, Boston, Massachusetts, in reference to increasing amount of payment of our present pension was discussed. The Board decided that the Council be notified that the pension is being disbursed according to the Constitution, and the amount being paid was reaffirmed by referendum of the members after our Twenty-sixth General Convention.

Communication from Labor League for Political Education was called to the attention of the Board and after discussion it was moved that they be notified that the Board cannot see its way clear to conform with the request made because the General Constitution prohibits sending out and giving a list of members, and also because of the action taken at our last General Convention. Furthermore the Board is not in favor of participating and will have nothing to do with carrying out the proposal of a voluntary contribution. Unanimously carried.

Appeal of Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Carpenters' District Council, Providence, Rhode Island, from the decision of the General President in the case of Anatole Levesque was considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Communication from Pacific Coast Committee of Marine Carpenters of the States of Washington, Oregon and California, requesting financial reimbursement as indicated, in connection with expense incurred with their Pacific Coast Representation case before the National Labor Relations Board was received. A motion prevailed that their request be granted.

Communication from Ontario Provincial Council, Ontario, Canada, as well as resolutions adopted at their 39th Annual Convention, requesting some assistance in organizing activities in that area was received. After some discussion the Board decided that the request be given consideration by the General President in relation to organization of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

Communication from Cloverland District Council, Marquette, Michigan in form of resolution requesting further servicing of their Local Unions through the General Office was discussed. Upon motion their request was denied.

The following request was received from Local Union 98, Spokane, Washington, which was read to the Board:

> "At the meeting of the Executive Committee for Carpenters Local Union No. 98, held October 17, 1951, it was moved and seconded and carried that the Executive Committee petition the General Office to have a sub-committee of the General Executive Board to come to Spokane and investigate the conditions of Local No. 98."

Moved that the request be complied with. Carried.

A Committee was appointed consisting of the following:

John R. Stevenson
A. Muir
R. E. Roberts
Harry Schwarzer

* * * *

At the September, 1950 meeting of the General Executive Board during the 26th General Convention of the Brotherhood, First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, gave a report covering the property (consisting of real estate and cash) of former Local Union 634.

The Board, after considering the matter, decided that because of technicalities involved with respect to the real property, that the matter of distribution of all the assets be left in the hands of the General Officers.

First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson reported to the Board that a meeting had been held in Los Angeles on September 28, 1951, with the officers of the Los Angeles District Council and the officers of Local Union 929. During the meeting a deed for the Union hall of former Local Union 634 (and all of the office furniture and fixtures) was delivered to the officers of Local Union 929. Subsequently, the balance of the assets of former Local Union 634 in the sum of $50,000.00 was delivered to the Los Angeles District Council to be used for the benefit of all members of the Brotherhood in the Los Angeles area, by placing same in building fund.

* * * *

Local Union 33, Boston, Massachusetts proposed change in General Constitution, proposing to increase per capita tax as well as increase in pension payments.

Moved that the Local Union be advised that their proposition does not have the approval of the Board by reason of the fact that the matter was submitted to referendum vote within the past year. Unanimously carried.

* * * *

Appeal of Local Union 1533, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Jean Casavant, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1240, Oroville, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Lloyd D. Axtell, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 242, Chicago, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Frank Bauer, for the reason he was not in benefit

standing at the time of death, was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 134, Montreal, Que., Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Hubert Desjardins for funeral donations and which claim was not filed within six months from the date of death per Section 53, Paragraph B, was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 628, Pahokee, Florida, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Sam L. Humphries for funeral donations for reasons he was not in benefit standing and further suspended himself per Section 45, Paragraph B, of our Laws was considered. Upon motion decision of General Treasurer was sustained.

Communication from Local Union 2586, Anacortes, Washington, concerning membership credit of their members prior to their affiliation with the United Brotherhood when the American Federation of Labor turned over to the Brotherhood the various groups of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Shingle Weavers, etc., and they were accepted as Non-beneficial members was discussed. In checking the records the Board finds that there was no arrangement or understanding as to credit to be allowed for former membership in the American Federation of Labor, and therefore decided that previous membership could not be credited.

A Sub-committee of the Board was appointed by the Chairman to make a surveillance of records of the Brotherhood in connection with the quarterly audit of books and accounts. The Committee reported that they found the audits coincided and were in good order.

At the September, 1951 meeting the Board directed our Bonding Department to submit their findings on bonding of financial officers of Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood.

In furtherance thereto the Board was informed as to the survey made by our Bonding Department.

The Chairman of the Board declared that the position of the General Executive Board could only be to reaffirm their previous action—i.e. all financial officers of Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils must comply with the Laws of the Brotherhood.

Communication from the free Trade Union Committee soliciting a financial contribution was read and discussed after which it was decided that the Committee be informed that since per Capita tax was increased at the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, this should give the A. F. of L. sufficient funds to carry on the activities of the Committee. Therefore, a motion prevailed that no additional contributions be made.

Another communication was received from the same Committee requesting a generous financial contribution in connection with their activities. In view of previous action the communication was filed.

The Board was informed that the work on the P. J. McGuire Memorial Monument at Arlington Cemetery, Camden, New Jersey is progressing in accordance with schedule.

The General Executive Board met as Board of Trustees.

A Committee of the Board was selected to go to the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, to check securities of the Brotherhood. The Committee consisted of

O. Wm. Blaier
Harry Schwarzer
Andrew V. Cooper

Upon submitting their report it was moved, and carried unanimously that the report of the committee be accepted as submitted.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned on December 10, 1951 to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Secretary

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

A Word To The Wise

As the Congressional probers dig deeper into the tax mess in Washington, the smell gets stronger and stronger. Naturally, working people, like all other citizens who pay taxes, have been interested, for everyone knows that the more taxes the chisellers evade, the more taxes everyone else has to pay to keep the government and the defense program operating.

However, a report released by the Internal Revenue Department late last month brought the whole sordid business much closer to home. The report revealed that unscrupulous or inefficient employers have failed to turn over to Uncle Sam more than a hundred million dollars which they collected from their employes in the form of Income Tax deductions and Social Security deductions. In some cases the employers went broke before they turned over to the Treasury Department the tax money they withheld from their workers. In other cases, the employers simply kept the money for themselves and used it for their own purposes. In either case, the workers may find themselves victimized.

Will Uncle Sam come back at the workers and try to collect from them the tax money which the employer withheld but failed to turn over to the government? Will they be robbed of Social Security benefits because the money they contributed and the money the employer was supposed to contribute never reached Washington? These are questions that only time can tell. If the workers can prove that the employer collected the money from them, it is doubtful if Uncle Sam will hold them liable in any way. However, it may be difficult for many workers to prove their cases because they do not keep adequate records of their earnings and the deductions which the employer made from their earnings.

The best advise to workers, according to the Internal Revenue Department, is to keep a running record of all earnings and all deductions—and especially to keep a copy of "withholding tax receipts". Each year, usually right after the first of the year, the employer is required to hand the employe a receipt showing the amount of money earned during the year and the amount of money withheld for Income Taxes and Social Security Taxes. These receipts are documentary proof of how much the worker earned and how much was taken out for various taxes. If he has these in his possession, he can soon convince a tax collector that he fulfilled his obligations regardless of what the employer may or may not have done with the money. Unfortunately, many workers have not been very careful about keeping these important records.

From now on, every worker should be very careful to keep records up to date, together with a file of all receipts handed out by the employer. This is especially true for the men in the building trades who may work for several employers during the course of a single year.

Failure to keep accurate personal records of Social Security payments may have particularly serious results for the worker at some future date. According to the Social Security Department, this is what can easily happen.

A man works for an employer for a considerable length of time. All during his term of employment, the employer withholds Social Security Taxes. However, he fails to report these taxes or to hand them over to Uncle Sam. Years go by. Eventually the worker becomes old enough to retire. He applies for his Social Security Pension and then finds to his disgust that his pension is far smaller than he understands it should be. He complains, and as a result an investigation is made. It is found that all during the time he worked for the above mentioned employer, no payments were credited to his account.

The Social Security Pension a retired worker receives is based on the amount of his average monthly earnings. Naturally, if the government records show that he earned nothing and contributed nothing to his account during the time he was working for this employer, his pension takes a serious jolt. Unless he can prove otherwise with documentary evidence, the Social Security Department can do nothing except assume that the worker received no pay and made no contributions during the period in question.

In the light of these facts, it is important that every worker keep proper records of his earnings and the deductions made from his earnings, especially in the building trades where he may work for a number of different employers in a single year. After all, over a hundred million dollars of money that has been withheld from employes failed to find its way to Washington. Some of our members may already find themselves stuck because they did not keep adequate records. From now on it will be smart for each of us to do a little personal bookeeping every week.

Not All Wage Increases Are Inflationary

Economists predict that the cost of living will increase by about two per cent in the next couple of months. For once, economists are on safe ground. There is little doubt but that the cost of living will go up during the next few months. The business-dominated Congress saw to that when it passed the price and wage control bill. Actually, we will be lucky if the cost of living increase is held to two per cent in the first quarter of this year.

It is the same old merry-go-round which made life miserable for most workers during World War II. The only controls that actually work are the controls on wages. If any economists are predicting that wages will go up during the next few months, it has escaped our notice. But they know they are on safe ground when they predict more price increases. So all of them are doing it. And all of them will be able to say "I told you so" a month or two from now, because the whole stabilization program is rigged in such a way that prices must go up under existing circumstances.

It all gets back to the thing this journal has spoken out against for the last ten years; namely, that the powers-that-be in Washington can see one inflationary threat and one only—a poor working stiff getting an additional five cents an hour. They never seem to get excited about the billions in extra profits for businessmen or huge salary boosts for executives or other plans that put more money in the pockets of those who already have plenty, but let a few workers ask for a nickel more per hour and the nation immediately totters on the brink of a bottomless abyss of inflation. They throw up their hands in holy horror and foresee all sorts of dire calamities up to and including total economic collapse when Joe Worker manages to latch on to another 40 cents a day.

Inflation is a terrible thing, and the lower income groups suffer the most from its effects. All of us have a vital stake in holding off inflation. But there is a realistic way of doing it and an unrealistic way. From where we sit, it looks as though the way we are embarked on at the present time belongs to the latter group.

The reasoning in Washington is based on one solid, inflexible promise—all wage increases are inflationary. To our way of thinking, this simply is not so. Suppose the carpenters in a certain Southern city petition the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission for an increase in wages from $1.75 an hour to $2.00 per hour, even though they already received their permissable 10 per cent increase.

On the face of it, it would appear that the Commission would be fighting inflation by turning down the petition. But would they actually be doing so? In the first place, the men would all be dissatisfied. Many of them would leave the area and move to other sections where better wage scales prevailed. In places like Chicago or Detroit or Cleveland or Indianapolis or some other metropolitian center they would go to work at from $2.60 to $3.00 per hour. So instead of earning $2.00 an hour as they would be if the Commission okayed their increase, they move away and increase their hourly earnings by $1.00 or more instead of the 25 cents they asked for. As far as we can see, that is not fighting inflation.

And what of the men who stayed home? Naturally they would be unhappy. And everyone knows that dissatisfied workers are not highly productive workers. If, by allowing them a 14 per cent increase in wages, their morale was boosted to the extent that production increased 18 or 20 per cent would the increase be inflationary? We think not. Rather, we think the end result would be strongly anti-inflationary.

So we are convinced that not all wage increases are inflationary. Far from it, in fact. Some wage increases are actually anti-inflationary. Furthermore, as we pointed out in several articles in previous issues of this journal, it is not the wage earner groups which add fuel to the inflationary fires. Figures show that two-fifths of the population in the lowest income groups buy less than 20 per cent of the goods sold in the nation. And what goods they do buy, they buy carefully and frugally. When one item goes up in price, they buy something else. There is no bidding up of prices. Rather there is constant resistance to price increases, and thereby to inflation.

In view of these facts, it might not be amiss to re-examine the entire stabilization program. It is important to all of us that inflation be checked before it runs hog-wild. To achieve that end, it may be necessary for all of us to take it on the chin to some extent. We must be prepared to do so. But, in Heaven's name, let's make the program realistic and equitable. Let's recognize that the little guy is not the big threat to inflation, even if he gets an occasional boost of a few cents an hour that never seems to compensate for increases in living costs.

A Refreshing Change

Nixon Denton, sports editor of the Cincinnati Star-Times, is an unusual codger. In his column he usually writes about everything under the sun except sports. And mostly he makes a lot of good, common sense. In a column which appeared just before Christmas, Denton concerned himself

with a Christmas party which some Cincinnati unions were giving for some 300 underprivileged youngsters. But he also had some comments to make on union membership as follows:

I represent a type of union man who must be a great disappointment to wind-blown patriots such as Mr. Fulton Lewis Jr., and Mr. Westbrook Pegler.

During a long and happily dissolute life, I have not embraced Communism, advocated the establishment of collective farms in Connecticut, horsewhipped my dear, old grandmother, or awaited the arrival at Boone County Airport of Mr. Josef Stalin.

Also, unless my mind is failing me, I have not picketed the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History for exhibiting unorganized fossil amber, dug out of the earthworks surrounding Ft. Ancient, or demanded, as an American citizen, the expatriation of all descendants of people who missed the Mayflower.

As a member, or former member of three unions, the Typographical, the American Federation of Radio Artists, and, presently, what used to be known as "our little group," now grown up to be the Times-Star News Room Employes Association, an affiliate of the AFL, I have kept completely out of mischief, much to my regret.

Looking back, I have only one complaint about unions. I do not like the little black books in which members are supposed to stick stamps showing that their dues have been paid.

I can never find my little black book, at any rate, and the treasurer of the Times-Star News Room Employes Association has been a little hoity-toity the last couple of times when I asked for new ones.

You'd think he bought them with his own money.

Concerning the Christmas party which union members provided for underpriviledged children out of their own pockets, Denton was extremely enthusiastic. In part, he said:

The youngsters, from environments whose residents think of Santa Claus as a guy who lifts milk off porches, are to be selected by the Community Chest, will be from eight to twelve years old, will receive individual presents and gift baskets, and will be entertained by radio and television talent, headed by Al Lewis.

The children will not be from the families of union members, but will represent a cross-section of the town.

While I am venturing guesses, I would venture another that the little guests will discover that the motif of the party is not union indoctrination, but probably a good time with enough tinsel and glitter to last in memory for a long time and enough of cakes and candy to provide half-pleasant stomach aches for all.

It would be nice to be eight, up to twelve, of a world not too bright and not too warmed by goodness, and discover that some union guys, recalling their own childhood, had carried you, for a moment, from poverty and deprivation to fairyland.

I am a stubborn man. I am glad I belong to a union.

In this day and age when newspapers are full of rantings by professional hatchetmen it is refreshing to run across a forthright columnist like Denton who is neither blinded by venom or soured by hate.

(Continued from page 23)

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-third Annual Convention of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Italian Room, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California on September 14, 1951. One hundred and eleven delegates were present, representing 38 National and International Unions. The following National and International Unions were represented:

	Delegates
America Federation of Labor	1
Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America	7
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America	4
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers	1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	2
Boot and Shoe Worker's Union	4
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	3
International Chemical Workers Union	3
Cigar Makers International Union of America	3
Retail Clerks International Association	2
Cooper's International Union of North America	2
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	2
American Federation of Technical Engineers	1
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	2
International Union of Operating Engineers	4
International Photo-Engravers Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	2
United Garment Workers of America	5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada	3
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	2
Laundry Workers' International Union	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	5
American Federation of Grain Millers	2
Office Employes' International Union	3
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union	1
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters	2
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America	6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	4

Stove Mounters' International Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	5
Tobacco Workers International Union	2
International Typographical Union	6
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	3
Total Delegates	111

The Executive Board in its annual report said in part:

It is through collective bargaining that organized labor has established our excellent labor standards which are the foundation of the American way of life. It will only be through intelligent buying that those conditions are maintained and improved. That means that we must always demand Union Label goods and use Union services. No better plan has ever been devised to make secure America's free-trade-union and free-enterprise system of economy.

As citizens of our country, we exercise a buying power unequalled in the world's history. Our purchases, ranging from a dime's worth to the price of a home, have been responsible for our country's greatness.

The quality you seek in goods you buy and services you patronize are available only because of the skillful efforts of free, American labor.

Proud of their skills, Union artisans affix a Union Label to their products, and designate their services by a Shop Card, or Union Button. They indicate adherence to a rigid standard of craftsmanship and are the best to be had here, or anywhere on earth.

The officers of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor are happy to report that during the past year greater enthusiasm within the entire labor movement has been shown for Union Labels, Shop Cards and Union Buttons. Our policy includes increasing the demand for labor performed by members of all AFL national and international unions, through the various union-label campaigns and the AFL Union Industries Show. Greater interest has been also shown by manufacturers, employers in service establishments and consumers alike.

As a consequence we have been able to fulfill in a higher degree the objectives of our Department, which are to publicize Union Labels, Shop Cards and Union Buttons, and to create greater sales of Union-Label goods and patronage of Union services. However, in widening the scope of our activities we shall not deviate from the basic policy upon which the Department was established in 1909. We shall tell the same story more graphically in the new techniques of modern media which are being used in our public relations for the Department itself and also the Union Industries Show.

In their brief report, they summarized the important activities of the Department and gave a condensed description of each in its respective category, as follows: Union Label Leagues, Press Relations, The Union Label Directory, Bill Board Posters, Union Label Week—which was held in the month of September between the dates of 2nd and 8th of this year—Women's Auxiliaries, Public Relations Report, 1951 Union Industries Show, Labor Press, Daily Press, Radio, TV and Movies.

The following organizations are now considering affiliation or reaffiliation with the Department:

International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America—reaffiliated.

American Federation of Teachers—considering affiliation.

Insurance Agents International Union—affiliated.

The Granite Cutters' International Association of America—invited to affiliate.

Newly Chartered Union Label Leagues

Miscellaneous Label Trades Council, Columbus, Ohio.

Pasco-Kennewick Label League, Pasco, Washington.

Union Label League of Tacoma, Tacoma, Washington (re-chartered).

Union Label League of Clark, Skamania and West Kickitat Counties, Vancouver, Washington.

The resolutions that were submitted to the Convention dealt with the following: Union Industries Show, Union Label Leagues, Women's Auxiliaries, Care, Radio and TV Networks, Radio Broadcasters, Labor Press Services, as well as the Labor Press.

The Resolution Committee made their recommendations and appropriate action was taken by the Convention in session. One resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the resolved portion of that resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the per capita tax situation of the Union Label Trades Department be investigated and remedial steps taken to strengthen the position of the Department in view of the program planned for future expansion, development and influence.

The Finance Committee recommended that a committee be appointed and the committee's finding be reported to the next Convention. The recommendation of the Finance Committee was unanimously adopted.

Shattering all previous attendance records the 1951 AFL Union Industries Show held at Soldiers Field, Chicago, Ill., drew a record-breaking crowd of 924,857. Impressive ceremonies opened the huge exposition Friday afternoon, May 18th. Each succeeding day brought spectacular increases in attendance with the high being reached in the final session when 161,658 spectators were checked through the turnstile. Aside from the huge attendance the 1951 Union Industries Show set new marks for the number, ingenuity and educational features of the displays.

It is very evident that the 1951 show exceeded all previous efforts in size in spectacular quality of its exhibits. In the Building Trades Hall every department and phase of the Construction business was on display. The exhibit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America jointly arranged with the Chicago District Council of Carpenters at Chicago proved to be one of the very outstanding exhibits at the Union Industries Show.

The exhibit proved very popular and educational and the animated displays covered a large space at the Union Industries Show. The evening program for the closing day featured the awarding of model doll houses and prizes of Government Bonds, through the local committee of the Chicago Carpenters District Council.

By unanimous action the 43rd Convention of the Union Label Trades Department re-elected the present officers for the ensuing year which are as follows:

MATTHEW WOLL, President
JOHN J. MARA, First Vice-President
JOSEPH P. McCURDY, Second Vice-President
JAMES M. DUFFY, Third Vice-President
HERMAN WINTER, Fourth Vice-President
RICHARD F. WALSH, Fifth Vice-President
RAYMOND F. LEHENEY, Secretary-Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON
D. R. ADAMS
CHARLES HOLZMAN

Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President
Dear Sir and Brother:

The 66th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held in the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 10th–15th inclusive, 1951.

Brother George Smith, member of Local Union 83 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and President of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council had the honor of opening the first day's session. He introduced the Honorable Mayor Kinley of Halifax.

Among other speakers who addressed the 66th Annual Convention were the Honorable Angus L. MacDonald, Prime Minister of the Province of Nova Scotia, Mr. L. W. Minton, Representative of the American Federation of Labor; also fraternal delegates Herbert L.

Bullock from the British Trades Union Congress and Paul Finet, Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labor. These and many other addresses were received with a great deal of enthusiasm.

The Credential Committee had reported to the Convention the names of 400 delegates who were registered and seated in the Convention.

In accordance with the adopted procedure, there were 145 resolutions presented. Many of the resolutions dealt with the same subject and were acted upon. Herewith listed is a resume of some of the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Re-imposition of Rental Controls.

Extension of Old Age Security to provide Old Age Pensions, at $60 per month for men at the age of 65 and women at 60 years of age, on a contributory basis.

Wider Unemployment Coverage, to cover all categories in industry and relaxation of the restrictions placed by Government on women in the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Free Medical care for all old age pensioners, plus drugs and medicines until these are covered by a National Health Insurance Scheme.

Abolition of all railway level crossings.

Reduction of the nine-day waiting period, extension of the plan to Hospital Workers. Employers to give written notices to dismissed employes.

Reinstitution of the policy of granting subsidies on basic food commodities.

That the 100 per cent excess profits tax be reimposed.

That no further price increases on necessities of life be allowed.

The Committee on the Officers' Reports presented a special resolution to the effect that the Congress immediately break off permanent co-operative relations with other Labor bodies leaving the Congress officers free to put forward their own opinions without considering the thinking of any other outside group.

The Legislative Committee also dealt with a resolution that was referred to the said Committee asking that the delegates who have been barred from the trade union membership be re-established. The Committee recommended non-concurrence and the recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

The Convention also took action to increase the per capita tax from national, international or provincial trade unions or organizations from the present 2½c per member per month, an increase of 1c, making the new tax at 3½c per member per month.

Also, action was taken to amend Section 3, Article 3 of the Laws to read as follows: "The per capita tax on any local unit in Canada of an international union which has direct membership with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada shall be paid semi-annually."

The 400 delegates seated in the Convention comprised the following Organizations:

International Unions	57
National Unions	52
Provincial Federation of Labor	31
Federal Unions	56
Trades and Labor Councils	86
Local Unions	120

In the report of the Union Label Committee, it was recommended that the responsibility of promoting the Union Label come within the meaning of the Department of Public Relations and Research of the Congress and that this Department establish a Union Label Trades Department in Canada and further recommended that the Executive Council organize a Union Label Industry Show in conjunction with the annual Congress Conventions.

P. R. Bengough and G. G. Cushing were re-elected respectively as President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected:

J. A. WHITEBONE
C. JODOIN
WM. JENOVES
C. E. BERG
BIRT. SHOWLER.

Respectfully submitted,

L. FRANCOEUR.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN ANDERSON, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
JAMES F. ASHBAUGH, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
CECIL BEACH, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
ADOLF BELLAND, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM BENKE, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
ALBERT BERGSTROM, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
ELMER BERGSTROM, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BLACK, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT L. BLALOCK, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
HARRY G. BOBBITS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LAWRENCE BRUCE, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
ANTON JULIUS CARLSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
H. E. CHAMBERS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
C. E. CHATHAM, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. CLARK, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JOHN L. CONGLETON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
OYSTEN DALE, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
WALTER DAYHOFF, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JOSEPH DIOGUARDI, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
JOHN A. ENNIS, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.
F. ERICKSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN FERES, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y.
M. O. FORREST, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
ALEX FURGENSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. H. GARRISON, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CHESTER GRADY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
HENRY J. GRAVES, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
ARTHUR GRIMARD, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
EVERETT GROSS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
WILLIAM E. HAMILTON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
BENFORD HODGES, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
D. J. HOLLAND, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
R. G. HOLMAN, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
FRED J. HOPKINS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
LAWRENCE A. JACKSON, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans.
H. JEFFRIES, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
ANDREW B. JOHNSON, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
HENNING V. JOHNSON, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
KARL I. JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
VICTOR JOHNSON, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
PHILLIP P. KARCH, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
HYMAN KASLOW, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT R. KIMBALL, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
KRANK KUSEN, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
E. N. LARSON, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN LATVALA, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
HENRY LAYER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
R. G. LAYFIELD, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
R. G. LEA, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
K. MARTINUSSEN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
WARREN H. MILES, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN J. MILLER, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
AARON MOLLENCOP, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
M. MONSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN NEUWIRTH, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
EMIL NEWBERG, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
ESKO NIEMI, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
HENNING NORDLUND, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
FELIX O'BOYLE, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
ALPHONSE O'CONNELL, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JOHN R. (BOB) OKEEFFE, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
E. B. OLSEN, L. U. 946, Los Angles, Calif.
A. K. PARKER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
EDWARD PAROWSKI, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LEWIS PEARCE, L. U. 3039, West Lorne, Ont., Canada
KARL A. PERSON, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
GUST PETERSON, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM PETERSON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN A. POPE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
FRANK PUTRICK, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
HARRY RAMBO, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
DAN ROSS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
FRED SCHMIDT, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.
FRED A. SCHUR, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans.
ALFONSO SEGATIS, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
WILLIAM SHARKEY, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES SHAW, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
RILEY SIZEMORE, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
JOHN SMITH, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ROBERT SMITH, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
WALTER SORENSEN, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. SPROUL, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
GEORGE STAGE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH M. STERN, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
EUGENE STERNER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
VIRGIL STITES, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
HUGO V. SUNDSTROM, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
ANTONE SWANE, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
J. B. TURNER, L. U. 787, New York, N. Y.
JONAS WALP, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
JAMES B. WHITESELL, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
J. M. WILLIAMS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
SIMON WINTER, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y.
R. E. WOODEN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.

Renew Drive To Change T-H Act

The AFL Building and Construction Trades Department launched a new drive for prompt adoption of key amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act when Congress reconvenes this month.

Utter chaos in labor-management relations in the vast defense construction program was predicted by Departmental President Richard Gray unless these amendments, incorporated in Senate Bill 1973, are quickly approved.

He emphasized that not only the building trades unions, but the outstanding construction employers' associations also, have testified to the urgent necessity of enactment of this remedial legislation.

At present the building industry and the unions both find themselves boxed in by provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act as interpreted by the courts and by the National Labor Relations Board.

Because of the peculiar nature of the construction industry it has always been the practice to execute labor-management contracts not only prior to the commencement of work, but also prior to the actual employment of any workers. For more than 50 years, such contracts have included provisions covering union security and hiring practice.

However, the NLRB has consistently held that such contracts have no force or effect because the contracting union or unions were not certified by the NLRB as the bargaining agent pursuant to an NLRB representation election.

Yet the board has failed thus far to devise a successful means of holding representation elections prior to employment and has found it equally impossible to hold such elections even after work has begun. This is because of the intermittent and transitory employment conditions which are the very nature of the construction industry.

Thus, explains the Building and Construction Trades Bulletin, "we are faced with a situation whereby our more than 500,000 contracts are of questionable legality."

It points out that union security and hiring provisions of the contracts are constantly "being declared illegal when contested," thus subjecting local unions to long-drawn-out legal proceedings and damage suits which threaten to bankrupt union treasuries.

To find relief from this dilemma, the Building and Construction Trades Department obtained approval of the AFL Executive Council to seek amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, even though the unanimous policy of all AFL affiliates is to continue working for outright repeal of the entire law.

Mr. Gray emphasized that the drive for enactment of Senate Bill 1973 is being conducted on a strictly nonpartisan basis.

The bill has bi-partisan sponsorship from both Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, and Sen. Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican. The mere fact that these two Senators, usually at opposite poles, could get together in sponsoring the same bill, indicates the unusual and emergency need for its enactment, building trades leaders said.

The main provision of the measure exempts the building and construction industry from the representation election requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act. Mr. Gray pointed ou that his department has a membership of 2,872,067 and that the U. S. Census Bureau reported as of last Aug. 1 there were a total of 3,100,000 building tradesmen in the nation. Thus the cold figures prove the majority status of the union workers.

Secondly, the bill provides that building trades contracts be exempted from the Taft-Hartley Act's section which makes State union security laws prevail over Federal law.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1.	Hammer	11.	Sledge	21.	Square	31.	Gothic	41.	Putlog
2.	Pliers	12.	Router	22.	Veneer	32.	Saddle	42.	Walnut
3.	Nosing	13.	Camber	23.	Plinth	33.	Rabbet	43.	Haunch
4.	Course	14.	Tongue	24.	Girder	34.	Header	44.	Washer
5.	Bottom	15.	Dormer	25.	Needle	35.	Ribbon	45.	Reveal
6.	Detail	16.	Batten	26.	Scribe	36.	Spline	46.	Facade
7.	Clinch	17.	Gimlet	27.	Button	37.	Screed	47.	Column
8.	Winder	18.	Fascia	28.	Soffit	38.	Louver	48.	Keeper
9.	Staple	19.	Mallet	29.	Rafter	39.	Dentil	49.	Buckle
10.	Gullet	20.	Reamer	30.	Lintel	40.	Coping	50.	Joiner

Correspondence

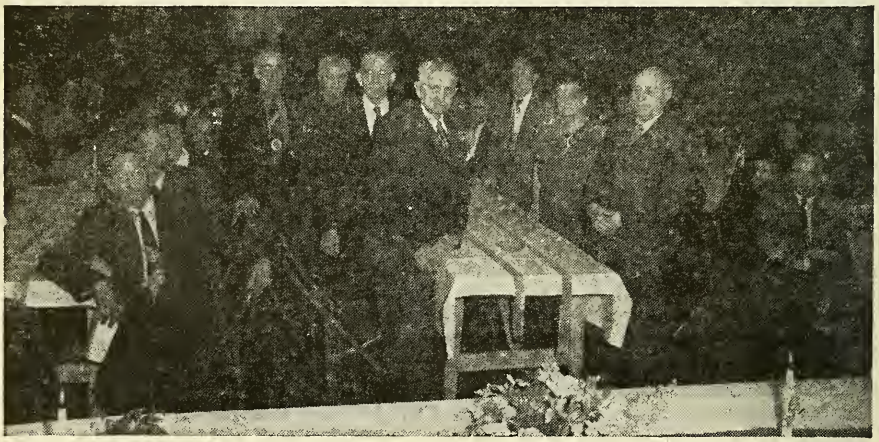
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

SIOUX FALLS LOCAL ENTERS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Recently Local Union No. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., joined the golden circle of locals which have completed 50 continuous years of existence. The occasion was observed with a sumptuous banquet and social evening at the Labor Temple. Present were many members, their families and their friends.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Central Council was in charge of the banquet and the ladies did themselves proud. They provided a banquet that long will be remembered. Following the dinner, several hours of varied entertainment were provided. Singing acts, magic, music and a comedy skit were all of top flight caliber and the guests enjoyed the show immensely.

But a highlight of the evening was the introduction of pension members of the local to the gathering. Five of the seven pension members were on hand for the occasion. The other two were unable to attend, but were given a rousing round of applause no less. The seven old timers so honored were: Cecil Mose, Lars Johnson, George Hendrick-



In the above picture, five of the pension members of Local Union No. 783 who attended the Union's fiftieth birthday party, are, from left to right: Cecil Mose, Lars Johnson, George Hendrickson, Nels Likvold and Ivar Endahl.

son, Nels Likvold, and Iver Endahl. The two who were unable to be present were Norman Haver and John Benson.

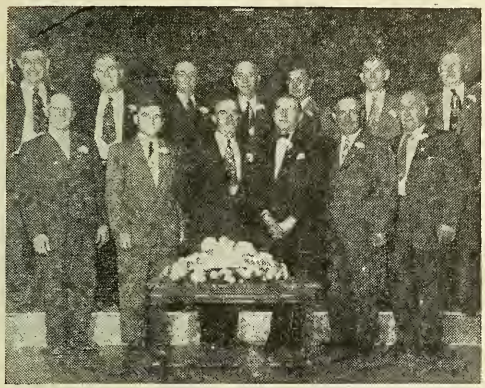
Principal guest and featured speaker of the evening was Bob Roberts, General Executive Board member, who gave a brief outline of the history of the United Brotherhood and the obstacles which had to be overcome in achieving the success the union enjoys today.

The floral decorations which added a fine spirit of gaiety to the occasion were donated to the union by the florists of Sioux Falls. At the end of the program, the floral pieces were auctioned off and the proceeds donated to the Crippled Children's Hospital.

All in all, it was a wonderful party and the many members and guests who attended went away prouder than ever of Local Union No. 783.

HIGHLAND, ILL., CELEBRATES 25th BIRTHDAY

To commemorate twenty-five years of progress and to pay tribute to a grand group of old timers who did much to make that progress possible, Local Union No. 1535, Highland, Ill., on the night of October 7th sponsored a dinner and entertainment. Over one hundred persons, including members and guests, filled the V.F.W. Hall for the occasion. Dinner and supper, as well as a full program of entertainment, made the evening a memorable one for all who attended.

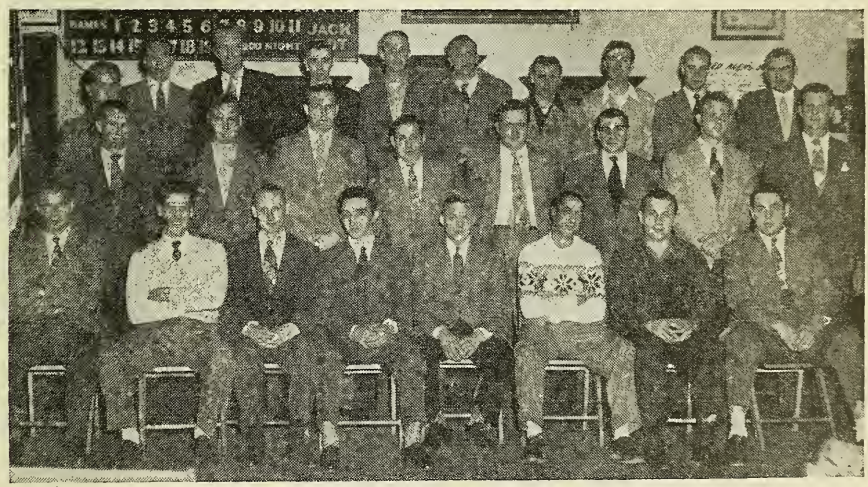


Pictured above are the old timers who were honored by Local Union No. 1535 at the union's 25th birthday party. Reading from left to right, front row, they are: George Fehmel, Louis Walters, Elmer Augustin, Jacob Gutzler, Gilbert Jacobs and Christ Yann.
Back Row: Alfred Bircher, Bruno Augustin, Oscar Wehrle, John Kustermann, Emil Basler, Clifford binden and Fred Indermill. Wallace Launer, another of the old timers was unable to be present at the party and therefore does not appear in the picture.

But for all the fine food and entertainment that was provided, highlight of the evening was the presentation of twenty-five year pins to fourteen members who began with the union twenty-five years ago and stuck with it through thick and thin. The presentations were made by Fred Immer, President of the Local, and Tri-Counties District Council President Crawford. In a few well-chosen words, President Crawford recalled the great contributions which the old timers made down the years and lauded them for their true spirit of brotherhood.

GREENWICH, CONN., AWARDS CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP

Recently certificates of completion were awarded to thirty-two members of Greenwich, Conn., Local 196 who completed their apprenticeships at the first graduation exercises conducted by the Greenwich Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee.



Harry Hyman, senior field representative of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Labor Department, one of the guest speakers, congratulated the thirty-two Journeymen Carpenters on receiving their certificates. He stressed the importance of building the level of skill through increased knowledge of carpentry. In gaining higher skill, the carpenter can deal with contractors for better wages and conditions, he said.

Thomas Yozcik, chief of apprentice training for the State Labor Department, urged the full-fledged carpenters to go into the field in competition with his brother, not to undersell him, but to assist him and cooperate with him.

Brother William J. Sullivan, of New Haven, General Representative, traced the advance of carpentry from when he first entered the field forty-six years ago until the present day. Brother Sullivan said the advance of the carpenter actually began in 1938. In that year William Fitzgerald of Norwich, Conn., "saw to it that a law was passed in the statutes of the United States Government which provided a system of Federal Apprenticeship." Since then the carpenters have made huge advancements, he added.

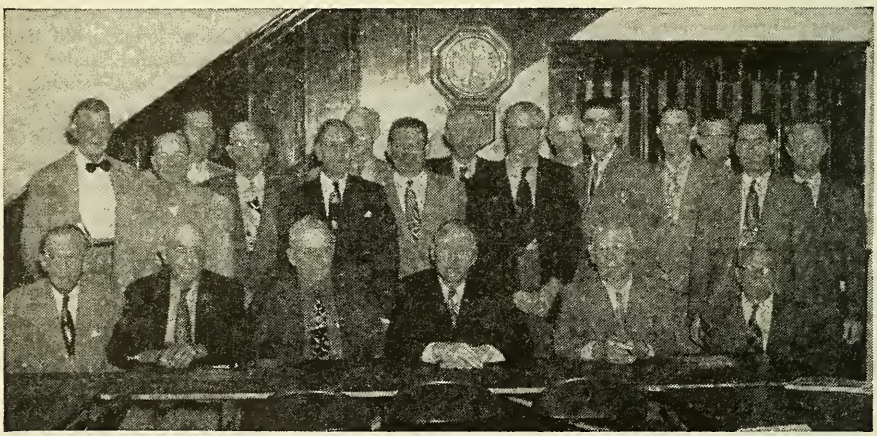
Also present at the graduation exercises were: Brothers Jack Hansen and Peter Knudsen, representing labor and Brother Albert Green, Business Agent of Local 196. Brother Joseph Pankoski, president of Local 196, presided.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SECRETARIES HOLD MUTUAL HELP MEETS

The financial secretaries of Los Angeles County, California, started holding meetings once a month in 1949. They found it impossible to select a night when all the secretaries could attend, so in 1950, they started meeting on the fifth Monday of the month, which occurs four times a year).

At these meetings no subject is allowed to be discussed except those pertaining to the official business of the office of financial secretary; therefore all politics are barred. There are thirty locals in the county, and when a new secretary is elected, he can get any assistance and help that he may need from the older members.

An open invitation has been extended the secretary of the District Council, and at the luncheons the office girls and the Business Agents are invited.



Seated left to right: Hague Dreon, No. 1012; W. E. Sparks, No. 946; A. C. Leonard, No. 710; Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; W. R. McCoy, No. 25; Harry Prosin, No. 1976.

Standing left to right: Alex Morsaint, No. 2435; Ray Stimson, No. 1506; Kenneth Keller, No. 769; L. R. Goodrich, No. 530; W. C. Hannagan, No. 1752; L. K. Roland, No. 1507; Jim Sapir, No. 844; Archie Scott, No. 3161; E. J. Barbour, No. 721; G. L. Blackburn, No. 563; G. M. Goar, No.1140; R. H. St. John, No. 1497; Thurman Sanford, No. 929; Albert Horne, No. 1437, B. S. Watson, No. 2144.

On September 28, 1951, while our General Officers were in Los Angeles, twenty-two of our secretaries met with the General Secretary, Albert E. Fischer, who gave a resume of the workings of the General Office, and answered a great many questions to the satisfaction of all.

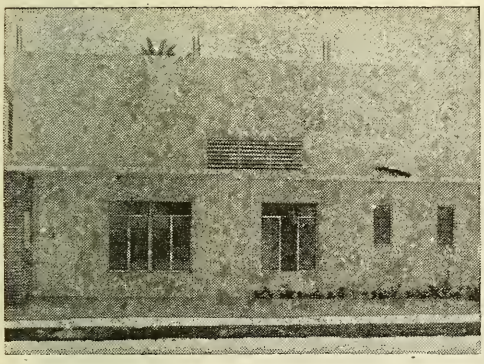
This meeting brought about a feeling of indebtedness to the General Office with respect to reports, which in the future should be complete and legible.

LAKE WORTH DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Away back in 1912, a group of carpenters living in the area of Lake Worth, Fla., decided that the time had come to do something about the unattractive wages and working conditions that prevailed at the time. Lake Worth was not yet an incorporated city but the carpenters knew that it would some day grow into a thriving city. So they held a meeting and signed an application for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Car-

penters and Joiners of America. Late in that year of 1912 the charter was received and installed and Local Union No. 1308 was in business.

There were twelve members in that original group which applied for a Brotherhood charter. From the first, their dream was of owning a Union Home of their own. Now, almost thirty years later, that dream has become a reality. On October 19th, Local Union No. 1308 of Lake Worth, dedicated its fine new Home at 611 Lucerne Avenue with a dinner and dance following impressive dedicatory ceremonies.



Of the twelve men who signed the charter application in October of 1912, eleven have departed this life for the fairer and more congenial employment Valhalla where all carpenters eventually clear in. The lone survivor is Brother L. S. McGill who is still active in carpentry circles.

A 60x60 structure, the new Home of Local No. 1308 is situated on a lot that will permit the doubling of the size of the hall in case more room is needed. Furthermore, the building is so constructed that a second story may be added at some future date. But the outstanding feature of the new Union Home is that it was built by voluntary labor contributed by members. Saturdays and at other off times, members lugged their tools to 611 Lucerne Avenue and fell to with a will. So in addition to being a fine new Home for the Union, the building is a tribute to the cooperative spirit and generosity of the membership.

At the dedication of the Home, many members and friends were on hand to celebrate an important milestone in the history of the Union. Among the distinguished guests was the Mayor of the City, Malcolm C. Baker.

OKLAHOMA DELEGATES VISIT AIR BASE

Some sixty members of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters and their wives meeting in Enid, last fall went on a tour of Vance Air Force Base, four miles south of Enid. During their visit, they inspected the base shops, the altitude chamber and a Billy Mitchell B-25 twin-engine bomber. Four of the tourists are pictured here with Walter Timm of Fairmont, a wookworker in the Vance carpenter shop. Left to right: Mrs. Aubry Latta, Oklahoma City; Mrs. D. A. Redding, Muskogee; H. J. Stuart, Tulsa; R. A. Bennett, Oklahoma City; and Mr. Timm.

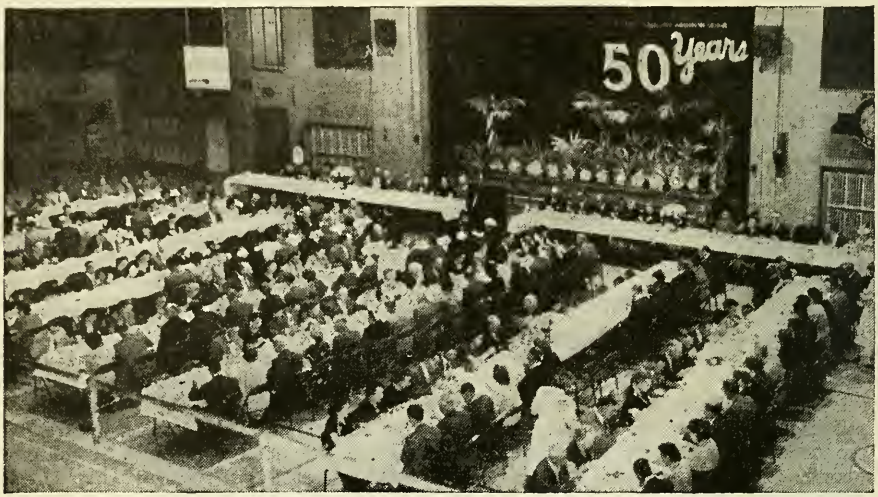


SANDUSKY GRADUATE APPRENTICES GIVEN GREAT SEND-OFF

The 1951 apprenticeship banquet at Sandusky, Ohio, saw five apprentices of the carpenter trade receive their certificates of completion.

Sandusky's banquets provide a well-earned "pat on the back" for apprentices who have successfully completed several years of hard work. They also serve to promote interest on the part of the general public in the whole apprenticeship program.

Jointly sponsored by the apprenticeable trades and the public schools, the annual banquets have attracted an attendance of over 400 for the past several years. Labor-Management cooperation makes the program work. They even share expenses. The general public, friends, and relatives of the apprentices are also invited to attend.

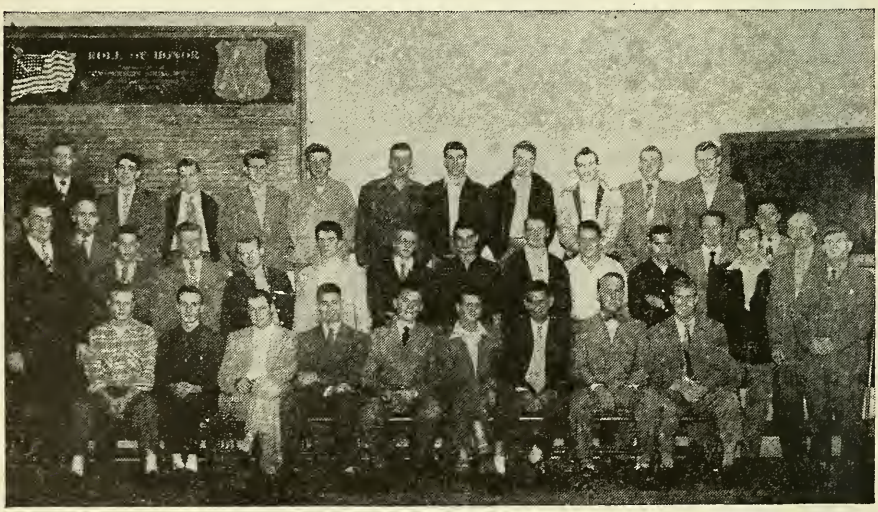


A banquet committee, appointed from the membership of the various Joint Apprenticeship Committees, handles details under the chairmanship of the supervisor of trades and industrial education.

Needless to say, this type of an affair requires hours of planning and effort. It has proved, however, well worth the endeavor since Sandusky's apprenticeship program has emerged as a stronger and more effective unit.

35 SEATTLE GRADUATES GET JOURNEYMEN CERTIFICATES

In impressive ceremonies sponsored by the King County and Vicinity District Council, 35 apprentices who had completed their four years of training moved up to journeyman



status at Seattle, Washington, on the night of October 4th. By fortuitous circumstances, First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson was in the locality at the time, and it was he who handed each mill and carpenter graduate apprentice his certificate of

completion. In a short address he welcomed the graduates into the United Brotherhood and recalled for their benefit the long and honorable history of the United Brotherhood and the good that has been accomplished through the organization during the past 70 years.

Through the joint efforts of the Seattle Master Builders Association, the Seattle Home Builders Association, the Mill and Shop Association, and the King Country District Council of Carpenters, an outstanding apprenticeship program has been worked out in the Seattle territory—a program that has received national recognition. No little bit of the credit for the apprenticeship program's success goes to the coordinator, Brother Karl B. Schoonover. The host of highly-skilled craftsmen turned out—many of whom have already moved to the top in the industry—is a tribute to the program's worth.

Following the presentation ceremonies, a buffet luncheon was served and an entertainment program was presented.

Reds Devise Phony New Wrinkle

Communists have started a double-barreled plot to hoodwink loyal American trade unionists into supporting dangerous Commie objectives.

The two main purposes of this latest Red drive are:

1. To prevail upon unions and union members to give financial and moral support to their drive for repeal of the Smith Act. By hooking up the Smith Act with the Taft-Hartley Act, the Communists are trying to put over the idea that it is an anti-labor law. It is not. The Smith Act provides penalties for those who advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. It was under this law that the leaders of the Communist party were convicted.

2. To capitalize upon labor's dissatisfaction with rigid wage stabilization by fomenting a nation-wide union campaign "to repeal the wage freeze" and disrupt the Defense Program.

The first brochure sent through the mails to union officials throughout the country appeared under the letterhead of the "Provisional Trade Union Committee for repeal of the Smith Act." Obviously this committee is a phony front. The covering letter was signed by John D. Masso, described as Secretary of the committee and Business Agent for Local 528, Glass Bevelers, AFL, New York.

Investigation disclosed that Mr. Masso once ran for the New York State Assembly from Brooklyn on the Communist party ticket.

Other names on the letterhead included officials of unions expelled from the CIO because of following the Communist party line and a sprinkling of obscure local officers of AFL and CIO unions, who are either left-wingers or dupes of the Communists.

The letter said that with the Taft-Hartley Act and the Smith Act, "we of labor are being placed on the defensive because of our failure to recognize that the so-called drive against communism is in reality a drive aimed directly against our trade unions."

Unions were urged in the letter to adopt a canned resolution against the Smith Act, to write to President Truman demanding a halt to Smith Act prosecutions and to send money to the committee.

Less camouflaged was a second letter sent out Nov. 13 by the "Self-Defense Committee of the Victims of the Smith Act." The victims of course are the convicted Commie leaders. This committee is headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and by Louis Weinstock, both avowed Communists. Readers of the letter were urged to send a dollar bill to the committee and to use the enclosed "Repeal the Smith Act Xmas Seals."

The third communication was under the letterhead of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, an organization expelled by the CIO because of its Commie leanings. Signed by Bill Cahn, of the UE publicity staff, it sought to launch a campaign to "repeal the wage freeze" and urged all unions, AFL, CIO, Railroad Unions and "Independent," to get behind the fight. The letter said the UE was planning an informal news bulletin "to provide factual ammunition for this fight."



NORWALK AUXILIARY HAS BUSY YEAR

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 580 of Norwalk, Connecticut, sends greetings and good wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our charter was issued to us in April of 1950, and since that time our activities and membership have steadily increased.

In April of this year we celebrated our first anniversary with a banquet for members and their husbands. The following months were very happy ones for the Auxiliary for in that time we have held two very successful card parties, bingo parties, get-together socials and heard a lecture on "First Aid" by a local doctor who is on the staff of the Norwalk General Hospital.

We were called upon by the Brothers of Local 746 to serve luncheon to the delegates to the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters' Convention held in Norwalk in June of this year, and to serve refreshments to the graduating class of the Joint Apprenticeship Council.

For last month, we had a Christmas party for members and their families. Santa Claus was present to distribute gifts and stockings to each child.

To our Sister Auxiliaries, we would like to send our very best wishes for a Happy and Successful New Year.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Frances T. Tavella,
Publicity Chairman.

T-H Does Not Cut Strikes

The Taft-Hartley Act does little, if anything, to reduce labor-management disputes.

Taft-Hartley has had almost nothing to do with the decrease in the number of strikes since 1947. That was the year the law was passed.

In a report to a Senate Labor sub-committee, Labor Specialist Gustav Peck of the Library of Congress said:

"The Taft-Hartley Act, while it regulated many collective bargaining practices and determined numerous issues of collective bargaining by law, does not seem to have reduced tensions in industrial relations or caused a smoother adjustment of the problems which are the subject of negotiation between managements and unions.

"In fact, a case can be made that the unwillingness of some unions and employers to accept some of the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act and the disputes that have arisen out of the meaning and intent of other provisions, have added to the areas of controversy."

Peck said that strikes and threatened strikes will exist as long as collective bargaining exists. He found scattered or occasional work stoppages were to be preferred to "the maintenance of peace under all conditions."

Craft Problems

Carpentry

H. H. Siegele

LESSON 280

The previous lesson covered draftsman's lines, staking out, and batter boards. In this lesson excavating for garage foundations and forms for such foundations will be treated. Several different garage foundation problems will be discussed from a practical standpoint. In this way the student can study them all, and if he can by modification arrive at a better design, that will be his sole gain.

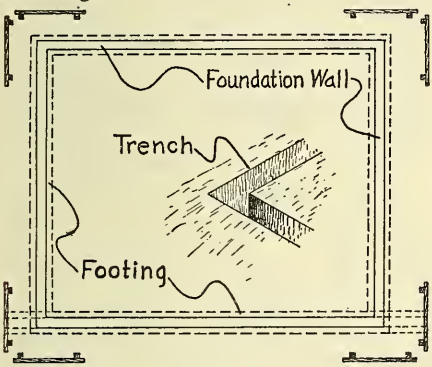


Fig. 1

Excavating.—Fig. 1 shows a plan of the double garage that was staked out in the last lesson, giving by dotted lines the width of the footings and by full lines the location of the foundation walls. A corner of

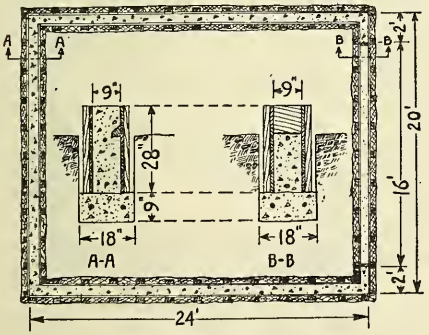


Fig. 2

a trench for this foundation is shown inset. At the bottom of the drawing the lines are extended by dotted lines to the batter boards, indicating how lines are fastened to the boards, as guides in excavating and for locating the foundation walls.

Foundation Forms.—Fig. 2 shows the same plan after the excavating was completed, the footings poured, and the forms for the

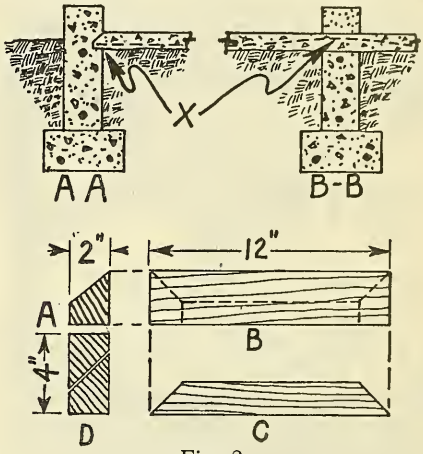


Fig. 3

foundation walls were in place and filled with concrete. At a larger scale, inset, are shown two cross sections of the walls. The one to the left, inset **A-A**, is a sort of detail of the wall cut at **A-A**, as shown to the upper left. The arrows indicate the direction of the view. To the right, inset **B-B**,

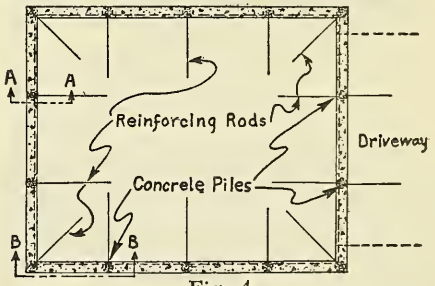


Fig. 4

is shown a cross section of the wall cut as indicated at the upper right at **B-B**. Here it will be noticed that the exposed part of the wall has been cut at two points for the door opening, 2 feet from each of the two righthand corners, making the door 16 feet wide. Fig. 3 shows the same cross section of the foundation shown in Fig. 2, excepting that the forms have been removed and the filling-in work has been

done. Besides that, the concrete floor slab has been poured. Two features of the construction are pointed out at X. The dotted line pointed out by the indicator to the right, shows how the reinforcing rods should be placed in the floor slab over the foundation in the doorway. To the left, also pointed out by indicator, is shown how the concrete slab is supported by pockets formed in the wall by means of blocks. Details of such a block are shown in the drawing below. At A is shown an end view; at B, a face view, and at C, a top view. At D is shown how a 2x4 is ripped in two, from which the blocks that form the pockets are cut out. These blocks are tacked to the forms at the proper elevation, 3 feet on center.

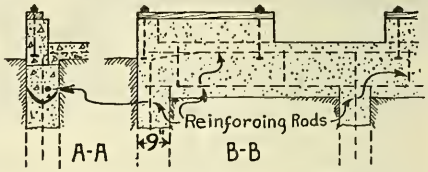


Fig. 5

Concrete Piles Support Foundation.—Fig. 4 shows the same garage plan shown by Figs. 1 and 2, but here the foundation is to rest on concrete piles, 3 of which are pointed out. Each pile has one reinforcing rod, which is bent over somewhat as shown on the drawing. A-A and B-B indicate what the larger scale drawings in Fig. 5 represent. Here the piles are shown cut in two. The depth to which such concrete piles should go, must be determined by the locality in which they are used. The frost line as well as the kind of soil must be taken into consideration. The holes for the piles can be made with a post auger. Fig. 6 shows the upper part of the garage foundation wall shown in Fig. 5, completed, with the forms removed and the 2x4 plate bolted to the wall. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 should be compared and studied.

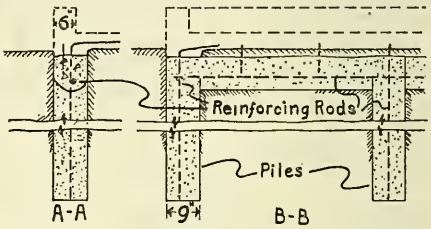


Fig. 6

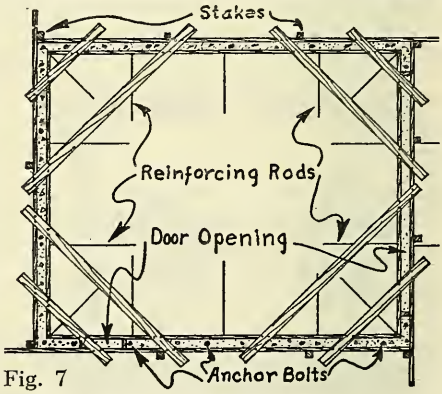


Fig. 7

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Easy to Operate
Fast, accurate, will file from both sides. Operator controls file arm. No saw carrier or adjusting screws to fuss with. A money-maker in any shop.
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Forms for Exposed Part of Wall.—Fig. 7 shows a method of forming and bracing the forms for the exposed part of garage foundation walls. The reinforcing rods pointed out are the extensions of the rods that run

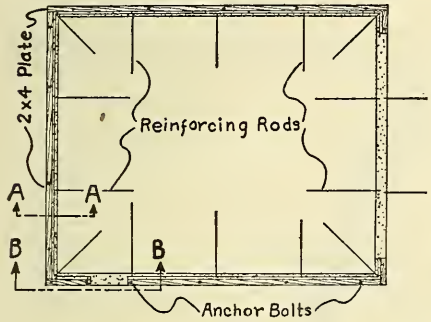


Fig. 8

through the concrete piles already referred to and shown in previous illustrations. Stakes, door openings, and anchor bolts are also pointed out in this drawing. The same layout with the forms removed and the 2x4 plates bolted to the walls, is shown by Fig. 8. A-A and B-B show where the larger scale drawings shown in Fig. 6 were taken.

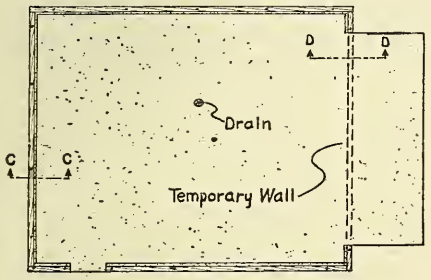


Fig. 9

Garage for Dwelling.—The garage for which we have been building foundations is to be finished temporarily for the owner to live in, while in his spare time he builds a real home. Many carpenters and builders have used this means of solving their hous-

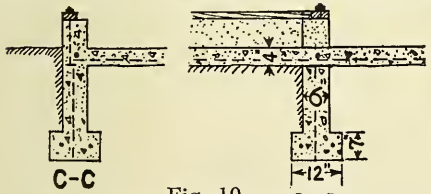


Fig. 10

ing problems during the post-war period when unoccupied houses were hard to find. After the foundation was in place, a good cement floor was poured and finished, somewhat on the order of the one shown in Fig. 9. The drain shown was located so that it would center the shower bath. A temporary wall was placed in the wide front opening, as shown by dotted lines on the drawing. To the right is shown a part of the driveway in place. A little lighter foundation was used here than was shown in Figs. 2 and 3. This can be observed by the larger scale drawing in Fig. 10. C-C and D-D of Fig. 9 indicate what these sections represent. The lighter foundation is especially economi-

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cal. The size of the footing and the thickness of the wall should be noticed particularly.

Modifications Possible.—Slavishly holding to any one of the three different kinds of garage foundations would be missing the purpose of this lesson. The foundation design shown in Figs. 2 and 3, is suitable for a superstructure made of brick or of cement blocks; while the concrete piles shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and the design shown in Fig. 10 are suitable for a wood superstructure. All of these designs are subject to modification to conform with the needs of the builder.

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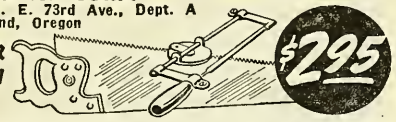
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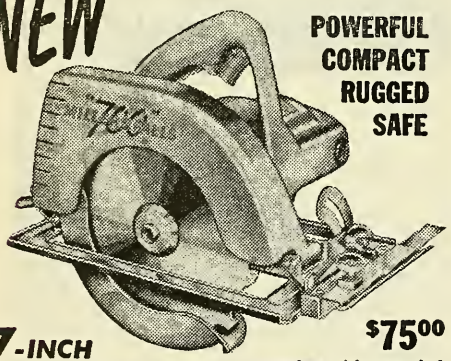
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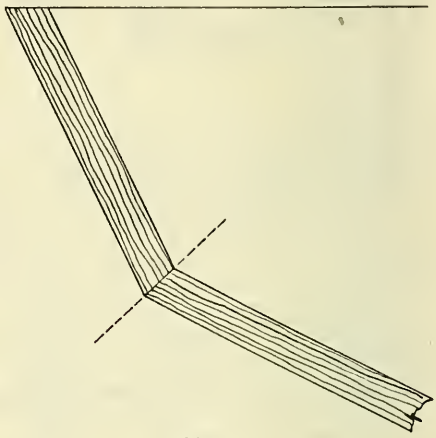


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a curb joint of a rafter for a gambrel roof. The problem is to obtain the cut that will make a perfect joint.

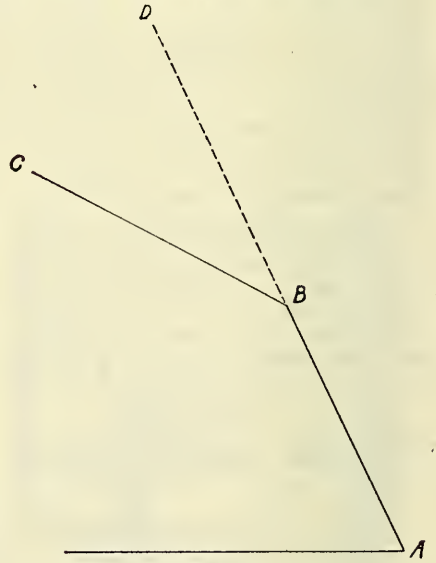


Fig. 2

Fig. 2, A, B and C, is a diagram of what is shown in Fig. 3. The first operation is to continue line A-B to D, as shown by dotted line. This done, take the framing square, using 12 on the blade as the striking point, and place it on the diagram in

the two positions shown, marking along the outside edge of the tongue in each application. Now strike the dotted line, a-b, in such a manner that it will intersect point

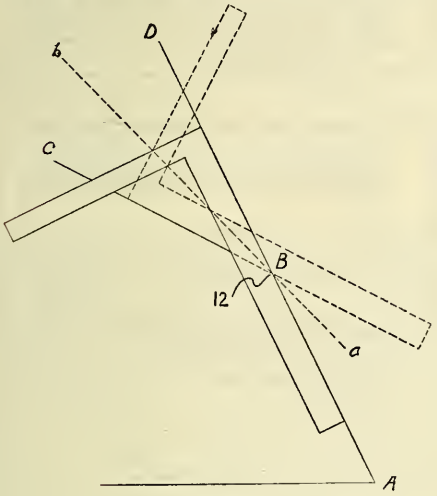


Fig. 3

B and cross the intersection of the two tongue marks. This will give you what is shown by Fig. 4.

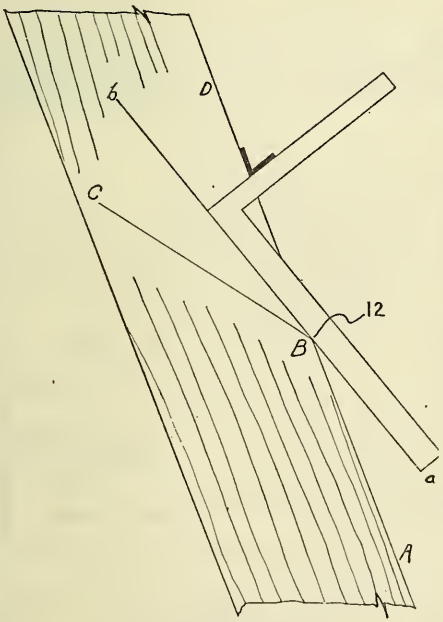


Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows how to use the edge of a board for the line A-B-D. Having this line, all that is needed is to make the line B-C, bisect the angle C-B-D to obtain the line a-b. Now apply the square on line a-b as shown, making 12 intersect the angle at B. The shaded bevel shown in the angle between the tongue of the square and the edge of the board is the bevel that will make the cut. In doing the marking, use 12 on the body of the square and the point where the tongue of the square intersects the edge of the board.

While Fig.1 shows the curb joint of a rafter for a gambrel roof, the process is the same for obtaining the bevel for the cut of any kind of a miter joint.



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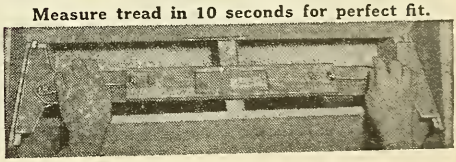
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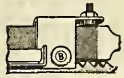
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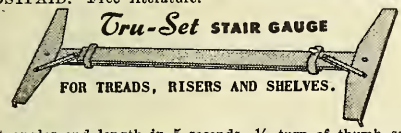
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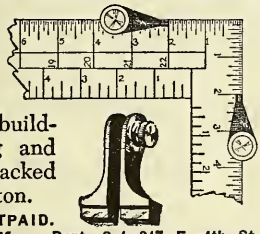


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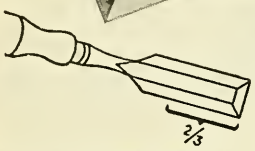
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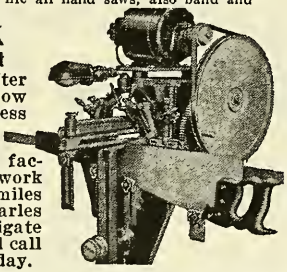
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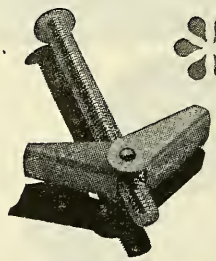
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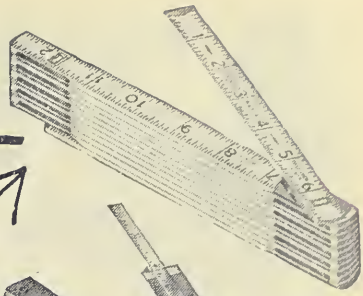
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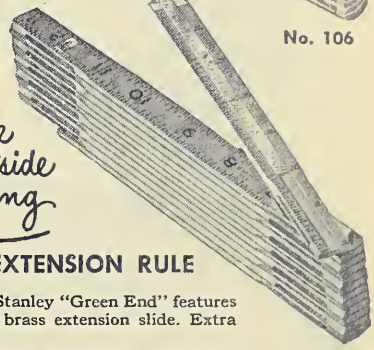
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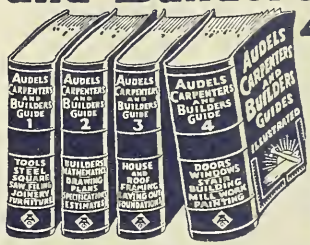
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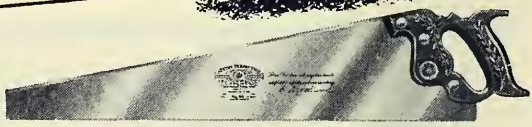
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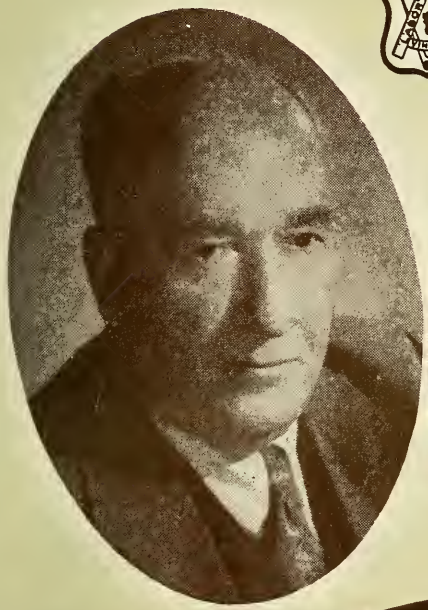
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



WM. L. HUTCHESON
Retiring General President



M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

A NEW GENERAL PRESIDENT AT THE HELM

After 36 years of outstanding service, William L. Hutcheson, on January 1st, stepped down as General President to become General President Emeritus, thereby passing the helm to the capable hands of M. A. Hutcheson, who, during his many years as First General Vice-President, proved himself eminently qualified to carry on the policies and traditions under which such great progress has been made.

FEBRUARY, 1952

BLOOD MEANS LIFE

A pint of your blood, donated through the Red Cross Blood Bank, can help save the life of a soldier who spilled his own blood to protect you and me and the rest of the nation.

He gave his in agony and suffering; we can give ours in comfort and ease.

Make a date at your nearest Blood Bank to give a pint of blood for the boys who are giving theirs by the gallon.

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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After 36 years of distinguished service as General President, William L. Hutcheson turns over the helm of the organization to other hands, but not before he had built the membership from 200,000 to 800,000 and more than quadrupled the assets of the organization during his tenure in office.

New G. P. Has Training, Experience - - 10

General President M. A. Hutcheson brings to his new office 38 years of varied experience in the United Brotherhood. Starting out as a very young lad in the bookkeeping department of the General Office, he has put in time as a clerk, as an apprentice, as a journeyman, as a representative and as a General Officer. With that well-rounded background, his knowledge of the problems and needs of the organization is thorough and far-reaching.

1952 Could Be Good - - - - - - 13

Dollar construction volume set a new high in 1951. 1952 can come close to equaling this record if building restrictions do not strangle the industry. There are many indications that present controls on building have become needlessly burdensome, and both the Brotherhood and Building Trades Department are fighting for such revisions as may be needed to enable the construction industry to play its full part in the mobilization program.

What We Can Achieve - - - - - - 22

The nation's foremost economist predicts that living standards can be increased very substantially in the next 25 or 30 years while at the same time working hours are decreased to 30. By 1980 he sees at least 72.5 million Americans at work and national production hitting somewhere between 416 to 550 billions of dollars.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

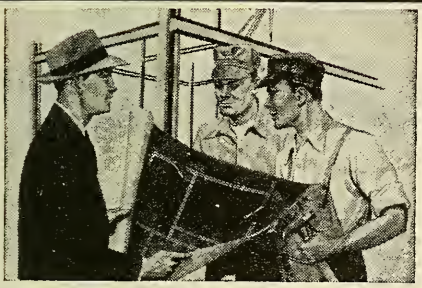
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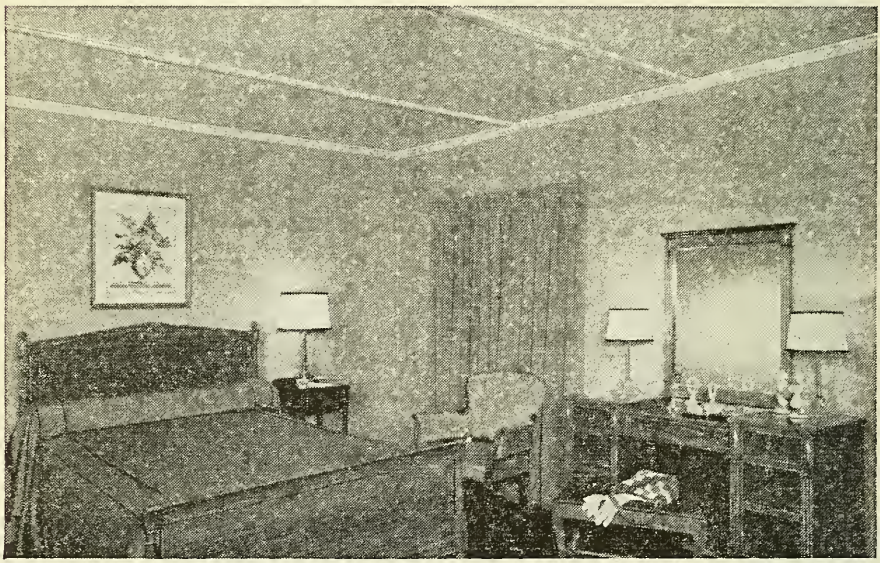
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—the material you can apply without visible face nailing with Upson Floating Fasteners.
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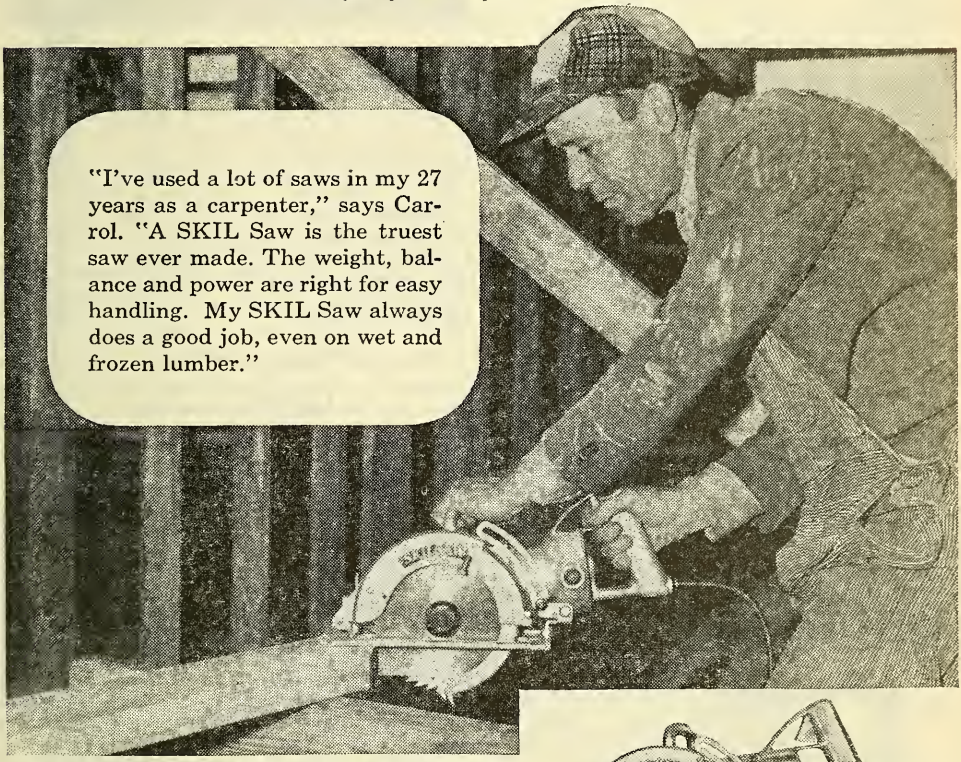
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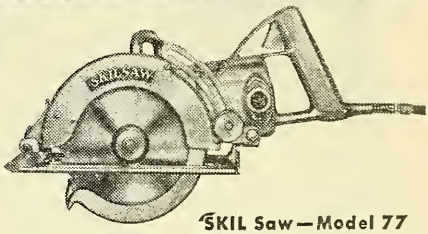
says L. G. CARROL, *carpenter with the Ben P. Dlugach Construction Company, Memphis, Tennessee*



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SKIL Saws on the job mean faster, easier cutting. They're job-proved for top performance day in, day out—all day long. 10 models. Powered for smooth-running, high-torque cutting. Balanced for sawing in any position. Easily controlled with one-hand or two-hand operation. Light weight. Accurate. Durable.

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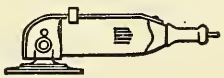


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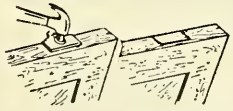
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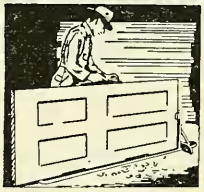
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Ideal for journeymen, production mills, general contractors, maintenance shops, weather strippers.

ONLY $17.50 DELIVERED, PREPAID No C.O.D.



Light, Portable Folding Construction

Handles all standard doors up to 8 feet. Makes all preliminary work to hanging door easy. Simplifies work with sash, screen doors, cupboard doors, dutch doors.

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The Chief Steps Down

★ ★ ★

AFTER 36 years of distinguished service in that capacity, William L. Hutcheson has handed over the presidency of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to other hands. At the meeting of the General Executive Board, held in Indianapolis, December 3rd to December 11th, President Hutcheson tendered his resignation. With great reluctance, the Board accepted the resignation, and by unanimous action made him General President Emeritus.

With his stepping down, a mighty milestone in the history of the United Brotherhood was wrapped up for posterity, a milestone that will be remembered even if the United Brotherhood lasts 1,000 years.

Taking over the reins of the organization in 1915 upon the death of General President Kirby, William L. Hutcheson has piloted the United Brotherhood through critical times. Through two major wars and a long and bitter depression, he has guided the destinies of the organization with a firm and steady hand. Anti-labor drives, anti-trust lawsuits, and attacks of many kinds have been made on him and on the organization he headed. But he met them all without backing up an inch or without once compromising the principles upon which the organization was founded. In the end he always emerged victorious and the phenomenal growth and financial stability which the organization has achieved in the past 36 years are a tribute to his personal courage and to the soundness of the policies he followed.

When Brother Hutcheson took over as General President in 1915, the membership of the United Brotherhood barely exceeded 200,000. Financially, there was scarcely a dollar in the bank for each member. From that beginning, he has, through his courage to fight for the right, his ability to inspire those around him, and his boundless energy to devote to the job, led the United Brotherhood to its present pinnacle of success. The small organization he took over 36 years ago, he built into the present membership of well over three-quarters of a million, backed by financial assets running into eight figures.

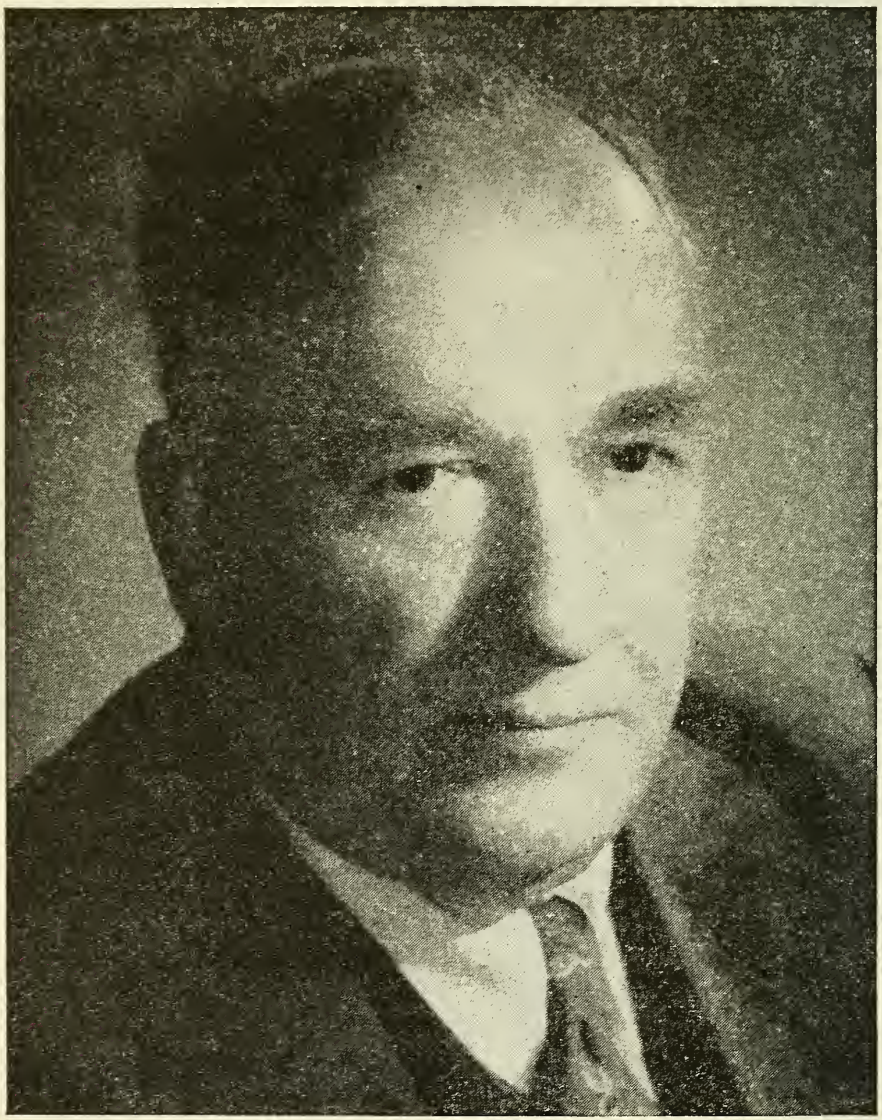
Late last year, Brother Hutcheson decided the time had arrived to step down. At the December meeting of the General Executive Board, he tendered his resignation.

In that resignation he said:

Having served our Brotherhood for many years I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to step aside; therefore I herewith submit my resignation as General President of our Brotherhood. In doing so I want to say with all frankness and candor that among the many thousand members we have I do not know of any group that could be selected that would be better qualified from experience and knowledge of the working of our organization than those of you who constitute the General Officers and General Executive Board Mem-

bers, and I want to express to you, and through you to the members of the Brotherhood my deep and sincere appreciation for the help, support and assistance that you and they gave me during my years of service.

Only out of deference to his personal wishes was his resignation accepted by the Board. However, Brother Hutcheson is still far from finished serving the United Brotherhood. By unanimous action of the Executive Board, he is now Executive Director of the Home for Aged Members. Furthermore, he is to continue as First Vice-President of the



WM. L. HUTCHESON
General President Emeritus

American Federation of Labor, a position he has filled for many years. And last but not least, he is empowered to attend all meetings of the General Executive Board in order that General Officers and Executive Board members may draw on his wisdom and years of experience in labor matters.

William L. Hutcheson was born near Saginaw, Michigan, 77 years ago. His father, Daniel O. Hutcheson, was a ship builder, ship joiner and caulker. In his early teens, William L. Hutcheson began following in his father's footsteps, starting out as a timber framer. In May 1902, he helped organize Local Union No. 1164 at Midland, Michigan, becoming its first president. Shortly thereafter he transferred to Local Union No. 334, Saginaw, where he has held membership ever since. For seven years he served as Business Agent of that union and represented it at all conventions of the United Brotherhood. At the 1912 convention he was nominated for the office of Second General Vice-President, and being elected by the membership, on February 1st, 1913, he moved to Indianapolis to assume that office.

Three months later, upon the resignation of First General Vice-President Arthur Quinn, he automatically moved up to First General Vice-President in conformity with the terms of the United Brotherhood constitution.

In October 1915, General President James Kirby passed away, and again in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, William L. Hutcheson moved up to become General President. At the next convention he was nominated for the office and won handily in the referendum vote. He has been re-elected ever since, mostly without anyone being nominated in opposition. All during his 50 years of membership in the United Brotherhood he has served as an officer of either his Local Union or the International Union. As Fourteenth General President, he has filled the office for a longer time than all 13 predecessors combined.

On behalf of all members of the United Brotherhood who have benefited so much from the leadership of William Hutcheson, The Carpenter takes this opportunity to say "Well done, good and faithful servant" and to wish him many years of happiness and contentment. Likewise, it is a fit time to salute our new officers and to wish them every success also.

Farmers Dislike 82nd Congress

Farmers have as low an opinion of the 1951 Congress as most working men and women do.

A Minneapolis poll, conducted by the Minneapolis Tribune, asked Minnesota residents what they thought of the 1951 Congress.

Here are the answers given to the poll:

	City Residents	Farmers
Excellent	1%	1%
Good	18	13
Just Fair	54	7
Poor	13	58
No Opinion	14	21
	100%	100%

NEW G.P. HAS EXPERIENCE, TRAINING

★ ★ ★

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of a great leader is the severest test of ability and courage that the fates can impose on any man. This is true in all walks of life. The football player who is called up to fill the shoes of an outstanding all-American or the actor who must replace a great star or the business man who is suddenly elevated to the top of the company all find themselves faced with a great challenge.

When William L. Hutcheson handed in his resignation as General President after 36 years of outstanding service, the fates catapulted First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson into such a role. Filling the shoes of William L. Hutcheson demands a degree of wisdom, ability and personal courage such as few men possess. Yet if any man among the 800,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is competent to follow in the footsteps of William L., that man is M. A. Hutcheson. By training, background and experience he is qualified to carry on the policies and principles through which the the United Brotherhood has made such rapid and consistent progress.

Although only in his early fifties, M. A. Hutcheson has 38 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood to his credit. Nearly 25 of those years have been spent in the service of the organization. As a young lad he started working as a clerk in the bookkeeping department of the General Office. By the time he was 17 he had decided to enter the trade of carpentry. In 1914, on his 17th birthday, he joined the United Brotherhood as an apprentice in Indianapolis. As a member of old Local Union No. 75 he served out his apprenticeship there.

About the time he was finishing his apprenticeship, World War I was in full swing. Laying down his tools, he enlisted in the Navy and spent two years doing the bidding of Uncle Sam despite the fact his superintendent insisted on getting him deferred.

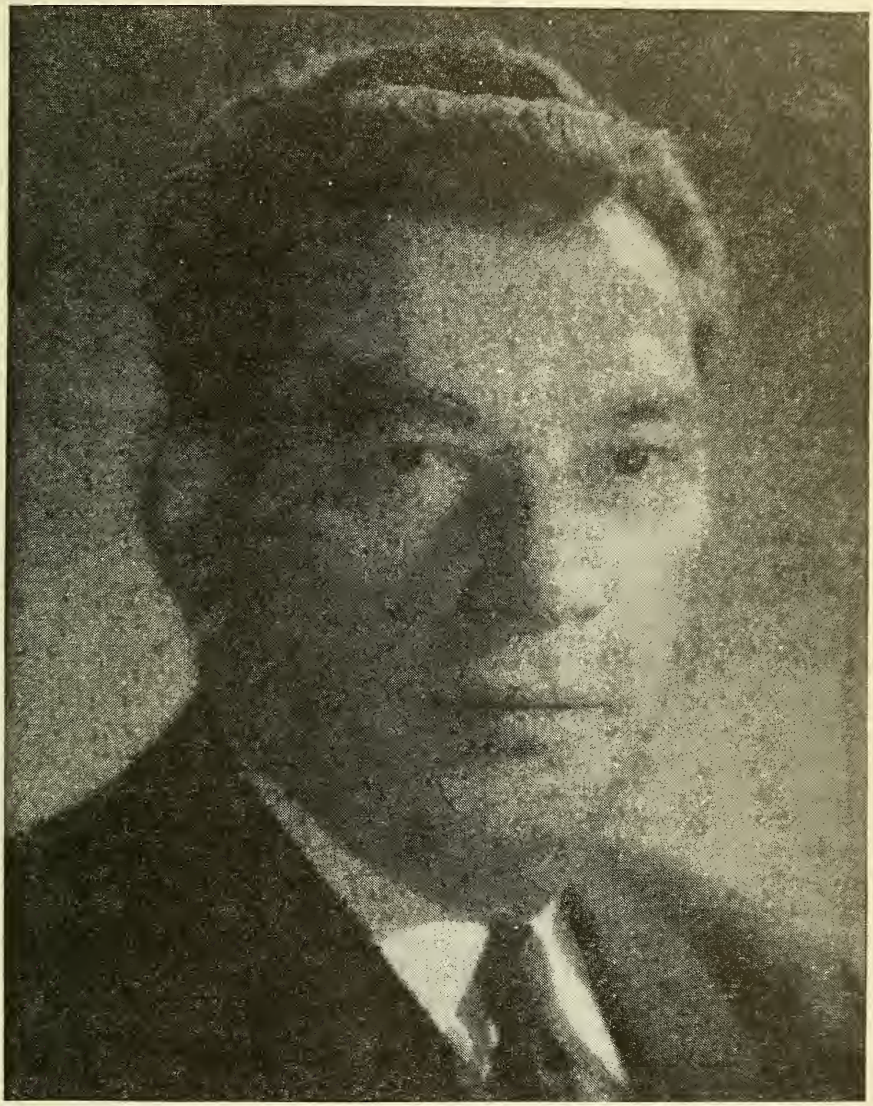
Upon his discharge from the Navy, he returned to Indianapolis and picked up his tools again. Then followed a period working at the trade in many parts of the United States. To gain experience and increase his knowledge of the trade, Brother Hutcheson worked at many jobs in many cities; dock building in New York, ship building in Brooklyn, and general carpentry and mill work in many other cities. Until the late 1920's he kept his tools as shiny through constant use as any member in the organization.

In 1928 he was appointed a General Representative. Because of his intimate knowledge of the bookkeeping practices and procedures employed by the General Office, he spent much of his time as an auditor. In this capacity he visited many unions in many localities and thus became intimately acquainted with the peculiar problems of those unions and those localities. The ten years he spent in this capacity afforded him a great opportunity to understand and appreciate the scope of the United Brotherhood and the problems facing Local

Unions and State and District Councils.

When in 1938 the death of George Lakey created a vacancy in the General Office, Brother Hutcheson was the unanimous choice of all the General Officers and General Executive Board members for First General Vice-President.

That the choice was the right one has been proved repeatedly since 1938. In the office of First General Vice-President, M. A. Hutcheson has served the organization with wisdom, judgment and fine executive ability. The great apprenticeship program which has been developed in the past ten years is one of the projects he



M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

spearheaded. The "Current Information" bulletin through which the General Office endeavors to keep all unions abreast of the latest developments in labor legislation, government directives and all matters affecting the construction industry is a project of his. So are the several fine movies which have been produced to bring home to the membership and to the general public the breadth and scope of the United Brotherhood.

As First General Vice-President, M. A. Hutcheson has carried a work load year in and year out that would break the backs of most men. As a member of the Joint Jurisdictional Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, he has had to spend at least one (and often two days a week) in Washington. As a Vice-President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, he has had to spend still further time away from his desk.

His office work has never suffered, but only because there has been no such thing as an eight-hour day in the office of the First General Vice-President. The impressive manner in which he has been re-elected every time is a clear indication of the fact that the membership at large is cognizant of these facts.

This zeal and energy are now transferred to the office of General President. They are a guarantee that the shoes of William L. Hutcheson will be filled not only with ability, but also with integrity and honor as well. The years he spent as an office clerk in the General Office, as an apprentice and journeyman on the job, as a General Representative on the road, and in the First General Vice-President's chair are a further guarantee that the United Brotherhood will grow and prosper under M. A. Hutcheson. Whether training, background or temperament is the yardstick, a better choice could not be made.

Bill Calls for Higher Social Security Pensions

An increase in Social Security payments and coverage of 11 million more workers are included in a bill which is to be introduced in Congress soon.

Sens. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Herbert Lehman (N. Y.) and Jim Murray (Mont), and Reps. John Dingell (Mich) and Franklin Roosevelt (N. Y.), all Democrats, announced that they will sponsor legislation to raise the maximum wage base on which Social Security taxes are made from $3,600 to $4,800 a year. This would pay for higher pensions.

At present, covered workers and their employers each pay 1.5 per cent of wages into the Social Security fund. Thus the proposed tax maximum for one worker would rise from $54 a year to $72. Beginning in 1954, wage earners and employers will each pay two per cent.

The measure would extend coverage to persons totally and permanently disabled. At present, a disabled person must apply to the local welfare department for help.

It also would cover members of the armed services, 4.5 million farmers, 1.4 million farm workers, 1.3 million domestic workers and 300,000 self-employed professional persons.

"The principle of Social Security," they added, "has been completely accepted by the country. No political party or group proposes to repeal it . . .

"Too many of our citizens are still outside it. Too many of our citizens are approaching old age without the assurance that they need not fear its hazards."

1952 Could Be Good

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WHAT DOES 1952 have in store for the construction industry? From best available information, this year can come close to equalling the great record achieved in 1951, if government controls on non-defense construction do not throw a monkey wrench in the machinery. Materials will be in short supply, especially during the first six months of the year. But even in spite of these shortages the construction industry will be able to carry on at near capacity if the government agencies follow a realistic policy in allocating materials and approving essential projects not directly connected with turning out munitions.

Controls of various kinds were in effect during all of 1951. In spite of this fact, the construction industry set a new volume record during the year. Total construction volume for the year hit somewhere around the 39 billion dollar mark—about 12 per cent of the total production of all goods and services turned out during the year. However, it was only during the last six months of the year that government restrictions really hurt.

Going into the new year, these restrictions have really been hurting—especially in those sections where direct defense construction has been scarce. And all prospects are that they will continue hurting for many months to come. After a very careful survey of all conditions, the Associated General Contractors has come to the conclusion that construction volume in 1952 is capable of hitting the 37 billion dollar mark if the industry is given any kind of a chance to produce. In a statement issued at the end of 1951, AGC saw the picture as follows:

"It will be a year of 'spotty' construction activity, with peak levels of work in some areas and severe drops in others, depending on the types of construction, the distribution of materials, and the administration of construction controls. . .

"It is important for public and private awarding agencies to keep planning programs alive for those projects not now permitted in order to prevent a serious lag in commencing their construction once they are permitted to go ahead."

AGC officials urged mobilization officials to "forecast, when possible, the time when materials will become available so that additional types of construction can be undertaken."

Here is the association's outlook for 1952 construction by types—

"Military, naval and atomic energy construction—expected to double next year to more than $4 billion, the highest total since the war year 1943.

"Private industrial—now in full swing under the impetus of the defense program, should continue slightly upwards from its 1951 total of $2 billion to another all-time peak.

"Public utilities—expected by mobilization officials to drop slightly from the $4.6 billion 1951 total. However, within this group, increases are expected in electric light and power construction, and pipelines should remain almost level at slightly over $1 billion.

"Decreases are expected by mobilization officials of more than 50 per cent from the 1951 levels of $1.3 billion for commercial construction

and $430 million for religious construction.

"Decreases of from 15 to 20 per cent are also stated under present control policies from this year's totals of almost $1 billion for hospitals, $11.4 billion for housing, $1.8 billion for schools, $2.2 billion for highways, $865 million for reclamation and flood control, and $1.3 billion for farm construction.

"However, building construction of various types and highway bridges and structures, after experiencing difficulties in the first six months, could recover with the anticipated easing of structural steel in the latter part of the year."

"There has never been as large a demand for all types of construction as that now facing the industry.

"The country needs and undoubtedly will have, barring all out war, a large volume of construction for many years to come," Foreman commented.

"Civilian demand is reaching a peak and the needs of the mobilization program are piled atop that. The construction industry, however, has the capacity to meet this demand, if the industry 'refrains from policies that unduly hamper the industry's productive capacity."

Here is the association's review of 1951 construction highlights:

"The year saw a gradually diminishing supply of critical construction materials for civilian projects as they were siphoned off by growing requirements and foreign programs.

"Government restrictions and allotments under the Controlled Materials Plan cut back many civilian projects during the last half of the year, projecting some into 1952 and possibly farther into the future. Structural steel appeared to be the principal limiting factor for construction in 1951.

"While private new construction paralleled the record 1950 level of almost $21 billion, declines in several categories were offset only by an unprecedented increase in industrial expansion.

"Publicly financed new construction, on the other hand, paced by military, naval and atomic energy projects, surged ahead of 1950 by $2 billion to more than $9 billion—a total surpassed only in the peak war year 1942."

The review also declared: "On the basis of mobilization program plans calling for bigger bites from the materials normally used for civilian products, the sharpest difficulties for types of construction other than those supporting defense should be felt during the first half of 1952.

"As a result, public construction is expected to expand by another 15 per cent while privately-financed construction declines somewhat.

"However, another peak year of fabricated structural steel production anticipated by that industry in 1952 should ease the supply of this presently critical material in the latter half of the year to the extent that an upswing in building construction will be limited principally by the shortage of copper."

That the men in Washington directing the defense program have a hard job goes without saying. That they are doing the very best they know how also goes without saying. And yet there is little doubt but that the construction industry has legitimate grounds for complaint in the way it is being treated insofar as controls are concerned. In the first place, the controls on construction seem to be more rigid than absolutely necessary —probably because all of the authority centers in Washington rather than being vested partially in regional offices. This has resulted in decisions that seemingly did not take into con-

sideration peculiar local needs and conditions. Then, too, controls have been changed too frequently, much to the discouragement of prospective builders. Furthermore, to save comparatively small tonnages of scarce metals, a disproportionately heavy burden has been placed on the construction industry.

Among the hardest hit sections of the nation is New York City. Because very little direct defense work is being located in the city, the construction industry is doing little more than marking time, since controls have pretty well stopped all other kinds of building. Recently the contractors and building trades workers of the city met to petition the National Production Authority for some sort of relief. At that meeting the building trades representatives presented a resolution pretty much covering the things wrong with the present program of controls and suggesting feasible solutions.

Since many districts other than New York City are feeling the pinch, a portion of that resolution is herewith being reprinted:

Whereas, The NPA failed to recognize that construction projects require preliminary planning over an extended period of time, and financial commitments of a serious nature before actual construction starts, and

Whereas, The NPA, in its lack of knowledge of the basic requirements of the building construction industry as demonstrated by its constant change in control regulations from Order M-4, to M-4A and now the Controlled Materials Plan, representing three different criteria promulgated within one year, has caused investors to withdraw plans for millions of dollars of essential construction projects, and

Whereas, NPA regulations, as applied to building construction, conserve minor quantities of critical materials and force upon the industry a disproportionate and unfair burden in relation to other industries in the defense mobilization program,

Now, therefore, be it resolved

That the Building and Construction Trades Council, mindful of the defense emergency, but believing that it is essential to the welfare of the 8,000,000 people in the City of New York that its construction industry be permitted to maintain a balanced economy, urges the National Production Authority to:

1—Consult with responsible representatives of the construction industry before issuing regulations affecting the industry;

2—Amend its regulations so that building construction which has started may be completed, and permit construction projects initiated with prior approval of NPA to go forward;

3—Amend its regulations so that financial and legal commitments are considered in defining commencement of construction;

4—When a building project is approved grant an allotment of materials for the entire construction project to permit orderly and economical completion;

5—Give more authority to NPA regional offices to authorize construction projects, rather than concentrate all the allocation power in Washington where local needs and conditions are not understood.

Getting the nation armed as quickly and as thoroughly as possible is the first concern of building tradesmen as much as it is of any other group of Americans. Whatever sacrifices become necessary will be taken without complaint. However, the absolute necessity for keeping the construction team intact so that the na-

tion can be kept functioning if cities should ever be bombed should not be overlooked or de-emphasized. Certainly there is nothing contained in the recommendations proposed by the New York building tradesmen to discourage the defense effort or slow up rearmament. On the other hand, adoption of these proposals could go a long way toward eliminating some of the most pressing handicaps in the present construction picture.

Both independently and through the Building Trades Department, General President M. A. Hutcheson is fighting tooth and toenail for a revision of controls to permit the construction industry to function more effectively in the defense effort. Some slight modifications have already been promised and more may be forthcoming as steel supplies increase.

One of the major concerns expressed by President Hutcheson is that Red Tape may keep controls from being relaxed as rapidly as the steel supply increases. He pointed out that estimated steel production for 1951 was around 105 million tons as compared to 90 million tons in 1944, the peak year in World War II, an increase of better than 16%. Production this year is expected to increase by another five or six million tons; which means that the nation will be producing steel at least a fifth faster than it was in 1944 when the nation was making an all-out war effort. Yet today the building industry is being badly hampered by rigid controls.

In the final analysis, what kind of a year 1952 will be for the building industry depends a great deal on what the government does with controls. The General Office is in very close touch with the situation, and as the picture changes every effort will be made to keep allocations of scarce materials to the construction industry flowing at the maximum pace consistent with national safety.

Labor's Role In Foreign Relations High

Labor's influence in international relations has reached a new high the Economic Cooperation Administration said in its closing report.

Not only was organized labor represented by official labor advisers to Paul Hoffman and succeeding administrators or ECA, but labor advisers were appointed to ECA missions abroad, labor information specialists were engaged to help explain the purposes and aims of the Marshall Plan to labor abroad and in the United States, delegations of American labor officials were sent abroad to help in the fight against communism, and hundreds of union representatives from Europe and Asia were brought to the United States to learn the secrets of America's high standard of living.

The work accomplished by this participation of labor in the field of foreign affairs has not, however, come to an end. While the Marshall Plan is wound up exactly six months ahead of the schedule laid down by Congress, the legal powers and functions given to ECA are to finish out their allotted span under the newly created Mutual Security Agency, whose director is W. Averell Harriman, Deputy Director Richard M. Bissell, Jr., becomes operating head of the new MSA, charged not only with economic assistance to the European rearmament program, but also with continuing the program of U. S. economic and technical assistance to Asia.

SAFE HANDS TAKE OVER

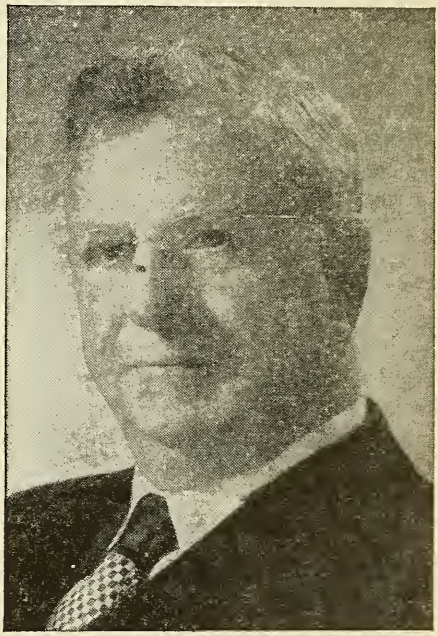
★ ★ ★

WHEN John R. Stevenson, on January 1st of this year, moved up to the office of First General Vice-President as provided for in the Constitution, he brought to that office nearly half a century of trade union experience on two continents.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, some sixty-four years ago, Brother Stevenson attended public schools in that country. At an early age, he was apprenticed to the carpentry trade and joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. While still a very young man he migrated to Chicago, where he deposited his card with the First Branch of the Amalgamated Society. On April 1, 1907, he became a member of Local 80 of the United Brotherhood, and has held his membership there ever since.

The rise of Brother Stevenson in the United Brotherhood has been slow but steady. Shortly after becoming a member of Local No. 80, he was elected trustee. After serving in that capacity for several years, the membership elevated him to Vice-President. By 1916 his ability was so widely recognized that the union elected him President. Year after year the membership of Local No. 80 continued electing him to that post. In 1941 he was still serving as President of his Local, with only a short break during the 1920's when he acted as Recording Secretary.

But long before 1941 the Chicago District Council also recognized his capabilities. In 1927 the Council singled him out for Business Agent. For the next ten years the Council re-elected him to that post. Then in 1937 it elevated him to the office of President. He was still serving in that office in 1941 when the General President appointed him Second General Vice-President.



JOHN R. STEVENSON
First General Vice-President

In his years of activity in the Chicago labor movement, Brother Stevenson gained wide experience. In the turbulent times during World War I and right after, his leadership helped the union stave off many vicious attacks. Many of the most vicious anti-union drives of the era originated in Chicago. That organized labor was

not smashed in those hectic days is due entirely to the fighting qualities of the membership and a small band of able and courageous leaders, not the least of whom was John R. Stevenson. In the bitter strikes of 1915 and 1919, Brother Stevenson did great work as strike committee chairman of his own local and as an advisor in the city-wide struggle.

Brother Stevenson was often a delegate to American Federation of Labor Conventions and for ten years he acted as chairman of the Building Trades Committee of the Illinois State Federation.

When the office of Second General Vice-President became vacant in 1941, the General President, with the approval of the General Executive Board, selected Brother Stevenson to fill the office. Eleven years ago on the first of this month, Brother Stevenson moved into that office. Twice since then he has been re-elected without opposition, an indication that the entire membership is well aware of his capabilities.

To the office of First General Vice-President he brings fifty years of experience in trade unionism, plus a steady temperament and a cool head, attributes the office can utilize to the fullest degree.

Science Harnesses Atom For Humanity

Two important scientific discoveries, which may vastly enrich human life for many future generations, were announced in the past month.

For the first time, scientists succeeded in producing electric power from atomic energy.

A new synthetic chemical, named Krilium, which converts nonproductive soil into rich loam in a matter of hours, instead of the years required by present methods, was successfully demonstrated.

The discoveries promise vast expansion of industrial and agricultural production when they are perfected.

The atomic experiment was successfully accomplished in a small brick and concrete building on the Snake River, near Arco, Idaho. The Atomic Energy Commission made the official announcement.

Heat energy was taken from a breeder reactor by means of a liquid metal not revealed and this energy produced enough steam energy to drive a turbine generating electric power. The entire equipment of the station was serviced by the electricity thus generated.

Scientists attach great hopes to this new discovery for broad scale peacetime development. They feel that in the future the harnessing of atomic energy to lighten the burdens of man and solve problems of industrial production will far overshadow the present grim significance of the atom bomb.

Development of the new soil-building chemical was announced by the Monsanto Chemical Company at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The chemical is not a fertilizer. It is a soil-conditioner that quickly improves the consistency of even hard-baked clay soil, enabling plants to obtain maximum amounts of oxygen, water and nutrients from the earth.

Extensive tests over three years indicate that Krilium may usher in a revolutionary era to agriculture, in which depleted desert areas may be restored to green and productive acreage.

SECOND V.P. HAS SOLID BACKGROUND

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WITH NEARLY thirty-five years of varied union experience behind him, O. William Blaier, newly-appointed Second General Vice-President, knows the labor movement from A to Z. He has served his Local Union and International Union in many varied capacities down the years. And all of his service has been marked by efficiency and loyalty.

Brother Blaier was born in Wilmington, Del., on July 17, 1897. On May 29, 1918, he joined Local Union No. 359 of Philadelphia where he rounded out his apprenticeship. Within a very short while his natural ability was recognized, and in June of 1920 he was elected Financial Secretary of his union, a post he continued holding until 1937.

From 1932 until 1937 he also served as Business Representative of the Philadelphia District Council. For a number of years he also served as delegate to the Central Council. In addition, he was a delegate to the Building and Construction Trades Council, and for five years he served as Vice-President of that body. With all this he still found time to function as a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and the State Federation for many years.

In May of 1937, he was appointed a General Representative by General President William L. Hutcheson. For eleven years he filled that office with credit to himself and his organization. When in March of 1948 the resignation of William J. Kelly created a vacancy in the office of General Executive Board Member for the Second District, Brother Blaier was a natural choice to fill the vacancy.



O. WILLIAM BLAIER
Second General Vice-President

Much of his time in recent years was spent in Washington representing the United Brotherhood before the numerous Federal agencies, where his sincerity and understanding of the labor movement stood him in good stead. When the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission was set up to handle wages in the construction industry, it was only natural that Brother Blaier should be selected as a member of that important body. As a commission member he has done a great job. Those who know Brother Blaier best know that the office of Second General Vice-President is in safe and capable hands.

PLANE GOSSIP

IT'S A SHORT RIDE

Now that election time is approaching again, a lot of Senators and Congressmen who voted for every anti-labor bill that came up during their time in office have suddenly become "friends" of labor. And as far as we are concerned they remind us of nothing as much as they do of little Sandy.

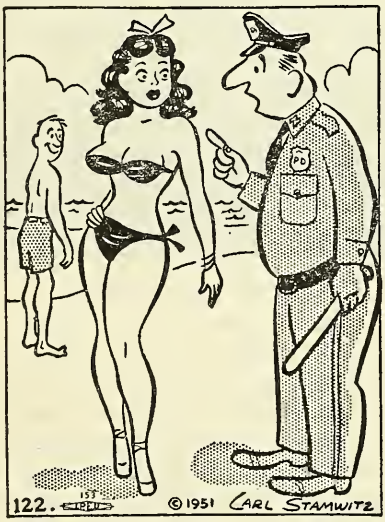
Sandy was going to town with his father one day. Before they got on the streetcar, Sandy, Sr., kept drilling the boy to tell the conductor he was five years old if the conductor asked. When they finally got on the car, sure enough the conductor asked: "How old are you, son?"

"Why I'm five," replied the lad without hesitation.

"And when will you be six?" continued the conductor.

"As soon as I get off this car," replied the lad without hesitation.

That is the way it is with these so-called "friends" of labor. They will be as friendly as an old dog until election day. But as soon as their election bandwagon gets them to Capitol Hill, they soon go back to being "six" again.



"You're violating the labor laws, Miss—You can't use bodily persuasion to induce men to join you!"

IT CAN'T BE DONE

All predictions are that 1952 will usher in the greatest scientific progress in history. The predictions are founded on solid ground. More research scientists are at work now than ever before. One and all, they are trying to beat Mother Nature in one way or another.

Yet a Canadian researcher has discovered that nature made the average man's arm 28 inches long and the average woman's waist 28 inches around. Still brainy fellows are trying to improve on a system that operates as neatly as that.

★ ★ ★

NOT MUCH IMPROVEMENT

If Patrick Henry thought taxation without representation was bad, he should see it with representation.

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MAKES A DIFFERENCE

As the Congressional probers dig deeper into unethical procedures in government, a number of Congressmen who were most outspoken against corruption have found their names being linked with one kind of questionable deal or another. Naturally, a lot of their enthusiasm has vanished. So much so that it reminds us of the story we still think funny after 25 years.

A father had a boy who was inclined to fib. To break him of the habit, the father often told the incident of young George Washington and the cherry tree. Every time the boy fibbed, the father brought up the cherry tree incident.

One Halloween the outhouse on the family farm bit the dust. Suspicious of his son, the old man gave him the third degree. Finally the son admitted that he was with the gang that pulled the trick. Grabbing him by the nape of the neck, the old man dragged him to the woodshed and began whaling the tar out of him.

"But, Pop," wailed the lad. "This ain't right. I told the truth. When George Washington admitted he chopped down the cherry tree his Pop let him off with a lecture."

"Maybe, Son, maybe," replied the old man, "But George Washington's dad wasn't in the cherry tree when he chopped it down."

ANYHOW IT SEEMS THAT WAY

A clever veterinary who runs a dog hospital has a great system for "treating" dogs who are overfed by indulgent owners. When he gets such a dog, he places him in an old, abandoned brick kiln with a crust of bread, an onion, and an old shoe. When the dog starts to gnaw on the bread, the anxious owner is told that the dog is doing nicely. When he starts on the onion, the report is that he has improved greatly. But when the dog finally starts gnawing on the shoe, the owner is told that the dog is completely cured and ready to go home.

Sometimes it seems to us the government must be working on the same theory in so far as people are concerned. Instead of giving us the correct dope straight from the shoulder, we get scares, threats and rumors to chew on. The Big Wigs seem more interested in driving us than in leading us. As far as we are concerned, we do not like it. Certainly the American people are big enough and intelligent enough and patriotic enough to do the things that need doing without propaganda, threats and rumors.

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MAYBE HE'S RIGHT

As 1951 drew to a close and 1952 appeared over the horizon, every editor, commentator, politician, radio comedian and bartender had some comments to make on the state of the world and the prospects for the new year. Of all of them we heard or read, only that of our old friend and favorite philosopher, Joe Paup, made any sense.

"The trouble with the world is," said Paup from under his favorite table at Pete's Place, "that there are too many retail minds trying to solve wholesale problems."

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WITHOUT GENERALS AND ADMIRALS TOO

As if you did not already have enough to worry about, we are throwing in the following little thought catcher:

The automobile has already killed more American people than have all the wars this nation has engaged in since 1776. Over the Christmas holiday, auto victim No. 1,000,000 went to his eternal reward, while all the men killed in all the wars fought by this nation total less than 936,000.

If this proves anything it is that the preacher is right when he says, "Man is but dust." And it may also explain why women can settle him so quickly.

LOGICAL EXPLANATION

A neighbor of ours has called his wife "Hopalong" for many, many years. The name always intrigued us, and although we often hinted around, he never did divulge the origin of it. Last month we could contain our curiosity no longer, so we asked him point-blank.

"Well, it's like this," he explained. "For years we have had a joint checking account and durned if she doesn't beat me to the draw every time."

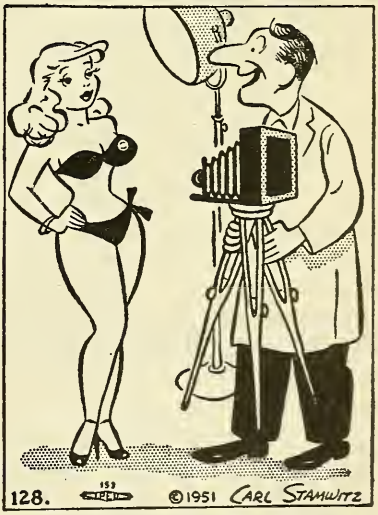
★ ★ ★

SLOW IN COMING

All summer long the big meat packing companies have been telling the people through expensive ads that lower meat prices were coming. But all through the Fall and early Winter meat prices have continued to go up. Our guess is that meat prices will come down when a certain coon dog comes home.

This particular coon dog was a dinger, as the President might say. Whenever his master wanted a coon, he merely whittled out a coon-hide stretcher to show the dog the size coon he wanted. The dog would take a look at the stretcher and head for the woods. In an hour or so he would be back with the right size coon.

This happy state of affairs went on for a long time until one day the lady of the house set the ironing board on the back porch. And the coon hound ain't been back since.



"Now this next shot is for a labor paper, so I want a close-up of your union button!"

What We Can Achieve

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HARVARD'S Sumner H. Slichter, whom *Fortune* has described as the the "best known economist in the United States," is thoroughly convinced that "getting more output will continue to be this country's number one economic problem."

In 1949, in an article, "*How Big in 1980,*" Slichter expressed this opinion. In his book, *What's Ahead for American Business,* published in 1951, he reappraises the situation in the light of international developments, and is even more emphatic about the need for increasing production and increasing productivity "since the contest between the United States and Russia is a long run production contest."

During World War II, Slichter points out, production increased so enormously that the quantity of consumer goods available for civilian use was actually greater during the war than it had been before. In 1943 it was 12.5% higher than in 1940, and in 1945 it was 28.4% greater. No such increase in goods for consumption can be expected now, due to several factors:

At the beginning of World War II we had a large number of unemployed, and an expansion of the labor force by nine million workers. There is no possibility of such expansion now. There was an increase by one-sixth in the length of the work week, which we probably will have in 1952 or early in 1953. The length of the work week increased during the third quarter of 1950, but the output for the quarter was the same as for the first three months of the year. Between 1951 and 1952, Slichter believes, output per manpower hour may rise to the normal amount of 2½% per year because many inexperienced workers will by then have been trained and many obstacles to defense production will have been overcome.

"The need for more output per man hour is virtually unlimited" Slichter points out, "because there seems to be scarcely any limit to the capacity of man to consume goods. The average family, among the fifth of the families with the largest incomes, spent in 1949 about $6,700 on consumer goods. If the lower four-fifths of the families had consumed the same amount of goods per family, the output of consumer goods would have had to be doubled, and yet the families who spent the $6,700 a year had no difficulty in finding ways to spend the money. It is plain, therefore, that the output of American industry might be doubled without satisfying the need for goods.

By 1980, Slichter predicts we can reasonably expect the population of the United States to be at least 175 million. Assuming that the number of persons at work continues at the present ratio to the population, 41.4%, we can anticipate a work force of about 72.5 million.

If the increase in output per man hour continues at the usual rate our output per man hour in 1980 will be about 88.4% greater than in 1948.

As incomes go up the demand for leisure also increases, and by 1980 we can expect the hours worked by the average person will have dropped

one-fourth; this will mean a 30 hour week will be virtually universal.

Annual output per worker in 1948 was $4,065; in 1980 we can expect it to be at least $5,744. With 72.5 million persons at work the net national production per year will be at least $416 billion, and may even go above the $550 billion mark.

Slichter does not feel that the average annual increase of 2% per hour is sufficient to meet requirements, and believes that 3% increase per man hour per year is well within the range of possibility though he admits it will not be easily achieved. Five possible hurdles to this accomplishment are listed as 1. Steep taxation; 2. Powerful trade unions; 3. Concentration of industry and decline of competition; 4. Exhaustion of natural resources; 5. A slow-down in the making of inventions.

1. While taxes are much higher than anyone dreamed they would be after the war, the present rate of capital formation is sufficient to increase the country's stock of housing, plants and equipment by about 4% per year, according to Slichter. Higher corporate taxes he believes will have little effect on expenditure for plants and equipment.

2. Trade unions, he predicts, will be able to push up wages more than 2% per year but it does not necessarily follow that this will retard accumulation of capital; indirectly unions help increase output since the pressure for higher wages tends to stimulate management to increase output and cut costs.

3. Competition is more vigorous today than ever and will become even more competitive due to such factors as the rise of chain stores and mail order houses, the possession of a larger stock of technological knowledge, and the fact that the economy is made more competitive by the huge expenditures of government and business upon industrial research.

4. Consumption of raw materials during the next generation may be more of a problem than it has been, but it seems likely that the problem can be met through development of substitutes and an increase in the amount of imports. A greater dependence upon other countries for raw materials has profound implications for some of the country's most important problems and policies since it will mean that the ability of many countries to sell to the United States will be improved. It will mean also that the United States cannot impose tariff barriers on scarce products.

5. The very nature of discoveries makes it difficult to predict the rate at which they will be made. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that there will be any decline. Expenditures for industrial research in 1940 were eight times as large as in 1920, and in 1950 they were two times as great as they were in 1940.—*Illinois Labor.*

PRICES WORRY MORE PEOPLE

A public opinion poll showed people are becoming more concerned about high prices. The Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan reported that:

Last June, 4 out of every 10 persons interviewed expected prices to be higher within the next year.

By November more than 5 out of every 10 persons thought prices would be higher in 1952.

Last June, 40 per cent thought prices would soon be lower. In November only 25 per cent of the people expected stable or declining prices.

Most people believe that now is as good a time as any to buy expensive household items like refrigerators or television sets. Why?

This survey shows that the American people realize that Congress shot the price control law full of holes last summer.

Editorial

It Doesn't Cost—It Pays

There are millions of workers (both male and female) in the nation who do not belong to a union. Some of them—particularly in the white collar class—think they are a little bit special and therefore too ritzy to belong to a labor movement that is made up mostly of people who sweat to earn their daily bread. Some of them think they save money by not belonging to a union since they avoid paying a few dollars a year in union dues. Some of them think they are smarter than the other guy and can do okay by themselves. Added together, these non-union people add up to a sizeable percentage of the total working force.

For years, this journal and virtually all other labor journals have been pointing out that the above reasons for not joining a union are silly. Now a person who really is in a position to know comes out and says the same thing in most emphatic terms. That man is Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor.

The wages of some 20 million unorganized workers, employed in white collar jobs, service trades, and smaller factories, have failed to keep pace with soaring living costs, Tobin recently disclosed in an article in Labor Information Bulletin, a publication of the Department of Labor. These people have lost billions of dollars in purchasing power, he warned. As a result, not only the non-union people themselves have suffered, but also the entire national economy has been affected adversely. He challenged the labor movement to remedy this situation by organizing the unorganized.

At the same time, Tobin revealed that living costs soared by something around 13 per cent in less than two years. For those who came under collective bargaining, wage rates generally kept pace with price increases. But for those who were going it alone, inflation has been a nightmare.

Union members have machinery by which wages can be adjusted to rising living costs, but "the absence of this machinery, or some adequate substitute for so many millions of American workers constitutes a long-range menace for the American economy," Secretary Tobin said.

He estimated that 45 per cent of the nation's wage earners, largely in the white collar class, have been the worst victims of inflationary price trends.

Ultimately non-union wage rates tend to follow pay standards set by unions, but there is a time lag and this "can have serious economic consequences," Tobin asserted. Many economists have attributed falling volume of retail sales over the past few months to reduced purchasing power.

"And what significance should this have for the American labor movement generally?" Tobin concluded. "It should serve unions as an additional motive for rededicating themselves to that mission that is summed up in the three words: organize the unorganized."

If they did not know it before, certainly these non-union people who think they are too smart to need a union must realize by now that it does not cost to belong to a union but rather it pays to belong to one. Tobin is in a

position to know whereof he speaks. When he says non-union workers lost several billions in wages because they had no union plugging for them, his word has to be accepted.

Daily Papers Please Take Note

Employers have long been interested in finding out what their employes think of them. All sorts of "scientific" devises have been invented for measuring employe attitudes toward the company. Counselors, moral interviewers, attitude surveys and even labor spies have been employed by various companies in an effort to get accurate and unbiased information. How successful these programs have been is probably open to debate. However, employers continue depending on them more and more.

To say that labor people have little faith in opinion polls, straw votes, etc. is putting it mildly. Various opinion polls have had a Republican in the White House before every election since 1932. Only one thing has been wrong—the voters never agreed with the poll takers' opinions of how they were going to vote. And there is plenty of evidence to indicate that some polls have been used as a vehicle for trying to influence public opinion rather than as a vehicle for trying to sample public opinion. This being an election year, another rash of straw votes, opinion polls, etc. can reasonably be expected to break out between now and November.

But getting back to industrial attitude measuring, employers are constantly seeking new and better ways of learning how they rate in the eyes of their employes. Some day some bright boy is going to figure out that the best way to find out is by asking each employe directly what he thinks of the company, and immediately a lot of scientific opinion samplers are going to be out of a job. Until that time, the "scientific" boys with one kind of formula or another for doing the job are going to eat regularly.

Recently the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Minnesota decided to give a new twist to this attitude measuring business. It decided to find out how the workers in six firms felt about their particular unions. Up to now, as far as we know, no such study has ever been made. Union officials have worked along on the theory that union meetings are a good indication of the members' feelings. When meetings have been quiet and orderly, it was an indication that everyone was pretty well satisfied. When there was lots of wrangling and gum-beating, somebody was dissatisfied.

Particularly in view of the fact that any number of columnists and commentators are constantly picturing union members as brow-beaten captives of ruthless union bosses, it is very interesting to note what the University of Minnesota survey discovered. Unlike so many questionable surveys, the University of Minnesota survey asked some simple and direct questions. And it got some simple and direct answers.

The first question posed by the survey was this: The local officers are doing a good job? Of the AFL men interviewed, 87 per cent agreed that their officers were doing a good job. Eleven per cent had no definite opinion, and two per cent disagreed.

Another statement advanced this question: I could get just as good pay if I didn't belong to the union? With that one, 84 per cent of the AFL men asked disagreed, and five per cent were undecided. To the question: My

union makes my job more secure? 88 per cent of the AFL members replied "yes". To the question: I feel that every employe should be a member of a union? Some 94 per cent of the men in AFL unions answered "yes'. Only two per cent actually answered "no"—the other four per cent being undecided. (Anti-labor columnists and commentators please note).

Some 86 per cent of the AFL men asked thought it would be worth their while to attend union meetings. Nearly three-quarters thought that the union got a good deal in the last contract negotiated with the employer. Eighty per cent thought their union was getting them good wages and working conditions.

It is also interesting to note that the survey found AFL members had a better attitude toward their company than did CIO members or non-union workers. Furthermore the AFL rated 15 percentage points higher in union loyalty than did CIO members.

To the people in the labor movement who read something besides the daily papers, the findings of the University of Minnesota survey come as no surprise. They merely substantiate the experiences of the NLRB in union shop elections, 97 per cent of which are favorable to the union. The disclosure by Secretary of Labor Tobin that unorganized workers are losing billions of dollars by not having any machinery for keeping wages in line with increasing living costs only adds to the conviction of the vast majority of union men that only through organized labor can they hope to get some semblance of economic justice.

The Rich Can Be Suckers Too

This journal has repeatedly warned its readers to be on guard against the "Millionaires Amendment", a proposition that would limit to 25% the amount of income taxes the Federal Government could levy against any income. The backers of this proposed amendment to the Constitution are trying to sneak it in by the back door by putting it through a sufficient number of state legislatures before presenting it to Congress—the reverse of the usual procedure. The object of the amendment is simple—to ease the tax burden of the extremely wealthy and shift more of the load to the backs of the poor.

Recently the St. Louis Post-Dispatch ran a lengthy story on the history of the Millionaires Amendment and the people behind it. It was an extremely interesting story.

A good deal of credit for launching the amendment, the Post-Dispatch gave to the late J. A. Arnold, a man of many and varied interests, all of them profitable to Mr. Arnold. Arnold discovered long ago that there is money in beating the drums for schemes that appeal to the wealthy. Supposedly he began his career in Washington by lobbying against women's suffrage in the early years of the century. He also lobbied against the Adamson eight-hour law for railroad workers. Later he supposedly took some money from brewers around 1917-1918, but denied that any of it was used for German propaganda.

Around the early 1920's he purportedly organized the American Taxpayers' League, the Southern Tariff Association, and the National Council of State Legislatures.

Senate investigators found that all three of Arnold's brainchildren shared the same office and funds. They described all three organizations behind which Arnold was operating as lobbying organizations set up to influence Congressional legislation and in the process providing a nice living for Arnold. To make a long story short, other committees investigated Arnold as the years went by and also found that he kept the wolf away from his door pretty consistently by getting contributions from the wealthy for one cause or another.

Finally, according to the story, he eased out of the American Taxpayers' Association which was organized in Washington, D. C. to push the Millionaires Amendment. Supposedly Arnold then moved his scene of operations to Chicago where he started the Western Tax Council which is also backing the amendment. As usual, Arnold did not go hungry during the years he devoted his talents to beating the drums for the Millionaires Amendment through the Western Tax Council.

If all this proves anything, it is that many wealthy people are suckers for any scheme that promises them something for nothing—a trait one would hardly expect to find in men who succeed in the dog-eat-dog business world. The second thing it proves is that moral considerations are not given too much weight in some business circles at least. Pouring money into the coffers of a professional promoter whose main concern seems to be in taking care of No. 1 hardly squares with the highest ethics one could think of.

But the main thing it proves is that the Millionaires Amendment was born of a dubious union between high-powered promoters and gullible businessmen. However, regardless of what its antecedents may be, the amendment is a distinct threat to all who work with their hands for a living. If the amendment passed, the tax money saved for the rich would all have to be made up by the poor. Actually, the amendment would be a bonanza for people making from $40,000 a year upward and a kick in the pants to those making less.

The backers of the amendment now claim that they have twenty-six state legislatures already on record as being in favor of the amendment. This may or may not be true. If it is, then it means that working people everywhere must be on guard to see that no further state legislatures take similar action. The people behind the proposed amendment are influential and wealthy. Regardless of who they may have had or still have working for them, their influence in Congress is considerable. The only way they can be stopped is by enternal vigilance on the part of the common people.

Eating Off the Taxpayers

The next time a reactionary Congressman sounds off about "subsidies," he should be reminded that:

The House restaurant, where Representatives eat lunch, and sometimes dinner, when Congress is in session, is subsidized by taxpayers at $45,000 a year.

A lunch that costs 90 cents in the House restaurant would cost $1.05 in Miami, $1.25 in San Francisco and $1.50 in Detroit, according to the United Press.

Congressmen can eat for less than people in Miami, San Francisco or Detroit because taxpayers are subsidizing their meals.

February 17 Is Brotherhood Week

A year ago last Christmas, a reader asked for a definition of Brotherhood. The following piece, which appeared in the March, 1951, issue of The Carpenter, was an effort to answer that request. Inasmuch as the nation is marking "Brotherhood Week" February 17 through 24, and the need for universal brotherhood has never been greater, the piece is herewith being reprinted.

★ ★

What is Brotherhood? It is everything, or everything is nothing. It is the catalyst that separates a human being from the beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of love and the scaffolding upon which society rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned mankind along the tortuous path of progress from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights. It is the cornerstone of Democracy and the fountainhead of human dignity. It is the strength of the past and the hope of the future.

What is Brotherhood? It is the biggest thing in the world and at the same time the smallest. It is a thousand union men walking a picket line for weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a single member. But also it is a housewife baking a cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea. But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift to a tired old-timer working by his side. It is a hundred and fifty million people placing their homes, their savings and even their lives at the disposal of the nation to protect the principles of liberty and equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people working together to maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee work given by the least of them.

What is Brotherhood? It is the wisdom of Lincoln and the warmth of Ghandi. It is the humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed and the humanitarianism of Confucius. It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew living together in peacefulness and harmony. It is Italian and Dane and Bulgarian and Pole working side by side on the job and sitting shoulder to shoulder in the union hall searching for ways to advance the common good. It is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran. It is the essence of all wisdom of all ages distilled into a single word. But equally it is the understanding of neighbors and friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste it. But you can feel it a hundred times a day. It is the pat on the back when things look gloomy. It is the smile of encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable.

What is Brotherhood? It is pioneer Americans of faiths and creeds and colors banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains, piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their homes and their futures to build unions capable of eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial slavery. It is men and women working for a common cause that is bigger than any individual.

What is Brotherhood? It is hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the world from whence he knows not. He struggles a while and departs again into whence he knows not. But like the tiny crustaceans which create the magnificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world, lives awhile, and then dies to add its tiny skeleton to the skeletons of millions of generations which went before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out of the sea. Like the coral, man comes into the world to live awhile and eventually pass on. Like the coral, he makes his contribution to the universal plan. Brotherhood is the mortar that holds together the contributions of all men in all ages.

What is Brotherhood? It is not life. It is more than that. It is that which gives meaning to life and makes it worth the living.

That is Brotherhood.

TV-Big Leaves, Small Roots

By Millard C. Faught

★ ★

IN CHICAGO, the National Committees of both the Republicans and Democrats have agreed on something—they will change the site of the 1952 Conventions to suit the convenience of . . . television. This decision came on the heels of a political miracle in New York, where television campaigning had catapulted unknown Rudolph Halley over the heads of entrenched machines and into the Number Two Job of city politics.

If television can thus change the age-old patterns of "politics as usual," then it is truly a social force to be reckoned with. The explanation is that TV brings the vagaries of politics right into the home in interesting and tangible form. It makes informed voters out of stay-at-homes, often little interested in public affairs.

But TV has done more than that. It has turned the family living room into a political soap box, a rustler's roost, Indian reservation, football stadium, wrestling mat, movie house, opera house, and (worse luck for young Hopalong) even a school house. Small wonder that folks are fascinated by the new miracle of television.

There seems to be only one big trouble with this miracle, and the public is just beginning to be aware of the trouble. *Somebody has to pay for everything that shows up on the magic screen*—even when the President himself talks from the White House. And the American public is that somebody whether or not the individual owns a television receiver. Also, the costs of television programs run to as much as 10 times the cost of similar programs on radio. The rise of "inflation" as the public knows it has been as nothing compared to the soaring costs of television, even in its infancy, and the TV sky seems awfully high. Even the "obvious" TV problems, which the public can see on their home screens—the poor programing, excess commercials, etc.,—all trace back to this root cause, *costs*—which somebody must pay if the show goes on.

To view the problem by analogy, television has shot up like a beautiful new plant with big leaves and bright flowers, but this new "Green Bay-Tree" seems to have insufficient roots, and the ones it has are sucking up too much moisture from the soil it happened to sprout in.

Indeed, thus far, television has only *one* economic root—the advertiser's dollar— and currently it is soaking up about $2,500,000 per week, just to program the 108 stations now on the air. For the future some 2000 stations are forecast, but they may not all sprout unless this new plant gets some more revenue roots and some new economic soil. Enough television stations to serve the whole country could easily soak up all the money now being appropriated for all advertising purposes. But that in itself wouldn't necessarily solve the whole problem.

If advertisers are to pay all of television's bills, they are obviously going to sponsor those programs that sell the most goods to the most viewers

for the least program expense. So it is that TV is overrun with low-cost ancient Westerns, but the Metropolitan Opera goes unsponsored and unavailable on TV. Reason it would cost about $80,000 to put one opera on television, not counting the charges for station time and network costs. That's too steep for advertisers, since opera doesn't have a high enough "Hooperating."

It is this same matter of insufficient economic roots that explains why TV doesn't blossom out with top quality movies, the best football games and the premium prize fights. When millions of people see these programs "for free" on television, somebody loses those customers at the theatre or stadium box office. Nor can the advertisers make up the difference by sponsoring such programs on "free" television. It is even a question how long they can continue to foot the million-dollar-plus bill for the World Series each year.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that two of the box office victims of television—the theatre and the sports promoters—have got together and devised a hybrid use of the new medium, called "Theatre Television." Here a premium program—like the Robinson-Turpin fight—is televised by closed circuit *only* to theatres equipped with "big screen television." The public can see the show only by the old process of going to such a theatre and buying a ticket.

This practice, even in its experimental stage, has given John Public a rude shock. He has got into the habit of expecting that such things should be on television "for free" as they were on radio. But on television the "tab" is too big for the sponsor to continue to treat the public.

When first confronted with this cold fact of "no tickee no lookee," John Q. rared up and declared there "ought to be a law" against such iron curtains on his free television expectations. He bought the set—now how about some good shows!

There *is* a law that applies here—the law of economics, which in its simplest form says there is no such thing as something for nothing. Prize fights, ball games, movies and theatricals are private property. There is still no law says they must be given away—even on television.

But, there is also no sound evidence that the public expects to get free on television what they have paid for in the past. Surveys from every section of the country have reflected the public's willingness to pay for good movies, plays, prize fights, operas and the like on television . . . but *how*. There was no such thing as a home box office to collect the ticket money.

Now there is. Finally, after 20 years of research, there is in existence a working, tested system of home box office television and at least three other such systems are being tinkered with or talked about. The working method is Zenith Radio Corporation's system called *Phonevision,* which has already been extensively and successfully tried, under temporary permit from FCC, for the purpose of televising good movies into people's homes for a fee via television. The test was so successful that $60,000 is being spent by Zenith in further analysis just to make sure the startling results are accurate. It showed that there exist as many as three new home TV family customers at $1 per film for every one who had seen the same films in movie houses. Shortly the FCC will be asked to authorize Phonevision as a regular television service available for use by any station. This development could give added usefullness to the existing telephone plant and equipment, in which more than

$10 billion of capital are invested, adding nine-figure income that could help carry part of the load of rising costs and provide increased earnings.

When such a home box office system of TV is in use, then television will finally have economic roots in proportion to its flowering potentials. Besides all that it now can do as a communications system subsidized by advertising revenue, TV will have become a modern miracle of *electronic distribution.* As such it would be by all odds the cheapest and most effective distribution system for movies, plays, opera, sports, adult education and the like ever devised. Freed from all the customer inconvenience of transportation, traffic, parking wasted time, baby sitters, "dressing up to go out," etc., home box office TV would frequently save the customer more in these "auxiliary costs" than the charge for the feature program at home.

This costly problem of always having to *move the customer to the product* has always plagued the "spectator art." And besides moving the customer, it was necessary to provide some kind of large and costly customer housing facility like a theatre or a stadium, with a box office in the entrance. In our hurried, crowded, complex day and age, these methods of selling "crowd commodities" are growing obsolete. In contrast, what could be more logically modern than an electronic distribution system to deliver all of these things to the most convenient marketplace of all—the customer's home?

Based on three years of research into the economics of this new potential distribution use of the new medium, in this writer's opinion, box office television would do any or all of the following things when available nationally: At least double the number of potentially profitable television stations; more than solve the financial burdens now crushing out opera and the legitimate theatre in all but the few biggest cities; possibly quadruple the market for motion pictures; rescue spectator sports, both professional and collegiate, from the malady of empty stadium-itis; and finally free the adult educational process from the narrow limits of the classroom.

Television is a communications miracle today, but with its growth limited by costs. Freed of these economic chains, television can also become a distribution marvel tomorrow of far greater magnitude.

Living Standards Lowered By Shrinking Dollar

The U. S. dollar took another beating in actual buying power last year, shrinking to 5½ cents as compared with 100 cents in 1939, according to an article in Labor's Monthly Survey.

This steady decline in the value of money, due to price increases, has serious and far-reaching consequences for everyone. It robs every worker, and lowers his living standard. The damage done cannot be offset by cost-of-living wage increases. Unions have struggled in vain under WSB regulations to raise wages enough to maintain real income.

Since every wage increase automatically raises the worker's income tax payment, his take-home pay will never rise as much as living costs. In November, tax rates were raised and real income reduced still further. And these are not the worker's only losses. The shrinking value of money has reduced his savings to scarcely more than half of what he put aside in 1939. And every dollar invested in war bonds during the war has lost a large part of its purchasing power.

Creeping inflation is changing the worker's outlook. In the past he could look forward to a steadily rising standard of living as productivity rose. Today he fights a losing battle and cannot even maintain his present standard, or the value of his earnings. Other groups are much worse than union members.

Official Information

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of AMERICA

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, **care** should be taken to see that they are **properly** filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary without delay,** in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall **expire** one month from date of issue, and **must be deposited** within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is **required to redeposit same** in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

R. ALLEN, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Canada
JOHN M. AMBROS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN ARGENTO, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
JOSEPH AUBERTIN, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Canada
CHARLES A. BAILEY, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOSEPH BAKER, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. H. BAKER, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
GILBERT BANKS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HANS BARSTEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN W. BEIGER, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. D. BEAR, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
ANTON BENSON, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
FRED W. BEWLEY, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
G. R. BRATCHER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
HAROLD N. BRUHJILL, L. U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
H. F. BUETIKOFER, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
CHARLES BUTERA, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
D. L. CAFFEY, L. U. 676, Brownwood, Texas
HARRY CARLSON, Jr. L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
VERNON CARPENTER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
MARTIN CHICK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
ALFRED B. COPES, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
WALTER CUMMINGS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
R. A. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
E. M. DENISON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
WILLIAM DETTMER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
SID DEVLIN, L. U. 379, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.
MATTHEW DICK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. DOBBS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
H. P. DODD, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
LOWELL, I. DUNN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
W. A. EASTMAN, L. U. 2732, Hilt, Calif.
JOHN M. EDWARDS, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
R. W. FARRIS, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
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CHARLES GARDNER, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PAUL GASSMAN, L. U. 1437, Compton, Calif.
J. W. GREEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALVIN GREER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
FRANK W. HARRIS, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
EDMUND HELLNER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
ARTHUR HITCHLER, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
ANTONY HOLSTROM, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
A. L. HUGHIE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
PETER IBSEN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Calif.
ROBERT JACKSON, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
ALFRED R. JOHNSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
H. L. JOHNSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
I. N. JONES, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
HARVEY E. JORGES, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
GABRIEL KANTO, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
PETER KLEE, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ORVILLE H. KNOPP, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
HOWARD KOKENSBERGER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
D. C. LACY, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. B. LAGASA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
ARTHUR LAMBERT, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
CHAS. E. W. LARSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
CHARLES LEMON, L. U. 249, Kingston, Ont., Canada
CHARLES LESLIE, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Canada
M. LINDROT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. B. LIVERS, L. U. 25, Lis Angeles, Calif.
C. H. LUNDY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
EMMETT MC GEHEE, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
WILLIAM MAKINSON, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.
JOSEPH G. MATTINGLY, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN MILLER, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
WALLACE MILLER, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
RICHARD MOHR, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
CHARLES NELSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
F. L. NELSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
HARRY R. OBERG, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
JOHN OLDBERG, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WLADYSLAW OSTASZEWSKI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
GLEN P. OTTEN, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Cal.
HENRY PANCKE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
IVER PAULSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
SELMAR A. PAULSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN A. PEACOCK, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
NEIL C. PETERSON, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
WILLIAM PFANMOELLER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
J. A. PORTER, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
WILLIAM F. POYNTER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
C. QUARTEL, L.U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
G. L. RAY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
M. M. RICHARDSON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ANTHONY ROBERTSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
GLEN A. ROSS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
F. H. SACKEWITZ, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
M. K. SAXE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN SCHULER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
JOHN SMITH, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
W. B. SMITH, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
RICHARD W. STRECKFUSS, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
SHERMAN STUMBAUGH, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
W. E. TEASLEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOS. TENDZIEGOLSKI, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
E. H. THOMAS, L. U. 388. Richmond, Va.
W. H. THOMAS, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
ANTON ULVI, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. WALSH, L. U. 740, New York, N. Y.
R. L. WEBB, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LOUIS C. WEEDMAN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
HERBERT L. WHITE, L. U. 700, Corning, N. J.
MARION WHITE, L. U. 1960, Savannah, Ga.
EDGAR A. WILLIAMS, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
H. G. WRIGHT, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
GUY WYLIE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE KING'S ENGLISH

English is the mother tongue of more than 235 million people, only Chinese being more widely spoken. Because of its preponderance of borrowed alien words English has been called a mongrel language, though cosmopolitan might have been a more politic adjective to use. Only one-fifth of it is of Anglo-Saxon or Old English origin. This consists of such simple words as man, house, dog. German speakers will note the Teutonic flavor of these so-called Old English names. More than half of this "mongrel language" is derived directly from Latin, and about fifteen per cent from Greek. French, Italian, Spanish, and practically every other tongue have supplied the rest. It is not an easy speech to master. The grammar is comparatively simple, but the spelling and pronunciation are notoriously inconsistent, each rule having several exceptions. You may circumvent the spelling impediment by employing a secretary, but you must take care of the pronunciation yourself. Anyone seeking a comprehensive knowledge of the English language is undertaking a prodigious, lifetime task. He is a philological genius if he eventually succeeds, and a qualified candidate for the Hall of Fame.

VOCABULARY

How many words are in the English language? No one knows to within 100,000 or so. You may take thirty-five dollars from your next pay envelope and buy an unabridged dictionary boasting of over 600,000 definitions. For a trifle less you have the choice of another, also unabridged, which only supplies a piddling 450,000 definitions. Now we all know that unabridged means complete; not shortened. So here we have a variation of 150,000 words between two arbiters of the language. Two dollars odd, is the price of an excellent dictionary defining 75,000 words. And for the puny sum of thirty-five cents you can get a pocket-size one with 36,000 entries; 1000 words a penny. The golden age of erudition! Every man a scholar!

How many of these hundreds of thousands of words do you have to know? Well, a man may know only 500, and yet have money in the bank. You might call him illiterate, but he can make out. If what he hears on the radio is all gobbledygook to him, he can buy a television set and feast his orbs on the ravishing Dagmar. If he can't read a paper he may buy Life, Look, See, Gawk, Squint, etc. What has he got to worry about?

Basic English is a vocabulary of 850 simple words. A six-year-old child is familiar with 600 of them. You could write a book in Basic English, or translate with its aid any of the classics. Of course it would be very dull reading, somewhat like a bedtime story, but it would be, nevertheless, good English.

4000 different words comprise 99% of everyday speech. The twenty most common are: THE, OF, AND, TO, A, IN, THAT, IS, I, IT, FOR, AS, WITH, WAS, HIS, HE, BE, NOT, BY, BUT. All good old Anglo-Saxon. In speech or print a word averages only 4½ letters. The vocabulary of a first-class daily is supposed to be 25,000 words. Some papers use only 9,000. The venerable and venerated New York Times, in its mammoth Sunday edition, is given credit for a vocabulary of 40,000. Shakespeare, the Immortal Bard, used 15,000 different words in his writings. Not bad for one who had no Reader's Digest to boost his word power weekly. Authorities state an average literate person should know as many words as Shakespeare; better than average can thoroughly read a first-class daily; but only the elite will feel at home with the comprehensive, 300-page Sunday Times.

SAMPLE WORD ORIGINS.

LATIN:	fidelity	state	local	viaduct	temporal	lunatic	aviator	pedal
GREEK:	asterisk	cycle	drama	chronic	democrat	architect	telephone	tonic
OLD ENG:	herring	house	heart	silver	mother	father	stone	moon
FRENCH:	chivalry	armor	nature	fatigue	constable	sabotage	apartment	rent
ITALIAN:	burlesque	studio	bandit	cartoon	milliner	isolate	mezzanine	piano
SPANISH:	renegade	cigar	plaza	sherry	flotilla	tornado	commodore	cork

Others: **Gaelic:** slogan, whiskey. **Dutch:** yacht, stoop. **German:** plunder, swindle. **Arabic:** alcohol, coffee. **Persian:** caravan, pajamas. **Norse:** geyser, berserk.

PRONUNCIATION

The preferred pronunciation of these fairly common words is excusably not too well known. The American form is given. There is, as yet, no American language, but we are acquiring one slowly. The British say we already have it, and how! Nuts!

IMPIOUS	ALBINO	REPTILE	LONGEVITY	LONGLIVED	SUCCINCT	RESPITE	VICTUALS
impeeus	albyno	reptill	lonjevity	longlyved	suksinkt	respit	vittels
HEINOUS	FACILE	BESTIAL	PROBOSCIS	CULINARY	ZEALOT	RIBALD	CAMBRIC
haynuss	fassil	beschul	probossis	cyoolinairy	zellot	ribbeld	caimbric

Here are some odd but permissible pronunciations. Some fussy purists in English pronounce these words as written, but we, the people, had them right all the time.

CUPBOARD	CHESTNUT	BREECHES	ISTHMUS	FOREHEAD
cubberd	chessnut	britches	issmus	forrid
ENGLISH	COXSWAIN	APOSTLE	THOMAS	OFTEN
inglish	cocksen	apossel	tomas	offen
BUSINESS	HANDKERCHIEF	THYME	SAYS	PRETTY
bizness	hangkerchiff	time	sez	pritty
TOWARD	IRON	ANY		
toerd	i-ern	enny		

Some members of the building trade, present company expected, have a careless pronunciation for certain words common to that trade "Deef" was correct 100 years ago.

	ARCHITECT	CORNICE	OVERALLS	MAINTENANCE
WRONG:	artchitect	cornish	overhalls	manTAINance
RIGHT:	arkitect	corniss	overalls	MAINtenance
	ASPHALT	DEAFENING	FAUCET	
WRONG:	ashfault	deefning	fasset	
RIGHT:	assfault	deffening	fawset	

Watch your accent! A word may be either good king's English or Hindustani depending on where you accent it The accented syllable of these words is in capitals. Bear down on this syllable and go easy with the others.

robust	gondola	curator	comparable	omnipotent	preferable	mischievous	integral
roBUST	GONdola	cuRAYtor	COMparable	omNIPotent	PREFerable	MISshivuss	INtegral
adult	grimace	pergola	secretive	emeritus	affluent	incognito	mankind
aDULT	griMACE	PERgola	seCREETive	eMERitus	AFFluent	inCOGnito	manKIND

How's your Latin? These words are pure Latin, so the Latin pronunciation rules.

DATA	PRO RATA	VICE VERSA	BONA FIDE	STATUS	DAIS	GRATIS	FINIS	FIAT	DIEM
dayta	pro rayta	vycee versa	bohna fydee	staytus	dayis	graytis	fynis	fyat	dyem

Parlez vous Francais? Whether you do or not, you have many French words to contend with in your composite language. Our pronunciation of these words is far from French, but it's the best we Americans can do, so they let us get away with it.

DEBRIS	ELITE	REGIME	MELEE	COUP	COINNOISEUR	ATTACHE	CUISINE	NEE	CHIC
dayBREE	ayLEET	rayZHEEM	mayLAY	coo	CONNisser	attaSHAY	kweeZEEN	nay	sheek

These words will never be pronounced as Webster requires. Who ever says February?

	FEBRUARY	RHUBARB	SHERBET	SARSAPARILLA
Webster Wants:	february	roobarb	sherbet	sarsaparilla
Webster Gets:	febuary	roobub	sherbert	sassparilla
	VASELINE	PUMPKIN	BREADTH	
Webster Wants:	vasseline	pumpkin	bredth	
Webster Gets:	vazeline	punkin	breth	

The king's English is pure, or correct English. Here are some examples of the way it is spoken in England. This is not Cockney, but sanctioned literate usage.

LIEUTENANT	WAISTCOAT	SCHEDULE	PATENT	GARAGE
lefftenant	weskit	shedule	paytent	garridge
FRACAS	VASE	CLERK	DERBY	Z
fracca	vawz	clark	darby	zed

PROPER NAMES.	GLADSTONE	BEAUCHAMP	LEICESTER	STRACHAN	GREENWICH
	gladstun	beecham	lester	strawn	grenij
	COCKBURN	ST. JOHN	SALISBURY	MAINWARING	CHOLMONDLEY
	coburn	sinjun	sawlzbery	mannering	chumley
	WEMYSS	FEATHERSTONEHAUGH		RALPH	
	weems	fanshaw		rafe	

About 40 years ago two British battleships were named Indomitable and Indefatigable. It was realized that no British tar could be expected to say these names as the dictionary

(Continued on page 40)

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

SHREVEPORT LOCAL PAID NICE COMPLIMENT ON 50th BIRTHDAY

It is not often that daily papers have something nice to say about a labor union. However, when Local Union No. 764, Shreveport, La., recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, the Shreveport Journal thought the event so significant it devoted a good part of its editorial column to complimenting the union. Under the title "Congratulations, Carpenters," the Shreveport Journal carried the following editorial:

Congratulations, Carpenters

The Carpenters Union No. 764 of Shreveport, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Friday night, deserves in full measure the congratulations received in connection with its completion of a half century of service important not only to its members but also to the community in which the bulk of its membership's efforts have been constructively expended.

Indicative of the interest the carpenters reflect in their organization's affairs was the large attendance at the anniversary celebration; approximately 450 members and guests participating in the significant occasion. Reminiscences related to a record here probably unsurpassed.



Members and guest of Local Union No. 764, Shreveport, La., helping the Local Union celebrate the completion of its first half century of progress.

Another fact of unusual note which played part in the anniversary program was the presentation of gold emblem pins for more than a quarter century's membership to 102 carpenters. Nineteen of the group have been members more than 40 years, namely Oscar Bartlett and R. E. Stripling, 48; John Howat, 47; and John E. Morris, 54; A. M. Bond, S. D. Holt and A. P. Parker, 44; T. S. Atkins, 43; D. D. Bartlett, and R. J. Cavender, 42; H. A. Genteman, F. T. Henson, G. C. Jones, Jim Jones, and D. A. Prudhomme, 41; Thomas W. Allen, E. E. King, D. O. Lambert, and B. B. Wilderson, 40.

Mr. Howat for many years was the union's business manager and president of the Central Trades and Labor Council. He is now a national figure with the parent carpenters union in field service.

The oldest in period of membership in the local carpenters' organization are Claude C. Davenport, and Alex Butler, who on June 1 last were guests at a banquet in their honor. They have been members fifty years.

Among those who in earlier years were members are a number of Shreveport's foremost building contractors. Their experiences in the union have helped in the development and maintenance of amicable relations between employers and employes, which have existed in this community with marked benefits.

The carpenters have contributed greatly to the upbuilding of Shreveport and area, and the half century of operation of their union is an occasion for merited salute.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARKS 63rd BIRTHDAY

To celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of its founding, Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., on the night of December 11th held a special meeting to pay tribute to a grand roster of old timers. Special guest and featured speaker of the evening was Reuben G. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.



Pictured above is part of the great bunch of old timers Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., can boast of, together with special guests at its 63rd birthday meeting:

Standing left to right: Reuben G. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; William Sime, 25 year member; Joe C. Feger, 25 year member; Jesse R. Elmore, 25 year member; Louis Schmitt, 25 year member; Arch Callaway, 25 year member; Edward Lisenbey, 25 year member; Albert Pence, 25 year member and Springfield Building Inspector; Ernest C. Langford, President of Local No. 16.

Seated left to right: John Casserly, 51 year member; William Helmick, 50 year member; James Durkin, 50 year member; William VanSice, 50 year member, and Louis Nelson, 50 year member.

During the evening, service pins were awarded to some ninety-three members with records of from twenty-five to forty-nine years of continuous membership and eight members with from fifty to fifty-five years of continuous membership. Local Union No. 16 is justifiably proud not only of its long and honorable history in the Brotherhood, but also of its grand bunch of old timers.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK MEANS SOMETHING IN SAN RAFAEL

Beginning February 17th, the nation is celebrating Brotherhood Week. A more appropriate gesture could hardly be conceived, for if this war-torn world, with its awful tensions and fears, needs anything, it is a more universal application of the spirit of Brotherhood.

For over seventy years "Brotherhood" has been a part of the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. That the word has not been there in vain has been proven time after time down the years. In recent weeks the officers and members of the various building trades unions in and around Marin County, Calif., demonstrated that they understand the meaning of the word in its practical application as well as in its dictionary meaning.

Early in 1951 Marine Corporal Alvin Long, a member of San Rafael Carpenters Local 1710, was engaged in some of the bitterest fighting in Korea. He suffered the loss of both feet and was returned to the States.

His fellow union members, learning of his misfortune, decided to do something about it and began rallying support to build Brother Long a home—something every veteran, as well as every American worker, longs for but sometimes simply cannot attain.

The project gained momentum rapidly. Practically every building trades union sent members to work on the three-bedroom home on holidays and Sundays. Brother Long, his wife and children, are moving into the home with great faith in the brotherhood of man, especially union men.

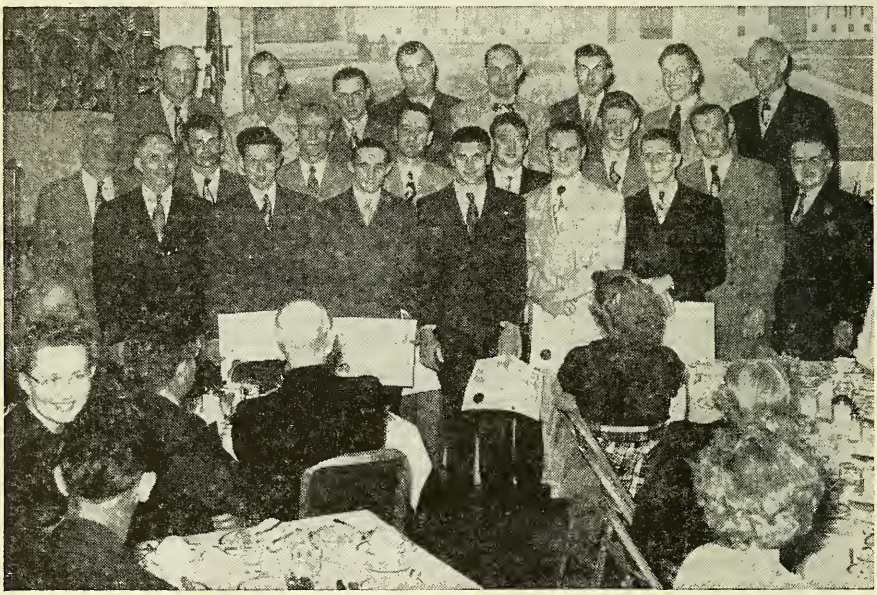
There was no fanfare or publicity connected with the job the Marin County construction workers did for a fellow union member. There are no heroes or fair-haired

boys. Everybody who could, pitched in and did his best. As a result, a fellow union member who paid a great price to protect the life and liberty of all Americans got a practical demonstration of what life could be like if all men understood and practiced Brotherhood.

SALEM, ORE., HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

Carpenters Local Union No. 1065, Salem, Oregon, on September 15, 1951, gave a turkey dinner honoring twenty-nine apprentices who were to be awarded journeyman certificates. There were 390 carpenters, their wives and guests present.

Mr. J. D. McDonald, president of Oregon State Federation of Labor, acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. Charles R. Smith, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, gave a talk on the Apprenticeship Program. Ivor T. Jones, Executive Secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters, and member of State Apprenticeship Council, spoke briefly on the importance of the union in the economic life of the tradesman and the duty of the graduates to take part in the affairs of the Local Union.



First row (from left to right): Sherman Smith, Financial Secretary, Local 1065 and Secretary of Apprenticeship Committee, and apprentices Eugene Rictor, Ivan Cooter, R. H. Ruch, L. J. Scheideman, E. C. Visti.

Second row (from left to right): William Kimsey, State Labor Commissioner and Chairman of State Apprenticeship Council and apprentices E. C. Bailey, Arthur Bose, H. B. Christenson, Harry A. Harris, H. C. Selby, R. J. Tompkins, J. D. McDonald, President, Oregon State Federation of Labor.

Third row (from left to right): Ivor T. Jones, Executive Secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters and Member, Oregon State Apprenticeship Council and apprentices Archie A. McDonald, E. J. Hertel, W. W. Heller, F. C. Jaeger, E. H. Leek, W. F. Lukins, Charles R. Smith, Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Certificates were handed out by William Kimsey, Labor Commissioner for the State of Oregon, also chairman of the State Apprenticeship Council.

The new journeymen are:

Eddie C. Bailey, James L. Barnwell, Ivan Bogart, Arthur Bose, H. A. Christensen, Palmer F. Copple, S. B. Dodge, Jr., Harry A. Harris, J. L. Harter, E. J. Hertel, Fred C. Jaeger, Edward J. Klukis, Elmer H. Leek, W. F. Lukins, Archie A. McDonald, John F. Miller, Eugene Richter, Leon J. Scheideman, Harlan C. Selby, Guy S. Sherman, Robert L. Tompkins, Elwood E. Townsend, Everett C. Visti, James A. Wilcox and Edwin H. Zitow, all of Salem.

David H. Barnhardt of Gates, Ivan Cooter of Sublimity, Wendell W. Heller of Mill City, Robert H. Ruch of Turner.

BRISTOL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Amid gay floral pieces and glamorous crystal decorations which turned the Crystal Ballroom of the West End Club into a veritable fairyland, Local Union No. 952, Bristol, Conn., on the night of December 1st, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with a banquet and social evening. Some 200 hundred members, friends and guests were on hand for the occasion to help Local Union No. 952 properly celebrate its golden anniversary.



Officers and guests attending the 50th Anniversary Dinner of Local Union 952 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Bristol, Connecticut. Shown above are: Seated, left to right, Fred Graves, Vice-President and Trustee; Raymond McFarland, President; Charles Wagner, Business Representative and Financial Secretary; and George Suydam, Treasurer. Standing, left to right, are: Hugo Peters, Warden; Derwood Parent, Recording Secretary; William J. Sullivan, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; State Labor Commissioner John J. Egan, George Keltonic, Conductor and Trustee; and Romeo Perrault, Trustee.

A turkey dinner with all the trimmings put the guests in the proper mood right at the beginning. Short speeches by special guests John J. Egan, State Labor Commissioner, and William Sullivan, General Representative, added to the enjoyment of the evening. Commissioner Egan complimented the union on its fine record and Representative Sullivan paid tribute to the old timers.

Local Union No. 952 was chartered on December 3rd, 1901. The first meeting was held in the Grand Army Building. First officers of the union were: President, Fred Griswold; Vice-President, B. Hummel; Recording Secretary, G. H. Andrews; Financial Secretary, C. H. Peck; Treasurer, V. Rosen; Conductor, W. Hill; Warden, C. Cole; Trustees, W. L. Stewart, A. J. Calkins, and B. Hummel. All these men are now gone to a better land, but the heritage they left behind has enabled the union to go on building and progressing.

A highlight of the evening was the introduction of nine old timers who are now on the pension rolls of the United Brotherhood. They were: Elof Anderson, Martin Andrews, Albert Barnfield, Joseph Cusson, Leon Lacouse, Jr., John Luddy, Ernest Paulin, Edward Picard and E. J. Sutherland.

Dancing to the music of Rudy Fiorill's orchestra lasted far into the night. This being the first big get-together sponsored by the local, the ladies enjoyed themselves so much that a Ladies Auxiliary will undoubtedly appear in Bristol before long.

WACO HONORS OLD TIME MEMBER



A. D. Sample, president of Local No. 622, Waco, Texas, pins a 50-year pin on the lapel of Louis Sullenberger.

Recently Local Union No. 622, Waco, Texas, paid tribute to a grand old member. The man so honored was Brother Louis Sullenberger, who recently completed fifty years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

During his many years of membership, Brother Sullenberger has held practically every office within the gift of the local. During the past ten years he has capably filled the office of treasurer.

As a small token of the great esteem in which he is held by officers and members alike, he was recently presented with a fifty-year service pin and a specially engraved gold watch at special ceremonies held by the union.

SOMERVILLE LOCAL LOSES 101 YEAR OLD MEMBER

On December 30th, Local Union No. 455, Somerville, N. J. received a severe blow when the grand old man of the organization passed away. The old timer was Brother J. W. Kline who would have celebrated his hundred and first birthday had he lived until March 29th of this year.

It is difficult to imagine, but Brother Kline was already a young man when Lincoln was assassinated. He saw much of the nation's history made in his lifetime. Never in arrears and always interested in the welfare and progress of the union his passing thinned the ranks of old timers within the Brotherhood.

MACON LOSES LAST CHARTER MEMBER



When Local Union No. 144, Macon, Ga., was organized away back in 1887, one of the men who helped to organize it was Brother J. W. E. Culpepper. Last December, Brother Culpepper passed away at the Home at Lakeland, Florida, the last surviving charter member of Local No. 144.

Few men within the Brotherhood chalked up a longer or more honorable career than did Brother Culpepper of Local No. 144. Sixty-five years of continuous membership in a Local Union he helped to organize is a privilege accorded few men by the Divine Maker. Needless to say, Local Union No. 144 is greatly saddened by the passing of Brother Culpepper.

THE LOCKER

(Continued from page 35)

specified. So by official decree the pronunciation of these two ships was declared to be: **indoMITable** and **indeFATIGUEable.** Anyone who referred to them as the **inDOMitable** and **indeFATigable** was wrong. Very practical people, the British. The King's birthday is December 14. On that day the Guards troop the colors, a grand spectacle of military precision and colorful pagentry. December is a bleak, miserable month in England. June is a nice, mild month, when it doesn't rain. So the King's birthday is observed in June.

Americans who poke fun at the British pronunciation of certain proper names might remember, that people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. Here's a selection of pronunciations of American places.

POUGHKEEPSIE poe-kipsy	QUINCY quinzy	DES MOINES dee moin	MICHIGAN mishigan	HOLYOKE hole-yoke
CONNECTICUT conneticut	HELENA HELenna	WORCESTER wooster	AMHERST ammerst	ARKANSAS arkansaw
SPOKANE spokann	WICHITA WICHitta	HOBOKEN HOE-boken	CONCORD conkerd	BOISE boyzy
PIERRE peer				

ANTIDISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM

There's the longest word in the dictionary; 28 letters and 11 syllables. It can be used to good advantage at convivial gatherings. When you can no longer say it, then it's time to go home. The dictionary defines it: opposition to disestablishment of a state church. That doesn't tell us much. The state-favored religion of a country is called the Established Church. In England it is Protestant Episcopal: in Spain, Catholic; in Sweden, Lutheran Protestant. We have none. At one time the Established Church of Ireland was also Protestant Episcopal. It was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1869. Gladstone, the Liberal Prime Minister, sponsored this Act. Disraeli, the Tory leader, opposed it. In Parliament, Gladstone attacked Dizzy and his party for their uncompromising adherence to anti-you finish it. And that's how that monster originated.



L. A. 462 CELEBRATES 5th ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary 462 of Lafayette, Indiana, extends greetings and best wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries.

On November 10, we celebrated our 5th Anniversary with a turkey dinner and entertainment at Snyder's Restaurant, having our husbands as guests. There were fifty-five present, fourteen of them being charter members.

On December 15, we had our Christmas party in the Labor Temple for our families. Santa was present with a gift for everyone and favors of chocolate Santas for the children. This was a carry-in supper with the Auxiliary furnishing plenty of chicken and noodles. A very enjoyable evening was had by all. On October 6, we held a chili supper, our main money-making project, which proved very successful.

We donate to the Red Cross, Community Chest, Polio and Cancer Funds, and usually at Christmas time, we help an unfortunate family. This year, we helped one of our members whose husband passed away.

This past year, we held a membership drive, which gained us eight new members. Our membership is now fifty.

Our officers for this year are: President, Mrs. Harry Wingard; Vice-President, Mrs. Marion Funkhouser; Secretary, Mrs. Harold Oland; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Conductress, Mrs. Wayne Lindberg; Warden, Mrs. Miles Dimmitt; Trustees, Mrs. Harry Ford, Mrs. John DeWitt and Mrs. Alvin Trook; Chaplain, Mrs. Alva Nickles; Historian, Mrs. Meredith Allyn; Flower Fund Chairman, Mrs. Richard Heide.

We would enjoy hearing from all Sister Auxiliaries, especially those from our Hoosier State.

Fraternally,

Thelma Oland, Secretary.

DENISON, TEXAS LADIES ARE BUSY GROUP

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 364 of Denison, Texas, received its charter in November of 1940, making the organization eleven years old. We have twenty-seven members enrolled, most of whom are active—we have two Honorary members.



Our meetings are held twice a month and Local 371 has arranged for us to meet in one of the beautiful rooms of their hall. Thanks to our husbands and friends.

We try to help with charity donations and donate to the home for the aged near Sherman, Texas.

Our officers are Mrs. Pat Harper, President; Mrs. C. W. Stacy, Vice-President; Mrs. L. L. Simmons, Treasurer; Mrs. Hubbard Bacon, Secretary;

The above picture was made of some of our members at the big barbecue held on Labor Day by our Carpenters' Local, at the V. F. W. Camp Ground on Lake Texoma.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Hubbard Bacon, Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 281

Whipping the Housing Problem.—How some carpenters whipped the housing situation, following World War II, is the subject of this lesson. The man who wants a house, but has only enough money to buy a lot and build a garage, can get relief by building the garage first and living in it. Then in his spare time he can build the foundation of a real house, and little by little salvage enough time to build the frame-

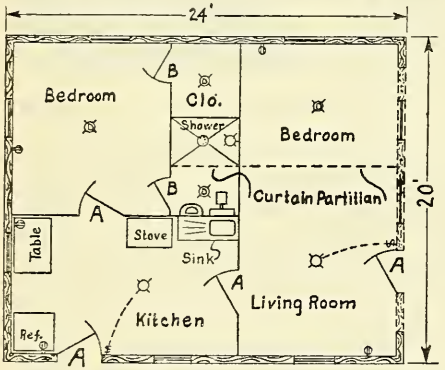


Fig 1

work. When he has this work far enough along to get a loan on it, he can push through enough of the finishing, so that he can move in. On the rest of the work he can use the material that will come out of the garage. That is, if he planned it that

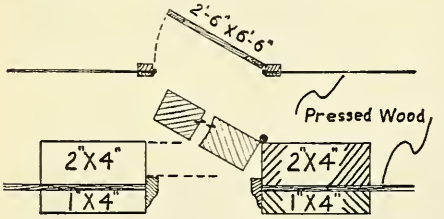


Fig. 2

way in the first place. It can be done successfully, especially by a carpenter who wants a home of his own.

Plan of Garage Home.—Fig. 1 shows a plan of the garage home that was staked out in the previous lesson. To the right, by dotted lines is shown how the wide front garage door opening was closed by a temporary wall. In this false wall are

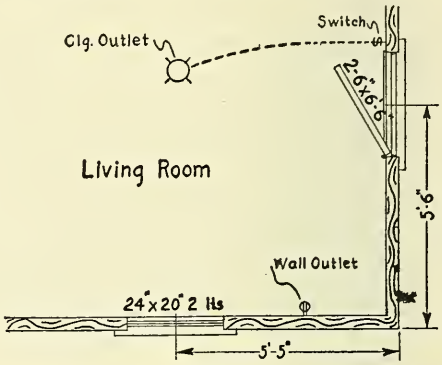


Fig. 3

shown two windows and the front door. Two bedrooms are shown. The one to the upper right is partitioned off with a curtain partition. This curtain can be pulled to one side, adding the bedroom space to the living room. In the kitchen are shown

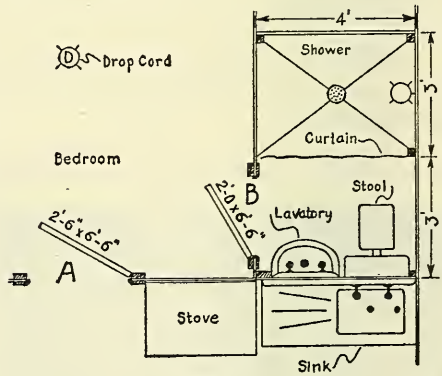


Fig. 4

a stove, a sink, a table, and a refrigerator. The main bedroom has a small closet, upper center. Adjoining this bedroom is the shower bath and the water closet. Electric lights and wall outlets are shown in the plan. All doors that are marked A are 2'6" x 6'; those marked B are 2'0" x 6'6". The windows are all 24" x 20"— 2 lts. It is suggested here that the sizes of the doors and

windows that are later to be used in the house, should be selected with reference to the service they are to give in the house, and not because a particular size is specified here.

Door Jamb Details.—Fig. 2, the upper drawing, shows an enlarged drawing of the door leading to the main bedroom. This door is marked A in Fig 1, and therefore is shown here as a 2′6″ x 6′6″. The partitions, as pointed out, are made of pressed

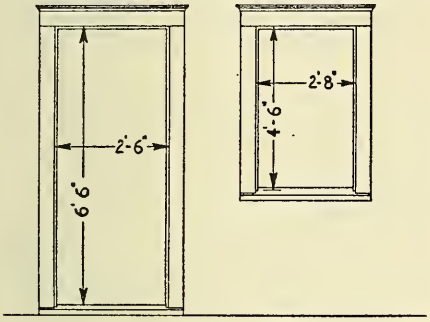


Fig. 5

wood. The inside finish of the outside walls is also pressed wood. The bottom drawing in Fig. 2 shows details of the inside door jambs, which are made of 2x4's set flatwise. On the kitchen side are shown 1x4 casings. The door is shown cut, in order to permit a larger scale drawing. Study

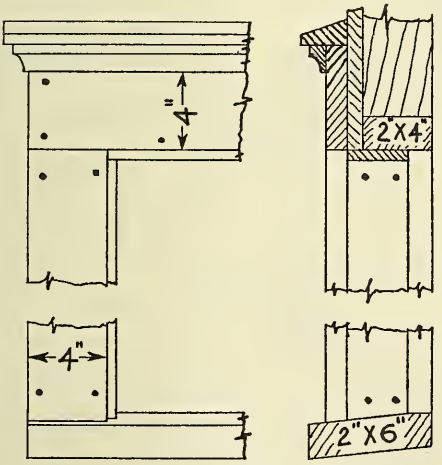


Fig. 6

these drawings with the door that opens into the main bedroom, Fig. 1.

Doors and Windows.—Fig. 3 shows the lower righthand corner of the building, in a larger scale. At the bottom is shown a window, the size of which is given in figures. For emphasis, let it be suggested again that the sizes of windows and doors, which

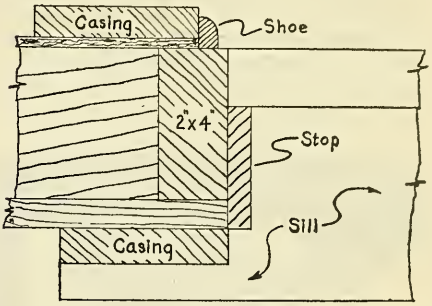


Fig. 7

are to be installed in the new house when it is built, be governed by the requirements of that house. The front door is shown to the right, which is a 2′6″ x 6′6″ door. The window is shown located 5′5″ from the corner to the center of the window, while the door is shown locaed 5′6″ from the corner to the center of the door. A ceiling outlet for a light is shown connected with a

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switch near the front door. The connection of the light and switch is indicated by the dotted line. A convenience or wall outlet is also shown.

Fixtures.—Fig. 4 shows the stove and sink in the kitchen, a part of the main bedroom, showing the ceiling outlet, marked D, which means that the light is held by a drop cord. The dimensions of the shower bath and the water closet are given in figures. A door marked B, leads to the water closet, where the stool and lavatory are pointed out. A curtain partition separates the shower bath from the water closet. Study this larger scale drawing with the plan in Fig. 1.

Cheap Window and Door Frames.—Any kind of window or door frames can be used.

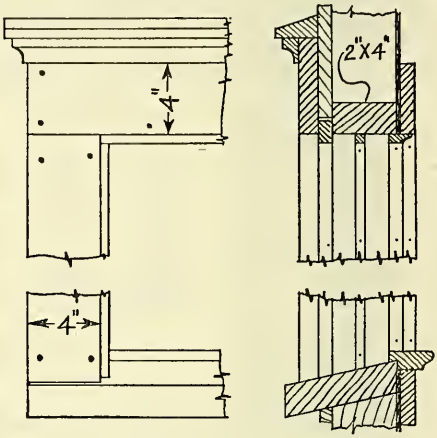


Fig. 8

However, those frames that are to be used again in the house, should match the house frames. The designs given here are for cheap frames, because some of the work is temporary. Fig 5 shows to the left a front view of the front door frame, and to the right the front view of the window shown to the right of the door in Fig. 1. Those two

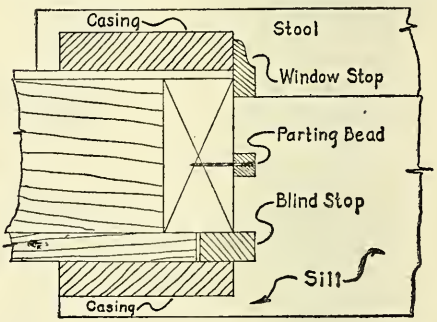
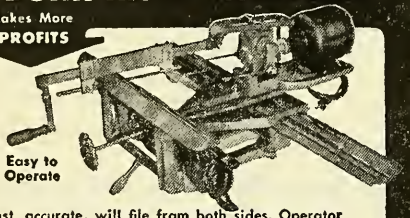
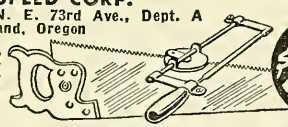


Fig. 9

frames are set in the temporary wall that closes the wide door opening. This wall should be sealed at the bottom where it joins the cement driveway, with fibred cement, in order to keep rain, snow and water from getting inside of the building. Fig. 6, to the left, shows the face views of the two left corners of the front door frame. To the right are shown sections of the head

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and the sill of the front door. A section of the side door frame is shown by Fig. 7. Compare this with the head construction in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows to the left, face views of the two left corners of the window frame. To the right are shown a section of the head and also a section of the sill and adjoining parts. A side section of the window frame is shown by Fig. 9. Pointed out are casings, stool, window stop, parting bead, 2x4 jamb, blind stop, and sill. It should be noticed that the parting bead is planted onto the 2x4 jamb. Compare this drawing with the head construction shown in Fig. 8.

No Hard and Fast Rule.—There isn't anything about this building that is hard and fast. It can be made wider, longer, or even smaller than what is shown. The arrangements of the rooms can be changed to suit the needs of the owner. Another thing, there are more windows shown than are needed for a garage. Those that will later be used in finishing the house should be selected with reference to the house requirements. Any other changes that might seem expedient, should be made when the arrangements are planned in the first place.

SILL DRAIN

H. H. Siegele

Any carpenter who has ever installed a sliding sash in a garage, or in some other secondary building, knows something about the problem that this article deals with.

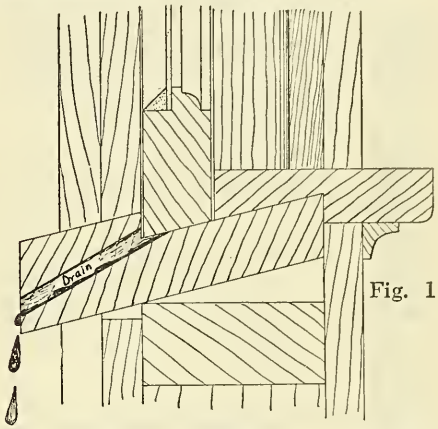
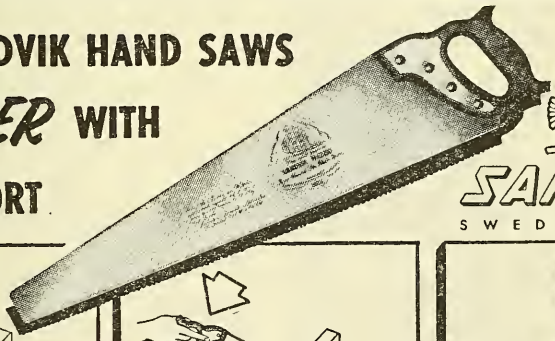


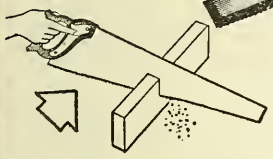
Fig. 1

Such sash need something to hold them from slipping too far out when they are operated. A stop does not look well on the outside, and therefore the plowed sill is the solution to the problem.

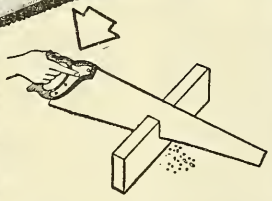
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Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a garage window sill that is plowed in such a manner that the sash will slide against the shoulder when it is pushed back and pulled

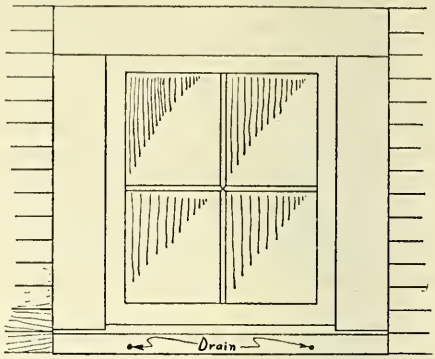


Fig. 2

forward. The objection to such a sill is that the water will run into the groove from the outside, which in time will cause rotting. The problem is solved by boring holes, as shown shaded and marked "Drain". Such holes should be placed at intervals of about 12 inches—at any rate, not over 16 inches from center to center.

Fig. 2 shows an outside view of a sliding sash, such as one finds in garages and other similar buildings. The drain holes are pointed out with indicators.

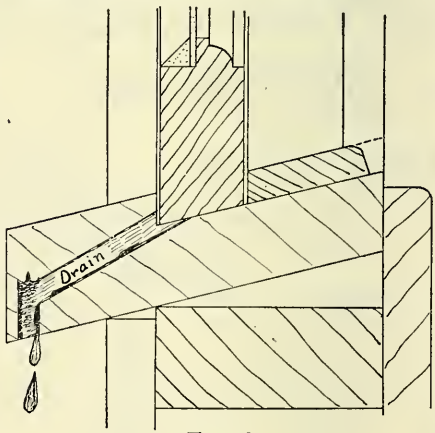


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows just a little different design. Here the hole for the drain stops just before it reaches the front edge of the sill, and a small hole is bored from the bottom up to meet the downward sloping hole. This conceals the outlet of the drain, and should be used in cases when such concealment is desired. A stop is shown on the inside to hold the sash in place, but a groove can be plowed into the sill just large enough to give the sash ample play. This will make a stop unnecessary.

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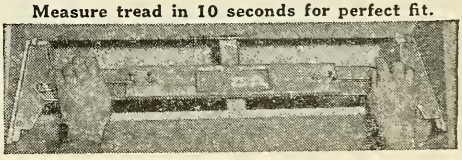
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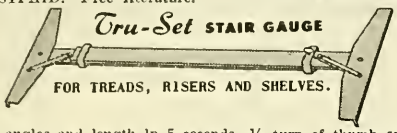


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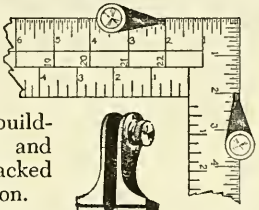
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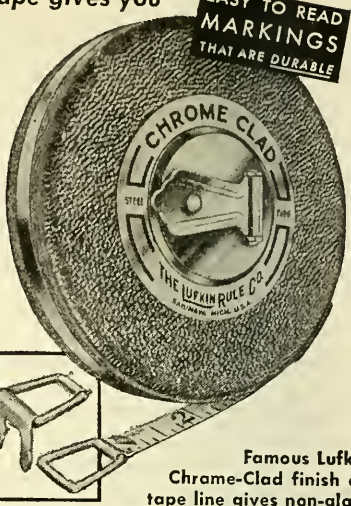


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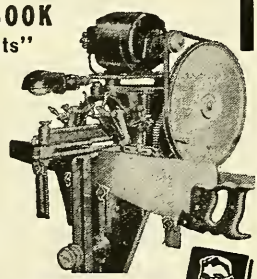
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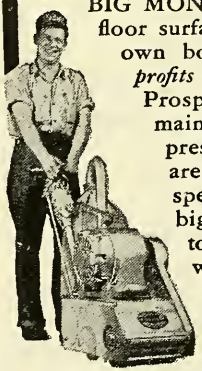
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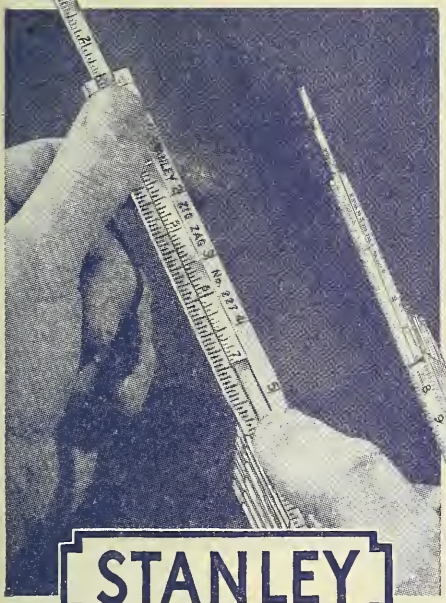
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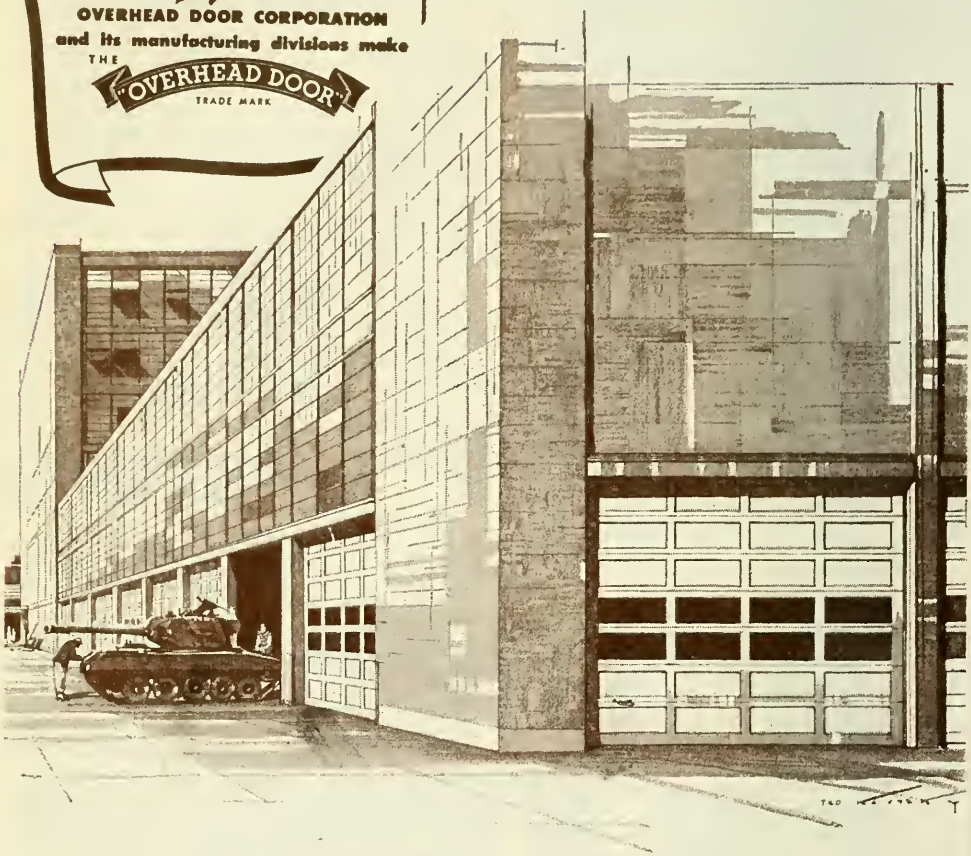
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THE Carpenter

Founded 1881

Official Publication of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



March 1952

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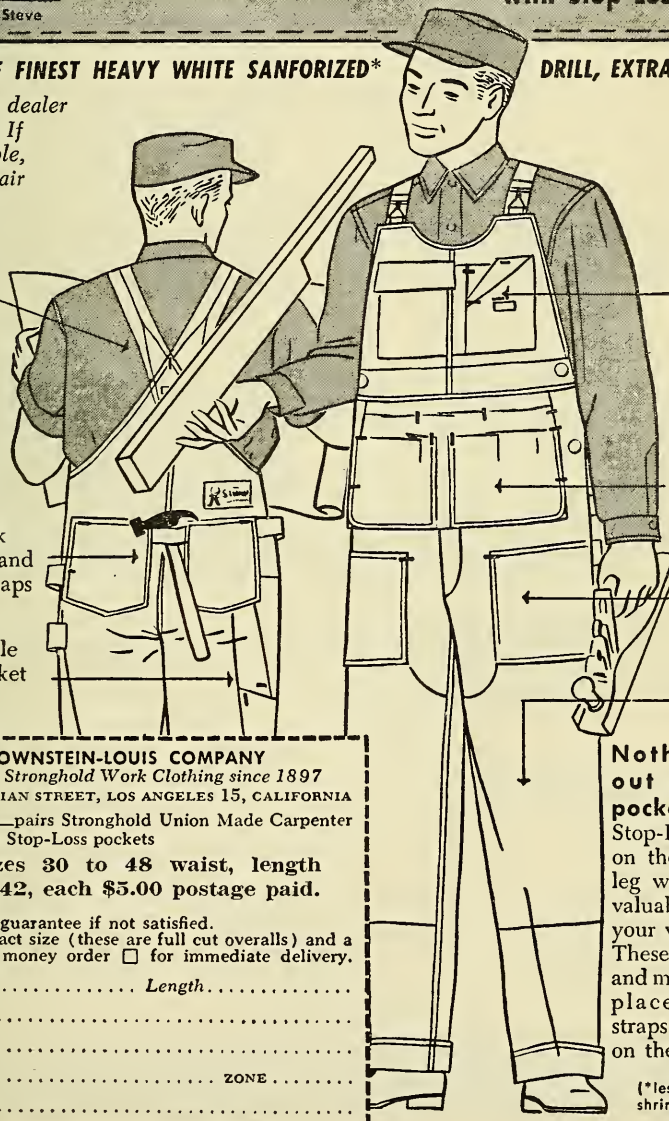
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established In 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Revamping Of Controls Needed - - - 7

While the government is clamping down stricter controls on building to save scarce metals, leaders of many metal industries are complaining that supplies are getting harder to get rid of because production is catching up with demand. In those sections of the nation where defense construction is light, many building trades workers find jobs getting scarce as restrictions cut down on civilian construction. Obviously the time is ripe for the government to review its program of controls.

We Must Fight Back - - - - - - 10

With the backing of many people whose sole motive is to save taxes, an organized campaign to cut down the services rendered by our public school systems is sweeping the nation. All sorts of charges are being hurled at our schools. Unless the common people fight back, the one room, little red school house may reappear again, thereby wiping out all the progress of the past 50 years.

UMT, Wise Or Foolish? - - - - - 16

Within the next few weeks, Universal Military Training will face a showdown. Everyone agrees that the prime need of the nation is a strong military machine capable of meeting any threat or combination of threats to our national security. The question is, will Universal Military Training help or hinder the reaching of this objective?

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Despite the fact they are deep behind the Iron Curtain, Austrian labor unions do not allow themselves to be dominated by the Russians. In a thousand different ways they badger the Reds and refuse to knuckle under to them. So far they have gotten away with it in spite of all the Red commissars have been able to do.

★ ★ ★

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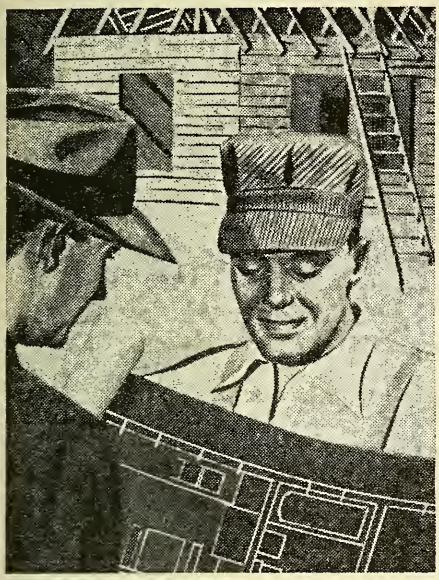
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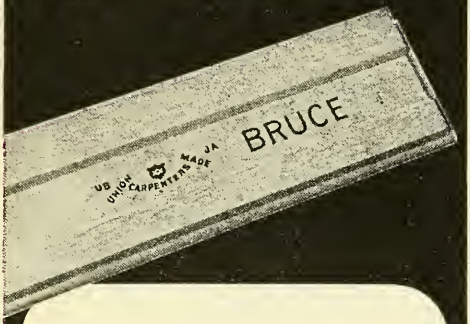
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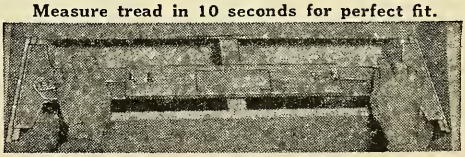
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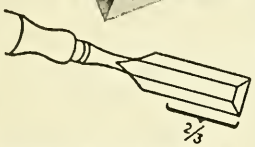
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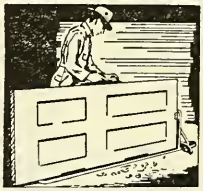
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Revamping of Controls Needed

By ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary

★ ★ ★

FOR MANY months past, a major concern of all General Officers of our Brotherhood has been the rapid stagnation of non-defense construction because of unrealistic government controls on such building. Building tradesmen in practically all sections of our jurisdiction not swamped with direct defense construction are walking the streets in idleness because government controls are sharply curtailing non-defense commercial and industrial construction. Even home building has been slashed to the bone by government planners. According to a recent report, nearly 60,000 construction workers in New York City alone are jobless or seeking jobs outside of the city because controls have caused the wheels of the construction industry to grind to a halt. Many other localities are nearly as hard hit.

In view of the fact that government restrictions on scarce materials to be made available to the construction industry in the second quarter of this year are even more drastic, all indications are that building will continue to limp along this Spring unless sufficient pressure can be brought to bear on the people in Washington who make the decisions. These people claim that many materials—particularly steel are in extremely short supply. By contrast, many leaders in the steel industry claim that production is rapidly catching up with demand. A recent survey made by the Wall Street Journal had a number of steel producers actually worrying about whether they will be able to get rid of all their production by the first of next year. Another survey made by the same paper found many of the big users of steel having six to nine month inventories of steel on hand when actually they were supposed to have only enough to carry them forty-five days.

So there is a wide discrepancy between the picture painted by the heads of the Defense Production Authority and the picture painted by steel producers and sellers. About the only thing certain in the whole situation is that the restrictions on the construction industry are very drastic and completley out of balance with the cutbacks imposed on other industries.

Independently and in conjunction with the Building Trades Department, General President M. A. Hutcheson has been fighting for a revamping of construction controls to give the industry a fairer shake. On February 12th, the Construction Industry Advisory Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce, held a meeting in Washington, D. C. to consider the unhappy plight of the construction industry. General President Hutcheson delegated me to attend that meeting. Present at the meeting were representatives of practically all contractors' associations, representatives of Washington agencies running the defense program, and a number of representatives of building trades unions, as well as various material dealers.

For a full day the problems of the construction industry were aired from many angles. I am frank to say that I came away from that meeting thoroughly convinced that the construction industry has a legitimate complaint about the way it is being treated. My impression was that the government men who were there, even though they carry the responsibility for overall planning of the defense program, did not have the grasp of the problem that those of us in the construction business had.

Among the speakers at the meeting was Richard J. Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, who gave what most people thought was the outstanding speech of the day. Brother Gray outlined the chaos that is being imposed on the construction industry by government controls. He lashed out at the growing bureaucracy in Washington which is gradually usurping one function after another that rightfully belongs in the realm of free enterprise.

". . . It is not difficult to recognize the fact that our present form of Democratic Government has changed radically from the basic concept of checks and balances as envisioned by the drafters of our Constitution," he said.

"Today, under the guise of the complexities of modern life in a Democracy we have a fourth branch—the Administrative Branch. In recent years government by Administrative Bureaus, Commissions, Authorities and Boards has been gradually taking over the functions of not only the Legislative, but also the Judicial and to a limited extent the Executive."

"We of labor do not relish the thought of having to carry on collective bargaining with the government;—we know from experience that our traditional economic implements are outlawed when the government is the employer."

Gray wound up with a fervent plea for joint action by labor and management to solve the many existing problems without "help" from the government which all too often turns out to be dictation in the long run.

Before the meeting adjourned a strong statement of policy was adopted by those in attendance. That policy calls for a more realistic program in the matter of controls so that the construction industry can play its full part in the economic life of the nation in both peace and war. It calls for a step up in planning so that the construction industry can strike out boldly as soon as the emergency ends. Because of its importance, it is herewith reprinted in full:

PROPOSED POLICY STATEMENT
on
CONSTRUCTION
and the
REARMAMENT PROGRAM

Active construction markets are, next to agriculture, the most important single factor in maintaining a strong civilian economy. These construction markets provide employment for eight million workers on the site and in supplying materials. They provide structures essential to the country's production and well-being—houses, factories, commercial buildings, schools, highways, and water works.

Because they add to capital resources, active construction markets are not inflationary. They should be maintained to the maximum extent consistent with the essential requirements of the rearmament program. To that end, the Construction Industry Advisory Council urges more effective liaison between the defense establishment and the construction industry.

1. The Contruction Industry Advisory Council recommends that the

Defense Production Administrator take the further steps, which it is understood he has under consideration, to establish clearly defined responsibility for the handling of construction problems in the Defense Production Administrator. Such an activity should bring together facts and figures applicable to the construction industry as a whole and its relations to the rest of the economy. It should at once examine the *discrepancies* between government and industry reports on the availability of critical materials—discrepancies that undermine confidence in the control system. It should promote *better screening* of quarterly requirements for critical materials for both civilian and military construction. It should advise on the solution of emergency problems, including unemployment problems which are already evident in certain areas.

2. The Construction Industry Advisory Council urges appropriate action on the part of both government and industry to conserve critical materials. In this connection use should be made, among others, of the *findings and recommendations* of the survey now being made by the Building Research Advisory Board. Conservation regulations applied to private construction should be applied to public construction as far as practicable.

3. The Construction Industry Advisory Council urges the government and the industry as a matter of national policy to encourage the *planning of needed* construction projects, both private and public, so that they will be ready to go forward when the materials are available. Such a national policy should be an essential part of our *overall national objective* which is to build a strong defense and to maintain a strong civilian economy.

(a) Further *to encourage* the planning of needed construction projects, the Construction Industry Advisory Council recommends the granting of provisional authorization of less essential projects, such authorizations to be honored as soon as materials become available for such uses.

(b) The Construction Industry Advisory Council also recommends that any allocation of materials for a specific project carry with it *assurance* that, in future quarters, critical materials will be provided sufficient to complete the project, subject to cancellation only in the event of all-out war.

SEES NEED FOR ONE MILLION "EXTRA" WORKERS IN 1953

Recruitment of more than one million "extra" workers from several groups in the population—mainly housewives and retired persons—may be necessary in 1953 to meet defense manpower goals, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said.

He said manpower needs over the next two years will increase by an estimated three and one-half million, and labor force expansion will be required, especially in 1953 when sharper pressures on labor supply are expected. This year, however, reductions in non-defense employment due to curtailed supplies of metals for civilian uses will partly offset pressures caused by expanding manpower needs, he declared.

Tobin warned that in recruiting the extra workers "it will be necessary in many instances to adopt job requirements, hours, and working conditions in order to make fuller use of these groups."

The Secretary's statement was made in connection with the publication of a manpower outlook, "Projected Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1952-1953," prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report set the expected net gain in manpower needs during 1952 at 1.5 million, including scheduled armed force build-up. To provide the additional manpower needed in 1952, the total labor force would have to be expanded by an estimated 1.2 million, bringing it to 67.7 million by the end of the year. This increase, if achieved, would exceed the "normal" annual increase by about 400,000.

The Attack on Our Schools

WE MUST FIGHT BACK

By JOHN EKLUND

President, American Federation of Teachers

"I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

★ ★

AFTER three full years of general and specific attacks on public education, three facts begin to stand out. First, an atmosphere of hysteria has been created by certain groups, both nationally and locally. Second, tax control groups are using the ensuing distrust to cut financial support of school programs. Third, some of the criticisms leveled at the schools may be justified, but the remedies for any weaknesses that may exist in modern education should be worked out by friends of the public schools, not by enemies.

The hysteria created by some of the groups attacking the public schools has been well described in numerous recent publications. It has been established that in some American communities large sums have been spent to promote the vilification of school people and school programs.

The groups which are attacking the public schools disseminate material that is not factual. Their program is to deceive and overwhelm parents by glossy advertising techniques and then, after the public schools have been weakened by their attacks, seize control and eliminate all modern educational methods and practices designed to meet the needs of the individual child and of the democratic community.

The American labor movement has a tremendous stake in the American public schools. When the operation of the public schools is attacked, when such irresponsible and self-seeking interests attempt to destroy their function, it is time for labor to come out fighting.

In the face of the constant barrages laid down against our public schools, labor should alert itself as to why such attacks are being leveled.

Labor knows that more than 90 per cent of the children walking through the doors of our public schools are the children of wage-earners. There are also other reasons why labor is and always has been keenly interested in the public schools.

Between 1828 and 1834—the period when the first public schools were being born in Massachusetts and Rhode Island—the first moves were being made toward a national labor movement. Without exception, these movements included as a major part of their program the concept of "free and equal public education."

The first convention of the American Federation of Labor, seventy years ago, declared:

"We are in favor of such legislation as will enforce by compulsion the education of children."

Since 1881 every major public school advancement that has occurred

had its genesis in the platforms of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation has always seen that the achievement of social and economic reform must rest upon education of the people as a whole. Labor has fought a battle for decades to give the public schools the freedom and the means to do their job.

As labor has fought for better working conditions, higher wages and security, so have the public schools sought to teach our young people to reason and to know.

The attacks on the public schools are not unprecedented. The difference today is simply that they have become bolder and louder than before.

Let us identify the groups which are attempting to cut down our public schools. In a recent issue The Nation's Schools identifies nine groups, among which are the "National Council for American Education." "Friends of the Public Schools of America" and "Guardians of American Education." Then there are the groups which are always with us, such as the "Taxpayers' Protective Leagues" and "Economy Councils." These seek constantly to reduce public services of any kind—and the schools do cost money. In addition, one finds various local groups, informally gotten together, which are unhappy with some phases of the school program.

To meet the persistent threats of these groups, many communities have set out to build representative and responsible citizens' committees. Where such committees have been formed, and where they really represent a popular cross-section, they have been bulwarks against the attacks of the special interests.

Let us here note just what the attacks have been. Almost all the attacking forces today are accusing the public schools of teaching "socialism," socialism frequently being identified as "progressive education." The accusers further aver that the fundamentals, the three R's, are being neglected. Another charge is that vast sums of money are being wasted on "frills." Also, say the attacking groups, the schools exert little control over youngsters and discipline is fading.

These charges are false. To understand the reason behind these attacks and just how phony these accusations are, one must look first to the traditional program of the schools. Until the advent of John Dewey and the development of a truly democratic philosophy in education, much of the public schools' program was based on three social concepts: (1) that there was a privileged class to whom special concessions and benefits should go; (2) that the aggrandizement of big business and monopoly was synonymous with free enterprise, and (3) that property rights were top priority in society, frequently to the disadvantage of human rights.

Eventually these concepts and the schools in which they prevailed were weighed and found wanting. These concepts did not prepare the youth of our country to be the free citizens which under our Constitution they were entitled to be.

The Horatio Alger approach, the sacredness of money power, the Pollyannish solution to the insistent social and economic demands of the Twentieth Century began to lose out. Realism in education came forward.

The public schools underwent and are continuing to undergo a reorientation. Very simply, the best in education today recognizes the rights and dignity of every person. It recognizes that freedom of enterprise is lost when competition goes. And it is fully aware that each must be taught to face up to the problems confronting us as a nation.

The record is full of persistent attacks made on the schools and on teachers because they sought to establish the verities in the preceding paragraph. In New Orleans a teacher was accused of "teaching communism" because of a review of the outmoded method by which the President is elected. In a Western city a teacher was fired because the British medical services plan was given some attention in her classes. The firing was by the administration, but the pressures came from without. A third teacher, speaking recently in Detroit, was attacked by the press. The speaker's relations with progressive educational programs were labeled subversive and dangerous.

These attacks on public education are of prime danger—but only because the schools give in to the highly organized groups which with singleness of purpose take pot-shots at the schools and the teachers as they move with the evolving democratic processes so fundamental to the rights and privileges of workers.

The groups which are assailing the public schools want a return to the days of special privilege for the few, unorganized, timid and cheap labor, the supremacy of property rights. They want a constricted social and economic system. And they view the schools as the first target if they are to achieve their program.

How do we know these things? What is the evidence that can substantiate such an accusation? The evidence is in what the attacking forces try to do to school curricula, to teachers, to programs and to educational philosophy.

In every recent onslaught one of the first demands has been that the schools return to the teaching of "fundamentals." It seems not to matter that the fundamentals are being taught increasingly well—that study after study reveals that when fundamentals are related to experience they become meaningful in a functional way. The old methods of rote and drill are cheaper, and there is no danger then that arithmetic is being related to the price of meat or an hourly wage rate.

In 1949 the public schools of Denver, Colorado, made a complete evaluation of the progress of Denver youngsters in a quite progressive educational process. The tests revealed that, in a vast majority of instances, progress was far ahead of national norms. Did that stay the attack? Oh, no! And today the Denver schools have returned to a much more highly regimented curriculum. It is not amazing that the same school administration which weakly gave ground to the reactionary pressure forces although it had proof of a competent program has recently banned nineteen Public Affairs pamphlets, many of them dealing with social, economic and political problems of our day.

The drive against our schools in 1952 is like the drives of the Thirties that banned the Rugg textbook, the first social science book to deal with modern technology and the attendant socio-economic problems. It is the same kind of drive that banned the "Building America" series in California—books dealing with the problems of unemployment, organized labor and working conditions.

The attacks on the schools, it is obvious, seek to put out of bounds the consideration of certain fundamental subjects. Those attacking the schools would block an understanding of an economic democracy that seeks to utilize the resources of the nation for the benefit of all the people, seeks to make health, welfare and security benefits available and seeks to balance the power of wealth by the collective

action of the workers themselves. The enemies of the public schools want to impose a straitjacket on the schools. To do this, the cry of "socialism" is raised, communities are inundated with lies or half-truths and the schools run for cover.

That the attacks on public education are made by these highly concentrated and well-supported groups is not surprising. The shocking thing is that the schools buckle under and sell their birthright.

If in your town the attacks have come and there has been "a return to fundamentals" or book banning or teacher firings, it would be well to take a good look at what is actually happening and what groups are causing it to happen. It has taken a long time to open the public schools even a little to the cause of human dignity, to the social significance of democracy, to the fundamental right of workers to band together and to the American stake in the world.

The public schools have been tending to grow up to democracy as we live it—to the reality of a strong labor movement, to the solution of social and economic problems. But this forward movement will stop if these attacking groups have their way.

While the American Federation of Labor has defined and fought for every one of the expanding services of the American public schools over the years, reactionary attacking forces such as those now so active have fought against them. When unsuccessful, they have returned to the battle time and again, striving at all times to discredit and suppress.

The motives of these hostile groups are to reduce the average American to serfdom, to enslave the workers again, to discredit progress.

If the ultimate powers of democracy are to be left to the people themselves, as they should be, labor and education must fight back.

—The Federationist

OIL FOR THE LAMPS OF EDUCATION

Although the United States Supreme Court has ruled several times that the oil which lies under the ocean below the low-tide mark belongs to all the people of the United States, the oil lobbies are still conducting a terrific fight to get the oil put under the domination of the several maritime states.

In connection with the tidelands oil, a group of Senators are proposing that the revenue from the gas and oil lands be earmarked by the Federal Government for helping education. A measure to that effect has been introduced by Senator Hill.

The Hill Amendment would see that revenues from oil and natural gas leases in land under the Pacific and Gulf Coasts, off the shores of California, Texas, and Louisiana, go to meet the needs of the school system.

It would be an amendment to the measure which turns over the offshore land, also known as the Tidelands, to the U.S. The revenue would be from leases of the land to the oil and gas companies. The resources are estimated to be worth $50 to $100 billion.

The AFL spokesman said, "No better purpose could be found for revenues derived from a windfall provided by nature than to pump new vitality into the schools of this nation.

"It is generally agreed that the wells which can be tapped for taxation purposes already have been drained to a low level. Little can be expected in more generous appropriations by national and state legislative bodies, though demands for expanded facilities are still increasing, and the cost of operating existing plants will not decline."

PLANE GOSSIP

SURE-FIRE TEST

With the beginning of the New Year, Selective Service stepped up its draft quotas drastically. From the looks of things, the nineteen and twenty year olds virtually all are going to be in the armed forces by the end of the year Draft boards are no longer as fussy as they were even a few months ago. If you can breathe you are in.

During World War II, the doctor felt the body. If it was warm, the guy was automatically a soldier. Today it is rapidly approaching that state of affairs again. In fact the standard joke around induction centers these days goes something like this:

Draft board doctor: "Read that chart!"

Prospective draftee: "What chart?"

Doctor: "That's right, my boy, there is no chart. Your eyes are perfect. Get your uniform at window X."

★ ★ ★

MAYBE COLUMBUS WAS WRONG

Prior to 1492, most of the people in the world—including the scientists—thought that the world was flat. After getting a look at the financial condition of most nations today, one is inclined to believe the pre-Columbus idea had some genuine merit.



"You don't have to know anything for this job; you just have to 'No' everything!"

A MASTER'S OPINION

After listening to a long debate on whether or not television is turning out to be a good thing for America, Joe Paup, the original Face on the Barroom Floor, summed up the whole situation neatly in the following words:

"Television is a great factor in keeping the family together. Television keeps the family at home—at least until the last installment on the set is paid."

★ ★ ★

VERSATILITY

The hieroglyphics of the medical profession may be irritating to the average layman but one young man insists that the undecipherable prescription scrawled by his doctor has stood him in very good stead indeed. Since obtaining the medicine for which it was written he has, to date, used the slip of paper as a pass to several football games, for transportation on his local transit lines, as an invitation to three parties, as a note of introduction to the man who gave him his present excellent job and as an excuse for deferment by his draft board. He is now working out lyrics in hopes that it will make the Hit Parade.

—Mary Alkus in the American Legion Magazine.

★ ★ ★

WORTH REMEMBERING

An article in a recent national magazine revealed how backward Americans are when it comes to exercising the most important prerogative of citizenship—voting. The article pointed out that nearly 85% of England's eligible voters cast a ballot in the last election. In the last election in Japan, the percentage exceeded 90 per cent. But in the last two presidential elections in America, barely one-half of the eligible voters took the trouble of registering and voting.

There is an old poem about Mary Brown that would fit in very nicely here, but the trouble is we can't remember it. However, the gist of it was that Mary Brown thought a girl ought to find a young man who was rich, intelligent, kind, successful and handsome before she got married. The punch line was "Mary thought she was right, but it turned out she was left."

Anyway, the common people of the nation may find themselves like Mary Brown unless they do a better job of voting.

WASHINGTON SCENE

A Business Agent who went to Washington to try to speed up Wage Stabilization Board approval of a wage case presented by his local union was telling about his experiences.

"I put in a hell of a week," he said. "I ran all around Capitol Hill trying to get something done. Then when I saw it was going to take a lot longer than I anticipated, I asked the hotel clerk if he could give me a cheaper room. For an answer, he bopped me in the eye."

"That must have made you very mad," a friend said.

"On the contrary," replied the Business Agent, "it made me very happy. It was the first definite answer I'd gotten all week."

★ ★ ★

SAD BUT TRUE

Delegates to the Florida State Council's recent convention were much amused by the following piece which contains more truth than poetry:

THE FREE RIDER'S PSALM

The dues paying member is my shepherd, I shall not want.
He provideth me with rest days and vacation, so that I may lie down in green pastures, beside the still waters.
He restoreth my back pay.
He guideth my welfare, without cost to me.
I stray in the paths of the non-righteous, for my money's sake.
Yea, though I alibi, and pay no dues, from generation to generation.
I fear no evil, for he pays my dues and protects me.
The working conditions, which he provides, they comfort me.
He anointeth my head with oil of seniority, the eight-hour day, the vacation agreement and the forty-hour week.
And my cup runneth over with ingratitude.
Surely his goodness and loving kindness shall follow me all the days of my life without cost to me.
I shall dwell in his house forever, and allow him to pay the bill.

★ ★ ★

REAL WONDER WEAPON

Day by day we read about the fantastic new weapons that are being developed; atomic artillery, planes that can carry many, many tons of bombs thousands of miles, etc.

But to us the most fantastic thing in the whole picture is the fact that a cannon cannot be fired anywhere in the world without hitting the American taxpayer right in the hip pocket where he carries his wallet.

TIME FOR CAUTION

Are the daily papers in your community running stories criticizing the teaching, textbooks or teachers in your schools? If they are, it is time to look into the situation. Backed by real estate interests whose prime concern is to save tax money by cutting down the quality and quantity of education given our youngsters, a nation-wide campaign to bring back the one-room schoolhouse seems to be under way.

Like all other human institutions, our schools must be subject to public scrutiny. Constructive criticism can improve them and strengthen them. But the sniping campaign now going on is not aimed at improving our schools, but rather at emasculating them. Its disguise should not fool us.

It all sort of reminds us of the door-to-door salesman who called on a farmhouse. On the front step a huge, light-brown animal lay sunning itself.

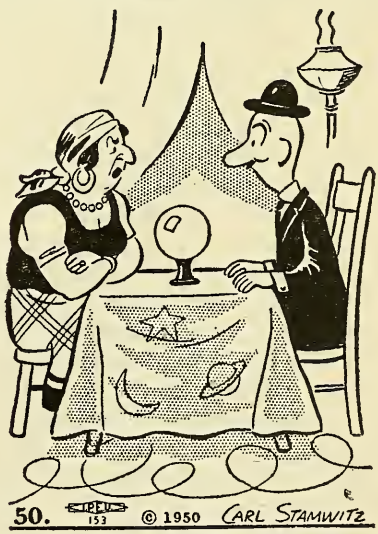
"What kind of a dog is that?" the salesman asked the lady of the house.

"Don't rightly know," replied the lady. "My brother in Africa sent him to me."

"Well, he sure is funny looking," continued the peddler.

The lady nodded. "You should have seen him before I cut off his mane."

When the papers in your community begin harping about your school system, make sure it is not a dog with its mane cut off.



"You have a better medium than I, to learn your fortune!... I mean, of course, your labor paper!"

UMT, *Wise* or *Foolish?*

★ ★

FOR THE first time in its 176 year history, the United States of America is seriously considering adoption of a Universal Military Training program. Recently the National Security Training Commission issued a favorable report on Universal Military Training, and a bill incorporating most of its recommendations has been introduced in Congress. As this was being written, A House Committee had already taken favorable action on UMT, Sometime this month the bill will undoubtedly come up for final action. When it does, the die will have to be cast and the nation will be confronted with making a hard and challenging choice.

To say that the nation is strongly divided on the question is to put it mildly. Both proponents and opponents of UMT are numerous and vociferous. Backers of the UMT program claim that it is absolutely necessary to preserve the national security. Opponents of the idea point out that two World Wars have been fought in this century. In each of the wars, one side consisted of nations possessing long histories of enforced military training of all young men, while the other side consisted of nations without universal military training programs. In both instances the nations without training programs won.

About the only thing both sides can agree on is that we are living in a period of extreme crisis. That crisis is not likely to disappear or even diminish for years to come. No one can even hazard a guess as to when the current tensions will subside, and only a fool or an incurable optimist can close his eyes to the likelihood of the current cold war erupting into a hot one suddenly and viciously. Obviously, adequate and efficient military preparedness is a major concern of our age. Without it, our chances of survival become very small.

The point in issue, then, is not whether or not we should have a strong Army, Navy and Air Force capable of meeting any threat or combination of threats, but rather how to get the kind of military machine we need with the least possible destruction of democratic values for the cheapest possible price in terms of dislocation of the cultural and social values which have made America great.

It is on this point that the disagreement arises. Advocates of UMT insist that only by giving all young men a short period of intensive training at the time they reach manhood can the ability of the nation to defend itself be maintained. On the other hand, opponents of UMT point out that six months of military training actually means nothing in the long run. A year or two after taking such training, all that the young man has learned is forgotten. Changes in weapons and tactics are being made so rapidly that even if the trainee remembers all he learned, a good deal of it is obsolete in a few years.

Under the UMT program now being considered, all young men reaching the age of 18 would be inducted for a six month period. They would take their training at a regular military es-

tablishment and be subject to the same military control as regular soldiers. To all intents and purposes, they would live the same sort of life as the soldiers, sailors and airmen of the regular forces do; the only difference being their period of service would be limited to six months. The UMT trainee would take the same oath as the regular soldier does. He would be subject to court martial, would be trained by and supervised by regular Army personnel.

At the completion of his six month training period, the trainee would be given his release. However, for the following seven and a half years he would be in a reserve category subject to call at any time for further training or active duty whenever the Brass in the Pentagon deemed an emergency existed.

Backers of UMT point out that under this program young men are required to give up only six months of their time, whereas draftees and volunteers must put in several years in the service under existing conditions. However, opponents of the idea are quick to point out that the six month training period means nothing. For seven years after the completion of his training the draftee would be subject to possible call. All during that time he would have qualms about getting married, starting a business or even embarking on a college education, never being sure a call back into the service would not cancel his plans.

Under the draft as it exists at the present time, draftees are required to serve several times six months. But at the completion of their tour of duty their compulsory service is over. They are not required to join a reserve outfit, although they may do so if they choose. There are many other arguments, pro and con regarding UMT and undoubtedly all of them will be repeated many times over before UMT is finally adopted or rejected. It is not the purpose of this article to choose sides. However, there are some aspects of the question which merit a little attention inasmuch as they seem to have been overlooked in the shuffle.

When UMT was first proposed several years ago, the idea behind it —at least as we understood it—was that the program would combine unmilitary living and ample educational oportunities with a new type of military training based less on traditional discipline and more on democratic processes. The bill now pending before Congress falls short of meeting these promises. The educational program which was to enable youngsters to keep up their studies (under the control of civilian administrators, incidentally) seems not to be incorporated in the existing plan. Likewise the idea of providing trainees with something other than routine military living seems to have fallen by the wayside also, since the current bill would have trainees take their training at regular military establishments under regular military procedures.

There the matter rests at the time of this writing. About the only certain thing in the entire picture is that UMT will probably produce some of the hottest debates of the current session of Congress whenever it comes up for final action.

In view of the fact that the United States has endured and prospered for 176 years without enforced military training for its young men, it seems sad to think that the nation must face it at this late date. If anything can be credited with the rapid growth America achieved in the nineteenth century, that thing is the fact that enforced military training existed in a major portion of Europe during that time. Millions of young men migrated

from Europe to the United States because of their hatred of compulsory military training.

To usurp a chunk of a young man's life is a hard thing to do. It takes from him months or years that he vitally needs to plan his future. Whether he intends to go to college, enter apprenticeship training or even get married, UMT can negate all his plans.

Yet the tensions and potential threats which surround the United States are not of any American's making. They have been forced on us by a ruthless and determined foe set on bending the whole world to his totalitarian will. Only by being adequately prepared day in and day out can we hope to survive. The paramount question is, how can we best achieve that preparedness? If it must be Universal Military Training, that is what it must be. But certainly UMT ought to be the very last resort, a resort to be given earnest consideration only after all alternative measures have been definitely proved to be inadequate. Practically every generation of young American's since 1776 has been called upon to defend the nation. Not one of them failed. This generation will not fail either. What we must decide is, will Universal Military Training help or hinder?

A Novel Idea In Education

A novel experiment in labor education, which may set a pattern for communities throughout the nation, will be tried out in Minneapolis, April 28.

That day has been set aside by the local school board as Labor Education Day. The children will get the day off to let their 3,000 teachers go to school and learn about organized labor's philosophy, history, objectives, and policies.

The program has been arranged by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, in cooperation with the school board and the American Federation of Teachers, AFL. Their plan was recently presented to the AFL Executive Council as an idea possibly worth sponsoring in other cities.

Surprisingly enough, the Junior Chamber of Commerce also is supporting the Labor Education Day, which will alternate each year with a Business Education Day, on which the teachers will be given background information on the aims and objectives of the private enterprise system.

In discussing the plan, John M. Eklund, President of the American Federation of Teachers, Said:

"The American Federation of Labor maintains the position that all the agencies of the community—business, labor, church, and government—can and should cooperate in aiding the schools and school administrations in revitalizing and enriching the school program.

"We protest the attempted presentation of one-sided views on controversial questions in the schools. That is educationally and socially unsound.

"Some great traditions in American life have never been adequately covered in our school curricula. Notably, one of those areas is the history and philosophy of the American trade union movement.

"No child can meet the problems of the modern world without a clear understanding of the aims and purposes of free trade unions. Teachers cannot impart a well-rounded education to students unless they have a good background of information on labor matters."

Austrian Unions Defy Reds

★ ★ ★

REPRESENTATIVES of some 1,200,000 free workers gathered recently in a labor convention. There was nothing unusual about that. What was unusual was that the meeting took place behind the Iron Curtain—100 miles inside Russian territory to be exact.

The frighteningly dramatic experience is old hat to members of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions. They meet regularly in Vienna, and Vienna is 100 miles within the Russian Zone to Austria.

Inside the convention hall sat be-ribboned Russian "observers," their box up in front, close to the speakers' platform. Less than half a block away Soviet armed guards marched.

But delegates criticized the Reds openly, stood firm in their determination to retain their economic stability at all costs in order to continue to stand up to the Russian menace. In the past the Marshall Plan has greatly helped them to do this.

It's not that Austrian workers are unafraid of the Russians. Too many have been kidnapped and terrorized by the Reds to be blase about them. But they've learned through bitter experience with tyrants that the best way to deal with them—the only way in fact—is with firmness.

Austrian trade unionists started learning the ropes a long time ago—even before the era when Adolf Hitler was pushing whole countries around. During the period of Austro-Fascism, beginning in 1934, the free trade unions were dissolved. In their place, the Fascists established a new totalitarian federation—and provided strong incentives for joining. One was that only members of the new federation had the right to vote or to run as a candidate; another was that employers with "good trade union membership records" were given priority in obtaining public contracts.

Despite the many inducements, membership in the totalitarian unions, after three years of pressure, reached less than half a million. Free trade unions, meanwhile, continued to exist illegally. Underground activities led dozens of leaders to concentration camps and jails. But they were determined to keep alive free trade unionism.

The so-called illegal trade union fighters of the Fascist and Nazi periods became the key men in setting up the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions in 1945. The Federation is a non-political union, but with a strong Socialist, anti-Communist majority. It is very powerful in Austria—representing more than 60 per cent of all wage and salary earners. It was among the first organizations to join the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Having weathered one form of totalitarian terror, Austrian trade unionists were not unprepared to battle another. The battling started soon after the Russian "liberation."

Almost immediately, as soon as it became obvious the Russians were bent on domination, Austrian trade unionists moved into action. In the first national trade union elections in 1945 the workers' hostility to Communism was laid bare. One by one Commu-

nists were dropped from key posts in the Federation.

Exploiting a genuine economic grievance—an old Commie trick—the Reds started a strike in the Russian zone. They entered factories where only women worked and terrorized them. In others, they overpowered male workers by sheer force of number and arms.

They tore pavements off the streets, rolled streetcars from their tracks. In one town, the Red leaders even moved into union headquarters of the non-communist Trade Union Federation and gave orders to the workers as if they were bona fide leaders.

They ignored appeals of the Austrian Government and the police.

The legitimate union leaders knew they would have to do something drastic, if a "putsch" was to be forestalled.

Franz Olah, president of the building workers union, who had learned a few things in the course of a seven-year stay in a Nazi-run concentration camp, thought he had an answer.

He sent out a speedy call for volunteers. Several hundred building workers responded at once. Then, armed only with sticks, the free workers marched into the Russian zone of Vienna and cleared the streets of the Communists.

The Russians were aghast. Many observers felt the embarrassing defeat was a decisive factor in the loss of the Communist effort to overthrow the Government.

At any rate, the attempted, "putsch" collapsed shortly afterwards.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing to happen in the whole period of East-West struggle is—what didn't happen in Austria.

This tiny republic of some seven million people has produced a series of shocks to the Russians almost as disturbing as the unexpected U. S. defense of South Korea. It has also surprised many of Austria's neighbors—and has confounded the forecaster who looked for Italian and French-type Communist growth in the strategically placed little nation.

For—despite Austria's location within throwing distance of the Russian giant and her satellites . . . despite six years of Russian attempts to take over the Government . . . despite (or perhaps because of) 800 kidnappings and terrorism in open daylight—Austria stands firm in her friendship for the West and her hatred for the East.

How did this come about?

If ever credit belonged to any one group, credit belongs today to the Austrian trade unions. They stand as the backbone of opposition to Communism.

Why is it that workers, who traditionally provide the principal source of Communist conversion, in the case of Austria baffled and misled the master planners of the Kremlin?

In the beginning—at the close of World War II—few people thought it would be that way. Austrian workers, although predominantly Socialist and not Communist, were prepared to welcome the Russians with open arms—as heroes and liberators.

But when the Russians entered Vienna, they made several big and unforgiveable mistakes. Unused to seeing pianos and other "luxuries" in workers' homes, they plundered and destroyed furniture in hundreds of workers' dwellings. Worse than that, they raped thousands of Viennese women.

These blatant actions did not endear the Communists to the Austrian workers. The reception grew still chillier when the Russians, patterning

their behavior on the slave labor system in their own country, introduced into Austrian factories some hateful new techniques—piece-work, the speedup . . .

After that, the Austrian workers adopted as a slogan—"sweat shop . . . sweat shop . . ." to describe Red-run factories—and they used it effectively in their anti-Communist campaigns.

But Russian errors did not end there.

In 1946, they made the mistake of inviting a group of Austrian trade unionists to visit the Soviet Union. The delegates uncovered a few items of information that were not on the agenda—such as that workers who do not fill estabished quotas are ridiculed and caricatured in public . . . that wages are dreadfully low. Somehow, the delegation returned to Austria some weeks ahead of schedule.

One member of the group explained later:

"We asked too many questions."

Several months afterwards the Russians pulled another one that didn't win any new hearts for them in Austria.

A request had been made to the Allied Council that something be done to provide shoes for some women workers in a cement factory in the Russian zone who had been working in their bare feet.

The Russian Council member, baffled, got to his feet and confided:

"I can't understand this request. It's ridiculous. In Russia women workers don't wear shoes. Why do Austrian women need shoes?

All these things filtered back to the Austrian people. They also heard stories from refugees who had drifted in from the satellite countries.

The stories added up to facts, and the Austrians, living as close to the Communists as any other free people, were quite able to distinguish fact from fancy.

Conseqently, in every election held in their country, they've tossed Communists out of office. They've also set up a steady stream of refugees into the Western zones—those occupied by the French, British and Americans.

Even in Vienna, where there is a joint four-power occupation, including the Russians, Austrians have not been daunted. They speak their minds freely, and usually in firm anti-Russian terms.

Thus it is that Austria, small but unafraid, stands today as a dedicated anti-Communist bastion while some other European countries still face the menace of Red boring from within.

BOSTON HOST TO GREATEST UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW

The American Federation of Labor's Union Industries Show—bringing to Boston the most graphic example of labor-management cooperation—will open its 1952 exposition at the Mechanics Building on May 17, Dirctor Ray F. Leheney announced. The eight-day Show will continue through May 24.

The giant Show, which is sponsored by the AFL's Union Label Trades Department, of which Mr. Leheney is Secretary Treasurer, is designed to encourage better relations between AFL unions and their respective firms. It is the largest labor-management exposition in the world and one of America's most successful shows.

Almost every AFL craft and Union Label will join with industry in bringing to the Show expert craftsmen and an outstanding display of consumer goods. Added to the Show's normal theme of "harmony in industrial relations" this year, is an emphasis on exhibitor's whole-hearted cooperation in the nation's defense effort.

The entire 150,000 square foot area of Mechanics Building will be devoted to exhibits which will feature everything from tacks to trailers.

In hardwood flooring "Bruce" means



IT CARRIES OUR LABEL

★ ★ ★

AS THE whistle blew to end the final working day of 1951 in the E. L. Bruce Co. Hardwood Flooring Plants, a statistical-minded member of Local 2523, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, pulled out his pencil and began jotting down some figures on the back of an envelope.

"Let's see," he said. "A total of 100 million board feet of hardwood flooring at all Bruce plants this year . . . that's 540 million lineal feet. The stamping wheel is two feet around—that makes 270 million impressions of the Union Label on Bruce Hardwood Flooring in 1951!"

Carrying these statistics a little further, there have been 800 million impressions of the Union Label on Bruce Hardwood Flooring in the three years since the company began displaying this identification. Now installed in homes, apartments, and other types of buildings throughout the world are more than 300 million feet of union-labeled Bruce Flooring. That's a lot of flooring in three years—enough to supply all the housing units in a hypothetical city of about one million population.

E. L. Bruce Co. whose executive offices and largest flooring plant is in Memphis, Tenn., first started displaying the label on flooring in November, 1948. At that time a paper label was used and was applied with glue on the outside of bundles of flooring. The next step was the inclusion of the Union Label on the marking wheel which cuts the Bruce name and other data on the back of the individual strips of flooring. Then about a year ago, after many months of experimentation, Bruce and Local 2523, whose officials had been working closely with Bruce technicians on the problem, developed a process of applying ink to the marking wheel so that the Union Label and the other information carried on the wheel would be very prominently displayed on the flooring, instead of being merely cut into the wood as was formerly done.

Bruce makes a variety of types, grades and sizes of hardwood flooring, and as you might expect from their huge volume this flooring is used in just every type of building and building project—from huge apartment developments calling for more than 7,000,000 feet on one site to the most modest individual homes. Here is a list of a few typical recent installations of Bruce Flooring with the Union Label. No doubt most of our readers will find at least some of these names familiar.

Fresh Meadows, New York City.
Stuyvesant Town, New York City.
Peter Cooper Village, New York City.
Clinton Hills, New York City.
Manhattan House, New York City.
John Hancock Village, Boston, Mass.
Berkshire Apartments, Washington, D. C.
Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Lakewood, Los Angeles, Calif.
Blossom Hill Manor, Los Gatos, Cal.

Santa Lucia Village, Salinas, Cal.
Bissonnet Apartments, Houston, Tex.
Edgewater Hotel, Madison Wis.
Mills & Sons Jobs, Elgin & Franklin Park, Ill.
J. C. Nichols Country Club District, Kansas City, Mo.
Happy Homes, Kansas City, Mo.
Village Green, Kansas City, Mo.
Carlswell Air Base Housing, Fort Worth, Tex.
Westchester Apartments, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Dorchester Apartments, Dallas, Tex.
Parklabrea, Los Angeles, Cal.
Parkmerced, San Francisco, Cal.

As indicated, the above represents only a few of the thousands of jobs on which Bruce Union-Labeled Hardwood Flooring was used. Actually, nearly 100,00 families move into housing units on Bruce Floors with the Union Label each year!

Much of the Bruce Flooring produced each year goes into giant projects such as Lakewood, Los Angeles, listed above. This new development is America's biggest housing project, and provides homes for 17,500 Los Angeles families. The development covers 3,500 acres and has 133 miles of streets. Its 70,000 population dwarfs such cities as Poughkeepsie, New York and Mt. Holyoke, Mass.

In addition to projects such as this one, and the giant apartment projects, Bruce Flooring with the Union Label is also being used each year in thousands of individually built houses and is also widely used for remodeling.

Bruce has been aggressively promoting the fact that the Union Label appears on their flooring ever since the day that the first Label was applied. They had an attractive exhibit in the Carpenters' Section of the Union Industries Show at Cleveland in 1949 and have exhibited at the subsequent shows at Philadelphia and Chicago. They have also used frequent advertisements in trade magazines featuring the Label and other copy appearing on the back of their flooring.

F. H. O'Connor, Vice-President of E. L. Bruce Co. has this to say about his company's use of the Union Label: "We have found that the displaying of the Union Label on our products, like the displaying of our own name and trademark, is a valuable instrument in conveying to the building industry and to the general public the fact that our products meet the highest quality specifications, that the users of our products may expect to find this quality consistent, day after day and year after year."

17,000 WAGE CASES MIRED IN WSB

More than 17,000 cases remain to be acted on by the Wage Stabilization Board. Board members see no relief in sight as more cases are submitted for study.

Industry members of WSB reported that businessmen are complaining that they are unable to put pay raises into effect because the board has not had a chance to consider them.

Executive Director Harry Weiss of WSB suggested four ways to cut down the backlog, aside from getting more money from Congress.

1. Handle more cases orally in regional boards.
2. Eliminate the unanimous-vote requirement on cases involving pay increases to get rid of inter-plant inequities.
3. Give more power to the executive director to decide cases.
4. Work out policies on pensions, productivity increases and commission earnings.

Editorial

Something To Think About

Perhaps it is not the healthiest sign in the world for democracy, but the fact remains that pressure seems to be playing an increasingly important part in the process of government on the national level. The groups that are organized to exert plenty of political pressure on Washington seem to have considerable success in getting what they want; citizens who are not organized usually find the sledding tough regardless of the merits of their cause. The situation is nothing for the ordinary fellow to cheer about, but that, apparently, is the way things are.

In this pressure politics business, organized labor is a babe in arms. Vested interest groups have money, and influential people who can call Congressmen "Joe" or "Dick" to promote their causes. They can entertain lavishly, contribute lavishly to campaign funds, and even dangle promises of good jobs before Congressmen facing possible defeat. By contrast, all organized labor can do is send an occasional man to Washington to plead its cause. He has no money to throw around, he cannot belong to the fancy clubs, and least of all can he hint at lucrative jobs. That labor can accomplish as much as it does is a wonder.

What brought up all this was the fact that a deferment program for apprentices has finally been agreed upon in Washington. Shortly after the present draft went into effect, a deferment program for college students was put into operation by the Selective Service director. Naturally considerable opposition was engendered because of the seemingly discriminatory aspects of the program. Individual protests were of no avail. It was only after organized labor marshalled its influence, that amendment of the policy was forthcoming.

According to an announcement by W. F. Patterson, Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship, apprentices are shortly to be given consideration in the matter of deferments. Recently Patterson said:

"I know full well how difficult it has been during the present emergency to keep apprentices on the job because of the large number entering military service. * * * As deferment of apprentices would greatly relieve the situation, I am glad to report that final conclusion regarding the question is near."

Mr. Patterson announced that a proposal for deferment of apprentices has been drawn up and agreed upon by representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor and most of the other government agencies having manpower and defense functions. He explained that the regulations proposed would permit deferment of an apprentice in any trade who has been in training for one year or more; and if an apprentice is in a trade classified as critical by the Secretary of Labor he could be deferred after six months of training.

An apprentice to be eligible for deferment under the proposed regulations, he said, would have to be employed under an apprenticeship program which meets the standards and requirements prescribed by the Director of Selective

Service, which would be based on the recommendations of the Secretary of Labor. Also the program would have to be accepted by the State Selective Service Director. The final authority with regard to deferment decisions, he added, would rest with the local Selective Service Board.

"The principle involved in the proposal," Mr. Patterson pointed out, "is similar to that underlying the college student deferment regulations. In both cases continued training and education for high level skills and knowledge is essential to the Nation's long-range interests. The present world tensions may continue for many years and we cannot afford to have any cessation in our training and education."

If any moral can be drawn from all this, it is that organized labor must build its political fences higher and wider. And the only way that can be done is by every union member taking an active interest in politics—at least to the extent of registering at the right time and voting every time the opportunity presents itself.

Property Rights Seem To Get Priority

Congressman John H. Dempsey of New Mexico does not do much talking. Now and then, however, he finds some situation which makes him mad. Then he blows the lid off.

Dempsey did that last month on the House floor, after boiling for months about an injustice to 132,000 American soldiers who were war prisoners of the Japanese and Germans.

Dempsey rose and announced that he is asking members of the House to sign a "petition" which would take from the Interstate Commerce Committee and bring up for action a bill which has this purpose:

"Require payment by Japan, Germany and other former enemy nations, under the terms of the Geneva Convention, to our own boys, for the compulsory labor and inhumane treatment they suffered when they were prisoners of war."

"For five years," Dempsey declared, "these men have waited for us to take the necessary action to bring about payment of their just claims. They have waited in vain, despite the fact that they, and the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice for us, have in many cases been in dire need of even the meager funds these payments would provide."

The New Mexico congressman explained the situation this way:

Some time before the Second World War, the United States, Japan, Germany and most other countries signed the "Geneva Convention," an international agreement laying down rules for treatment of war prisoners. Among other things, this provided that prisoners who were forced to work for the enemy who captured them must be paid at least the equivalent of $1.50 a day.

Uncle Sam more than lived up to that agreement. He did not force enemy prisoners to work but many of them worked voluntarily, and they were promptly paid better wages than had been promised at Geneva.

It was far different with Uncle Sam's enemies, Dempsey said. For example, the Japanese militarists not only forced American prisoners to work as "slaves," and paid them nothing, but also "our men suffered terrible torture and many came home wrecked in mind and body."

In the years since the war, Dempsey pointed out, Uncle Sam has given Japan "more than $2 billion in economic aid." Yet, to this day, Japan has not paid its former American prisoners one cent for their "forced labor and mistreatment."

The money to pay them has been in this country all the time—in "enemy property" owned by Japanese business men but held by Uncle Sam. What Dempsey proposes is that this money be used to pay the former prisoners of the Japs. That's also what is proposed by the bill held up in the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Why is it held up there? Because, Dempsey said, the State Department asked that the legislation be held up. "The responsibility lies entirely at the door of the State Department. It is following its customary policy of giving first consideration to foreign nations and their citizens, regardless of the welfare of our own citizens."

Meanwhile, Dempsey pointed out, the State Department arranged for payment of American and "allied" businessmen for losses they suffered through war damage to their property in Japan.

"Please get the full significance of that." Dempsey pleaded. "It puts property losses above human lives, human suffering, and human rights."

Why does the State Department oppose using the Japanese property to pay American war prisoners? Dempsey and other congressmen answered that question this way:

The Japanese Peace Treaty, largely written by John Foster Dulles, who came from a Wall Street international law firm, is now in the hands of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Until that treaty is "all wrapped up," the State Department does not want the Japanese government to be "annoyed" by any proposal to use the property of Japanese business men to pay the former war prisoners.

Moreover, Dempsey said, after the treaty is signed the Japanese business men will get back their property. Then it can't be used to pay the prisoners, their widows and orphans.

"For five long years our needy men and their dependents have waited," Dempsey exclaimed. "Is this just another instance of waving flags, martial music and gushing oratory when our boys go out to fight for us, then find on their return that there is a decided chill in the air that once was overheated with patriotism? I hope not."—Labor

The Curmudgeon Leaves A Message

Last month death called Harold L. Ickes. With his passing the nation lost one of its most colorful public figures. Hard-headed, short-tempered but of unquestionable integrity, Mr. Ickes knuckled under to no one. For thirteen years during the New Deal era he served as Secretary of the Interior, the longest any man in history ever held the job. All during that time Mr. Ickes was subjected to an avalanche of criticism unparalleled in recent times, mainly because he opposed all efforts of the vested interests to exploit the natural resources of the nation for their own enrichment at the expense of the people. Through all the criticism and calumny he stuck to his guns, never

once bowing to political expediency or personal politics. Although he handled millions upon millions of dollars in public funds, even his bitterest enemies could whip up no breath of scandal regarding his management of them. Mr. Ickes was not always right, but he was never anything but sincere, and his opinions were never influenced by what advantage or disadvantage might accrue to him by his decisions.

Mr. Ickes is gone, but in his career he said many things that bear remembering. A few are herewith reprinted:

We should never forget that, in an era of unrest, a demagogue even as fantastic as Hitler appeared to be can develop at such a pace that, before we realize it, he is beyond our catching. There are men here, and in England and France as well, who believe in their hearts that a dictatorship is more desirable than democratic self-government. Given a brutal dictator such as Hitler, union labor could be "put in its place and kept there."

In the thought of some of our prominent citizens, including persons inside of Congress, and even within our administrative agencies, the "place of labor" is at a machine for long hours at a bare subsistence wage.

A dictator would also make short shrift of the farmers who think that they ought to have at least a decent living out of their long hours of sweaty toil. There are those among us who, without compunction, would reduce free-born farmers to the serfdom to which Hitler has consigned, in Europe, men who live on and by the land.

It appeals delightfully to my sense of humor to hear monopolists sound off stentoriously about "individual initiative" and "free American enterprise." Free American enterprise and monopoly are mutually exclusive. Both cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

It has not been the little businessmen, nor has it been the liberals in this country, who have destroyed free enterprise or even hindered it. It has been the monopolists, men who go about pounding their "individualistic" chests, who have been trying their busy best to destroy initiative while loudly, if at times hypocritically, vaunting this American institution to death.

The truth is that many of those in whose vocabularies these fine, full words stand out in large blocked letters, although they may not know it, are paying verbal tribute at the gravestone of "individual initiative" and "free American enterprise."

Mr. Ickes summed up his whole philosophy in a book published a few years ago entitled "Autobiography of a Curmudgeon". If he believed anything, it was that monopoly, cartels and organized vested interests threaten not only the future of the free enterprise system but also the very future of the democracy under which such progress has been made.

In the light of recent developments, the warnings sounded by Mr. Ickes are worth remembering. There are those in the nation who fear union men asking for an additional five cents an hour more than they fear the rise of a dictator. Their counterparts in Italy and Germany pushed Mussolini and Hitler into power because the bully boys promised to "put the unions in their place." It can happen here, too, if the ordinary people do not keep on their toes.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION and LAWS of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD

Question test for officers and members.

What we call our Constitution is a little blue book of 64 pages. Each Brotherhood member should be acquainted with its main provisions. Responsible officers are obliged to know it more thoroughly because of their obligation to maintain and enforce its laws. Whoever takes this test may consult his Constitution all he wants to find the correst answers. If he is the persistene type and time is no object he can score himself a beautiful 100%. This might be a big help to him next June, it might, it might. Answers are on page 31. Have at it, Brother.

1. What is the smallest number of members necessary to form a Local?_____ _____
2. Are apprentices entitled to funeral donations?_____ _____
3. When is nomination night for Local Union officers?_____ _____
4. Who pays the traveling expenses of a member entering the Carpenters Home?_ _____
5. What item of property in a Local is exclusively owned by the General Office?_ _____
6. Where in the Constitution is a member in arrears barred from voting?_____ _____
7. If the President and Vice-President were both absent who opens the meeting?_ _____
8. What General Officer investigates and approves claims for funeral donations?_ _____
9. Does the General Office issue a Financial Statement?_____ _____
10. The General Convention of this Brotherhood meets how often?_____ _____
11. What Local Union officers are forbidden to act as Trustee?_____ _____
12. Is a Business Agent one of the specified Local Union officers?_____ _____
13. May a Local transfer funds from its General Fund to its Contingent Fund?__ _____
14. Where is the Carpenters Home located?_____ _____
15. The title to all property owned by a Local Union is held in whose name?__ _____
16. A member is suspended when he owes his Local Union how much money?___ _____
17. What General Officer supervises shops, mills and factories?_____ _____
18. What is the time limit for filing a death claim?_____ _____
19. Must members be notified of the meeting when Local Officers are nominated?_ _____
20. Where in the Constitution is an apprentice excluded from holding office?____ _____
21. According to the Constitution one officer must receive a salary. Which one?__ _____
22. How often is a Local Union obliged to meet?_____ _____
23. A Local of 600 members is entitled to how many General Convention delegates? _____
24. What Local Officers are elected for a three year term?_____ _____
25. May Local Union officers be elected by a show of hands vote?_____ _____
26. In how many books must a member's dues be recorded?_____ _____
27. Must members be notified of the election date of Local Officers?_____ _____
28. Within how many days must a penalized member pay his fine?_____ _____
29. Must the Local vote approval of payment of the per capita tax?_____ _____
30. What General Officer approves an application for a Pension?_____ _____
31. No appropriations of money can be voted after what hour?_____ _____
32. In what year was this Brotherhood established?_____ _____
33. When are newly elected Local Officers installed?_____ _____
34. To vote for officers a member must be in the Local how long?_____ _____
35. What General Officer sanctions the issue of the United Brotherhood label?____ _____
36. May a member be initiated without appearing before a Local Union?_____ _____
37. How many members constitute the General Executive Board?_____ _____
38. Can a General Convention delegate represent other Locals besides his own?___ _____
39. How much of the $1.00 per capita tax goes into the Home and Pension Fund?_ _____
40. May a member on trial employ a lawyer to plead for him?_____ _____
41. May a member only six months in a Local ever be eligible to hold office?____ _____
42. For how many years are our General Officers elected?_____ _____
43. What's the highest body within the Brotherhood to which appeal may be made? _____
44. The General President decides all appeals and grievances except what?_____ _____
45. What are the three divisions of our Constitution?_____ _____
46. What are the age limits for apprentice candidates?_____ _____
47. May a member absent through sickness be nominated for office?_____ _____
48. An appeal to the General President must be made within how many days?____ _____
49. May a member be charged in Chicago for an offense committed in St. Paul?__ _____
50. How are the members informed that the Local's per capita taxes are paid?___ _____

Twice total correct equals percentage. _____% Total correct answers _____

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, **care** should be taken to see that they are **properly** filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary without delay,** in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall **expire** one month from date of issue, and **must be deposited** within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is **required to redeposit same** in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother JOHN B. ANDERSON, L. U. 2375, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother EMILE ARSANAULT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother EMANUEL BABAYAN, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Calif.
Brother GROVER C. BETHARDS, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Calif.
Brother LESTER BLEM, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother WILLIAM BROWN, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
Brother JOHN CALDWELL, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans.
Brother LOUIS CARLOT, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
Brother PETER J. CHABOT, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother PELLEGRINO COLANTUONI, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother JACK COOLEY, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
Brother HOWARD B. CORTRIGHT, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother JOHN C. CRAMER, L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.
Brother ALPHONSE C. DEROSIER, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
Brother RICHARD DE WOLF, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother MATTHEW DICK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother JAMES W. ELROD, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.
Brother ERIC ERRICKSON, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
Brother FRANK E. FISCHLEIN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.
Brother MARTIN GOODWIN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother WALTER GREINER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother J. C. HAGWOOD, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother JOHN B. HARDESTY, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Brother WALTER HARRIS, L. U. 1236, Michigan City, Ind.
Brother JOOSEPH A. HART, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
Brother M. W. HULL, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother ED HULSE, L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.
Brother THORVALD B. JACOBSEN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother FRANK L. KEHOE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother FRED KLEBE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother LLOYD M. KNIGHT, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
Brother ANDREW LARSEN, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM LAVERTY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother WILEY LEGG, L. U. 2375, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother JOHN C. LINDSEY, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
Brother ROY D. MADER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother CHARLES C. MARTIN, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother GEORGE MARTIN, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas
Brother WILLIAM MERZ, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JOSEPH MICHELS, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
Brother MORRIS MILLER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother PAUL MISCHANKO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother KARL MUELLER, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother JOHN PEACOCKE, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother F. H. PICKLER, L. U. 2435 Inglewood, Calif.
Brother ISAIIE ROBERT, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother MICHAEL ROLEK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother MICHAEL ROSE, L. U. 101, Baltimore Md.
Brother R. L. ROSE, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother EUGENE RUHL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother CLAY SCHULENBURG, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
Brother JOSEPH SHAPIRO, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother SYLVESTER G. SHARP, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
Brother CLARENCE SHOCKEY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother GEORGE SILVERS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother AUGUST SIMMLER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
Brother MAHLON SIPE, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother NELS SODERQUIST, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother O. B. STATLER, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother ANDREW A. STAUFFER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
Brother WILLIAM L. STENDER, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother DORSEY STEWART, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother RUDY J. SURINA, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.
Brother FREDERICK THOMANN, JR., L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Brother A. W. THRESHER, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.
Brother HARRY WALKER, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
Brother FRED R. WELLS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother EDWARD WELZANT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
Brother WAYNE E. WOLLAM, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother SAM WORKMAN, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
Brother STANLEY WYSOCKI, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

Section number and paragraph letters are given for reference.

1. 10. 29-A.
2. Yes. 49-D, E.
3. First meeting night in June. 31-C.
4. His Local Union. 54-C.
5. The Charter. 29-A.
6. 43-H. and 9-E. (General Officers).
7. The Recording Secretary. 32-D. He calls for the nomination and election of a temporary President.
8. The General Treasurer. 53-C.
9. Yes. 13-B. Each Local receives one monthly.
10. Every four years. 18-A.
11. President, Treasurer, Financial and Recording Secretaries. 31-B.
12. No. 31-A.
13. No. 58-A.
14. Lakeland, Florida. 5-B.
15. The Trustees. 40-A.
16. A sum equal to six months dues. 45-B.
17. The First General Vice-President. 11-B.
18. Six months. 53-B.
19. No. 31-C.
20. 31-D. An officer must be a journeyman.
21. The Treasurer. 37-D.
22. Once a month. Page 60. Standing decision of the General Executive Board.
23. 3. 18-C.
24. The Trustees. 31-B.
25. No. 31-E.
26. Three. 36-B. Day Book, Due Book, Ledger.
27. Yes. 31-I.
28. Thirty. 55-H.
29. No. 44-E. The per capita tax is a standing appropriation.
30. The General President. 54-F.
31. 10:30 P.M. 58-D.
32. 1881.
33. First meeting night in July. 31-J.
34. Twelve consecutive months. 42-W.
35. The First General Vice-President. 60-C.
36. Yes. 25-D. In isolated places he may be initiated on the spot by some authorized official and send his dues to the nearest Local.
37. 12. 15-C. G. P., 1st G. V. P., 2nd G. V. P., Gen. Sec., Gen. Treas., and the seven District Board members.
38. Yes. 18-H. Several Locals may club together to pay the expenses of one. He is credentialed from his own Local.
39. Thirty-five cents. 44-C.
40. No. 56-G. Unless the lawyer happens to be also a Brotherhood member.
41. Yes. 31-D. If it is a new Local not in existence one year.
42. Four. 9-C.
43. The General Convention. 57-A. Except violations of Trade Rules.
44. Death and Disability Claims. 10-F.
45. Constitution, General By-Laws, General Laws. 8-A.
46. Between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years. 42.K.
47. Yes. 31-D.
48. Thirty. 57-D.
49. No. 56-A. A member must be charged and tried in the district in which the alleged offense was committed.
50. Receipts acknowledging payment of same to the General Office are read at the meeting by the President. 44-G. and Order of Business No. 12.

DISTRESS AREAS TO GET WORK

Officials admit it will be late spring or early summer before the new program for channeling defense work into areas and industries of high unemployment gets under way.

The new government program became effective February 7, when government procurement officers were authorized to place war orders in distress areas and industries although the work might be done at less cost elsewhere.

However the procedure requires that the Labor Department certify that a large manpower surplus exists in an area or industry, a special federal committee must make a survey and make recommendations, and these must be studied and approved by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Even then, many plants will have to be re-opened and re-tooled to handle defense production.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

DENVER DISTRICT COUNCIL INSTALLS



Upper row back: R. E. Roberts, G. E. B. member; John B. Chase, President and B. A. Pro-Tem; George E. Robertson, Financial and Recording Secretary. Third row back, standing left to right: Otis Brooks, L. U. No. 55; Charlie Lowry, L. U. No. 1480; M. Fabrizio, L. U. No. 882; Andrew Ribar, L. U. No. 1583; Richard Black, L. U. No. 1480; Oral Case, L. U. No. 896; Otto Widmayer, L. U. No. 1396; Alex Allander, Jr., L. U. No. 2363; Fred Nichols, L. U. No. 1982; E. C. Nordlie, L. U. No. 55. Second row, standing: W. Bickel, L. U. No. 896; R. E. Pickett, L. U. No. 1396; Robert Tanberg, L. U. No. 1583; S. Stucka, L. U. No. 55; R. L. Scott, L. U. No. 55; Roy Bergh, L. U. No. 55; C. Beeks, L. U. No. 55; McMahan, L. U. No. 1583; Joe Ross, L. U. No. 882. First row, sitting: R. Shively, L. U. No. 55; John McKay, L. U. No. 55; Art English, L. U. No. 55; A. Borgheinck, L. U. No. 55; J. W. Collins, L. U. No. 55; H. Hammond, L. U. No. 55; W. Shepard, L. U. No. 55; H. Stewart, L. U. No. 55; R. Dickerson, L. U. No. 55; F. W. Griffel, L. U. 1583; H. Worley, L. U. No. 1982; and C. S. Bergman, L. U. No. 55.

On September 2nd, in the presence of a fine turnout of delegates, officers of the Carpenters District Council of Denver, Colorado and Vicinity were installed. To record the occasion for future generations, a photographer was commissioned to take a picture. The result appears above.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL COUNCIL HOLDS GREAT MEET

Over the week-end of January 19th, the Maritime Provincial Council of Carpenters, Joiners and Millmen held its annual convention at Moncton, N. B., Canada. With excellent representation on hand, the Council disposed of a long agenda dealing with matters of vital interest to Brotherhood members in the area. Action was taken on such matters as uniformity of wage rates and working conditions for all carpenters within the jurisdiction of the Council, elimination of discrimination against union members, etc.

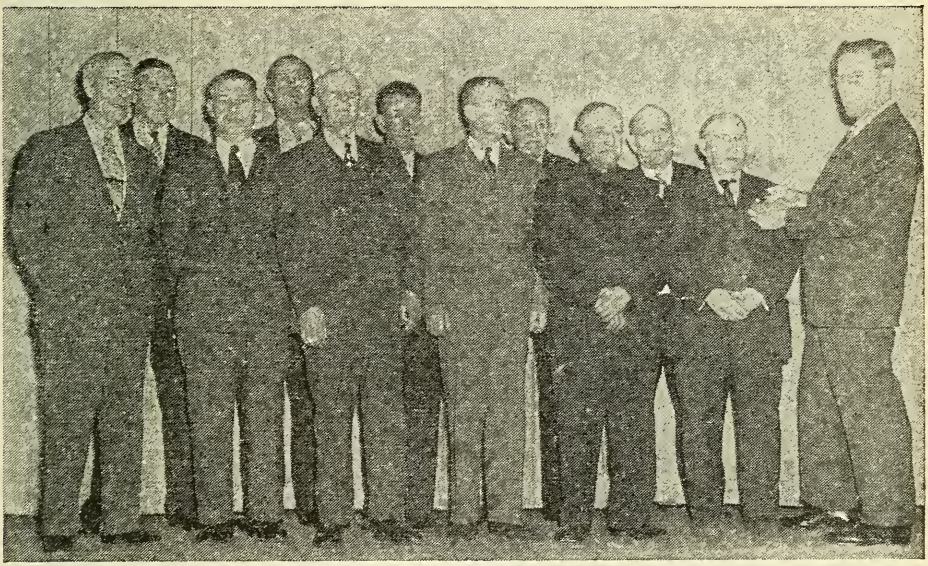
Through a hard-hitting program, the Council is determined to wipe out the practices and abuses which penalize members unfairly.

Saturday evening, Local Union No. 2401 of Moncton played host to the delegates at a banquet held at the New Brunswick Hotel. A long list of distinguished guests was on hand to help make the occasion a memorable one. Among the special guests were: Andrew Cooper, General Executive Board Member; Mayor Parlee, who extended the city's welcome; W. A. D. Trent, manager of the local office of the National Employment Service; H. F. White, secretary of the Provincial Labor Relations Board, Mr. Taylor, provincial director of Apprenticeship Training; Robert Jones, Vice-President of the Provincial Federation of Labor; Joseph Gagnon, President of the Moncton District Trades and Labor Council; and a host of other labor and government dignitaries.

From the addresses of the government men, the delegates received a great deal of useful information which will enable them to increase the effectiveness of their respective Local Unions. All things combined, the convention proved to be a very fruitful one. All officers were re-elected and Sydney was selected as the site of the next convention.

EASTHAMPTON HONORS 12 OLD TIMERS

To honor twelve old time members whose contributions to the union down the years account for a good deal of the success that has been achieved, Local Union No. 1372, Easthampton, Mass., on the night of January 22nd sponsored a social evening as a means of saying thanks to the old timers. Refreshments and a showing of the Brotherhood film "The Carpenter" helped to make the affair a successful one, but the pinning of service pins on the twelve old timers was the highlight of the evening.



Pictured above are old time members of Local Union No. 1372, Easthampton, Mass., receiving their service pins from representative Fletcher Smith. From left to right, front row, they are: Paul A. Cantin, Sr., Herman Tauscher, Adam Kutz, Otto Kutz, Edwin F. Bernhardt, David J. Cullen, and Smith.

Back row: Walter Heintze, Joseph Berestka, Otto Irmischer, Albert Abraham, and Joseph Raymond. Arthur Thouin, Sr., a charter member, was unable to be present because of illness.

Among the old timers honored were two charter members, David Cullen and Arthur Thouin, Sr., who had their signatures on the original application for a charter made forty-nine years ago. Brother Thouin served as the union's first treasurer. Others receiving service pins were: Edwin Bernhardt, Albert Abraham, Joseph Berestka, Paul A. Cantin, Sr., Walter Heintze, Otto Ormischer, Adam Kurtz, Otto Kurtz, Joseph Raymond, and Herman Tauscher. Adam Kurtz has served thirty-three years as Business Agent.

WILL REDDING'S CONTRIBUTION LICK POLIO?

For thousands of years, polio has taken a frightful toll among the children of the world. Withered limbs, twisted bodies and useless legs in virtually all communities are a daily reminder of the ravages this dreadful scourge of childhood can inflict on its victims. But the fight against polio is being won. Scientists in white coats, working with modern equipment in vast laboratories, are slowly but surely solving the mystery of polio and developing a cure.

But the fight is a hard one and an expensive one. It has already taken a good deal of money and it will take a good deal more before polio can be eliminated as a threat to childhood.



And perhaps the donation made by the Carpenters of Local Union No. 1599, Redding, California, will be the donation that will turn the trick. On the other hand, perhaps, not. But in any event, the members of Local Union No. 1599 and their brother building tradesmen of the area have made a contribution to polio research that will help the cause along greatly.

As their contribution to the annual March of Dime campaign, which is conducted yearly to raise money to fight polio, the building tradesmen of the Redding area decided this year to build a dream home and raffle it off for the benefit of the fund. Translating their ideas into action, they asked for and got the cooperation of all segments of the community. Materials dealers donated materials. Retail Clerks and Culinary Workers responded with time and money. A lot was donated.

In 27 hours of working time, the skilled craftsmen of Redding completed the dream house. It was raffled off at 50c per ticket and thousands upon thousands of dollars were thereby raised for the fight on polio. A great deal could be written about the contribution of the skilled workers of Redding in the project, but an editorial in the local daily paper, the Record-Searchlight, said it all in an editorial. That editorial said:

Miracle of Teamwork

To the hundreds of local families whose home-building projects have dragged out into long, long months the construction of the March of Dimes dream house in 27 working hours must seem like an unbelievable miracle.

It was just four days from vacant lot to completed five-room house, all finished except for tile-laying which had to wait for cement to harden.

In a way it was a miracle—a miracle of teamwork, cooperation and unselfish effort. You might, if you were willing to spend enough money, hire for four days as many men as worked on the dream house. But you can't hire or buy the kind of spirit that went into the job. These men weren't working for pay; they were making a contribution to the fight against polio; they were out to set a speed record; they were out to show what could be done.

So, in some of the vilest weather in years, they turned out by the dozens and worked harder than they ever would for pay. Wind and rain and snow and mud didn't stop them. They threw a tarpaulin over the job and went ahead. Even when water collected on the tarp and the wind then dumped it over one of the workmen, the victim went right ahead and worked in his wet clothes.

The job, obviously, was well planned and well directed. Material was there when it was needed, so there were none of the agonizing waits that recent home builders know so well.

So many participated in the project that we'll not attempt to acknowledge them here. Organized labor sponsored the project, got it rolling and provided the volunteer workmen. Lumber mills, contractors, lumber yards, suppliers of all the things that go into a house from foundation to roof, pitched in generously and contributed the materials. The subdivider gave the lot.

If all the people of Shasta county contribute one tenth as generously as the builders have, the polio fight will be well financed.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ELECTS HILL FOR 26th TIME

At the recent 26th annual convention of the Florida State Council of Carpenters, held at the Alcazar Hotel at Miami, the council paid special tribute to Brother Bob Hill, secretary-treasurer. At the convention, Brother Hill was re-elected for the 26th consecutive time. In all the years of its existence, the council has had but one secretary-treasurer—Bob Hill. Hill was one of the men who helped to bring the council into being. At the first meeting he was elected secretary-treasurer. Every succeeding convention followed suit. Today Brother Hill is still filling the post as effectively as ever, having over half a century of labor experience to draw from.

As a token of appreciation for his outstanding service, the delegates to the convention presented Brother Hill with a beautiful, suitably inscribed lighter at a banquet held in connection with the convention.



The convention itself was an outstanding success. Many matters of vital interest to the carpenters of the state were given attention. Frank Roche, president of the State Federation was on hand and gave a splendid talk on the problems confronting labor today. Several other special guests, including Brother Cheek of the Tennessee State Council, and Representative Van Pittman, presented informative and enlightening talks to the delegates. Among the favorable reports made was a report on the increase in Workmen's Compensation from $22 per week to $35 per week—an improvement the council worked for diligently. Unemployment Compensation was also raised from $15 per week to $20 per week, and the work of Brother Van Pittman in getting the improvements put over in the legislature was duly noted.

George L. Mitchell was elected president of the council to succeed John Maxim whose services to the council are too numerous to mention.

DeKALB JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

Members of Carpenters Local No. 965, DeKalb, Illinois, their families and many friends gathered at the Carpenters hall on Lincoln Highway Friday, January 4, 1952, to commemorate 50 years of union activity in this area by Local No. 965.

Local 965 obtained its charter on January 7, 1902, and it has been intact through many years when labor was hard pressed to maintain its rightful place in the community. The first ten years of the existence of Local 965 were rather hectic and on a touch and go basis. The meetings were sometimes held secretly. Some men would join, then move to other employment and drop their union affiliations. Of the men who joined the union during the first ten years, only a few are still affiliated and some receiving pensions.



The above photo depicts the officers of the Carpenters Local No. 965 who are at present guiding the destiny of the Local through its trials and tribulations as is completes its fiftieth year.

Left to right: Oliver Solsrud, Business Representative; Alvin Wildenradt, Treasurer; Clarence Taylor, Trustee; Spencer Anderson, Recording Secretary; Arthur Parkhouse, Trustee; Curt Lovig, Vice-President; Wallace Anderson, President and Melvin Grove, Trustee.

In the early twenties the union began to grow steadily, but in the 1930's the industry hit a snag and was held together only through the efforts and the farsighted men at its head.

Local No. 965 has been very active, not only in union activities, but in civic affairs as well. They have always been ready and willing to extend to any civic group their whole hearted cooperation in any of their undertakings.

Today Local 965 has grown to a point where it now boasts the ownership of the only building in DeKalb which is owned by a labor group as well as having the honor of being the oldest Local in DeKalb.

The celebration consisted of a family party, motion pictures showing the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Florida, refreshments and square dancing.

Wallace Anderson, President of the DeKalb Local, was in charge of the activities of the evening, assisted by a large committee.

Frank Rice, one of two living charter members, was present, as well as a number of older members, including Carl E. Anderson, Carl Wildenradt, Sr., Albert Tadd, William Yates, Clarence Taylor and others.

Among the oldest members are: Harry Hanaway, who is at the Carpenters Home in Lakeland and Frank Rice, the two charter members; Charles Holderness and Carl E. Anderson, forty-six years as members; Carl Wildenradt, Sr., forty-five, Thure Hallgren, forty; Arthur Parkhouse, thirty-nine; Andrew Hallgren, thirty-eight; Fred Norman, thirty-seven; Frank Merry, and Albert Tadd, thirty-five; Neo Johnson and William Yates, thirty-two; Russell R. Erickson, Clarence Jacox and Walter Masterson, twenty-seven; and Clarence Taylor, Adrian Jacobson, Jacob Jacobson and Harold Walker, twenty-five.

LOCAL 612 CELEBRATES 56th BIRTHDAY

Away back five years before the dawn of the Twentieth Century, a small group of carpenters in the vicinity of West New York, N. J., applied for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. In due time the charter arrived and was installed. Fifty-six years later, on September 22nd, to be exact, the members of Local Union No. 612, gathered together with their wives, sweethearts and friends to celebrate the 56th anniversary of the installing of that charter.

A fine time was had by one and all. As the members, friends and guests sat down to a fine banquet or danced to the foot-tickling music afterward, the thoughts of most of them went back to the old days when the ink on the charter was barely dry, when wages were $2.00 per day or less and working conditions were abominable, when to admit union



membership was to invite discharge or blacklisting or worse. And many remembered the old timers, most of them now dead and gone, who fought and sacrificed and worked to build the union and through the union to bring about the wages and working conditions that exist today. The celebration was a heart felt tribute to the contribution they made toward better living for all.

Until a late hour the members and guests enjoyed themselves, and all of them departed proud of the accomplishments achieved by Local Union No. 612 and convinced that the organization is destined to serve the community for many years to come.



GREETINGS FROM AUXILIARY No. 400

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 400 of Hollywood, California.

Our Auxiliary is small, but all good workers. This past year has been a good one for us. We have made around $450.00 and have helped needy people. Our donations are made by having dances and dinners.



From Left to Right Front Row: Arminita Dreon, Financial Secretary; Ruby Boyle, Vice-President; Mae Roberts, President; Ruth Nordlund, Recording Secretary; Aileen Dorn, Conductress. Standing: Edith Jones, Stella Hannah, Trustee; Celia Smookler, Marie Paterson, Trustee; Ethel Collins and Helen Casler.

On November 7th, we entertained Sisters from other Auxiliaries in this district with a home talent show which was a huge success. Sisters from eight Auxiliaries responded to the invitation. The show was held at the Carpenters' Hall of Local 1052. Other Locals, together with our men from 1052 and their wives, attended the show. Preceding the show, the women met in our Auxiliary Room for a get-acquainted period. There were four state officers present—Mable Parker, President; Ruth Nordlund, Vice-President; Ethel Wash, Secretary-Treasurer; Margaret Walker, Board Member; and two past state Presidents—Mae Hoover and "Dimples" McCoy. Before the show started, everyone participated in community singing. We had twelve skits of song and dance numbers—one included the "women carpenters" that was outstanding. Following the entertainment and awarding of door prizes, everyone adjourned to the banquet room for refreshments that were

donated by the men from Local 1052. Everyone had a delightful evening, visiting and exchanging ideas.

On December 19th, we held our Christmas party and members brought food to be donated to a sick member of our Local and his family. We also donated money to this family and many others who were in need. It made a grand Christmas for our Auxiliary to be able to make a Merry Christmas for others.

Correspondence from other Auxiliaries will always be welcome.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Ruth Nordlund, Recording Secretary

LADIES AUXILIARY No. 495

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 495 of San Rafael, California, sends a friendly "hello" to all Auxiliaries. We have been keeping quite busy with civic and our own social activities. We feel that busy members are happy in the fact that they have a part in the functions of an organization.

Our Auxiliary adopted a group of soldiers stationed at Pt. Arena and have taken great pleasure in doing service for them. The members baked and packed home-made cookies for Thanksgiving for 150 boys and sent Christmas Cards signed by each member. We collected used tools and other useful articles for them to use to while away their spare time from their duties.

We celebrated our Fourth Anniversary January 26th at the Carpenters' Hall. The hall was literally turned into an old fashioned barn for the barn dance. Square dancing and ball room dancing was enjoyed until the wee hours. Brothers "Tex" Rockwell, George Hockerson, Roy Sapp, James Braden and Cal Hammack entertained with solos and musical selections. Mr. Eugene George called for the square dancing. Mrs. Elmer Beckinus, President, cut the birthday cake and all joined in singing Happy Birthday to the Auxiliary.

We had a very Merry Christmas party for the members and their families. Brother Claude Harden officiated as Santa Claus.

We have many more activities planned for the near future. A bus trip to Hayward Auxiliary was enjoyed by twenty-five of our members.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours, Mrs, Charles Nelson, Publicity Chairman

NEBRASKA AUXILIARIES PROMOTE UNION STAMP

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries and State Councils from the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries.

On February 3rd we held our Quarterly Executive Board Session in Lincoln. A good turnout was on hand and we had a very profitable session. We have been organized for only three years but we are getting along nicely and accomplishing a good deal. We now have seven Auxiliaries affiliated and we have high hopes of growing from now on.



As a fund-raising idea, we have hit on a novel scheme which seems to be doing well. We have had a stamp printed that can be used on union mail such as Christmas seals are used on Christmas mail. The stamp is our own design. Down the left-hand side it has the letters AFL. Across it, utilizing the A and the F and the L, are the words Always for Labor. Thus, in addition to helping us bolster our treasury, the stamps serve to advertise organized labor. The stamps are printed in red, white and blue.

These stamps are on sale to any or all Auxiliaries at sixty-cents for a sheet of 100 stamps, if ordered in lots of ten sheets or more at one time. Interested Auxiliaries may then re-sell them for a dollar a sheet to individuals to help their own treasuries. So far we have sold over 1,000 sheets in our own state and about 300 sheets to other sections of the country.

Fraternally,

Camille Butler, Secretary, 215 No. 23rd St., Omaha, Neb.

Questions For Old Timers

A correspondent wants information regarding building terms or expressions dating as far back as 1785 and 1758. He reports finding records in the vicinity of Annapolis, Maryland, in which were used these expressions: "Galloping Joists" and "Galloping Rafters." He wants to know how and where these joists and rafters were used in a building, and what they were like. In another part of the letter he writes:

> *"Recently a description of the original specifications for the Market Hall (circa 1758) in the town of Annapolis itself was found. This paper described the building as being 40 feet long and 20 feet wide with a pitch of 10 feet. It is not known what this term pitch means. If it refers to the roof pitch then a very important dimension, the height of the building, has been omitted from a specification intended to inform the prospective builder of the extent of his work."*

It is quite evident to me that the phrase, "a pitch of 10 feet," refers to the pitch of the roof. It would be the logical pitch for a building 20 feet by 40 feet. In most cases when the pitch of a roof is designated, the word pitch refers to the rise of the roof, rather than to the slope. For example, a one-third pitch means that the rise is equal to one-third of the span. The slope is the unescapable result. The same is true when speaking of other pitches, as one-fourth pitch, one-half pitch, etc. The fraction always indicates what part of the span is to be used as the rise of the roof. Then if the roof framer knows the dimensions of the building, he has all the information he needs to frame the roof. The only exception to this practice is when the pitch of a roof is indicated by degrees, as in a 45 degrees pitch, etc. In such cases the rise is determined by the slope of the roof. Even when the pitch of a roof is shown by a diagram (right-angle triangle) the rise always determines the pitch. But the degree method of roof framing is rarely, if ever, used by carpenters. It is doubtful whether any of the methods just referred to were in general use back in 1758, and therefore the simplest way of indicating the pitch of a roof, would have been to give the full rise. This being true, the logical conclusion is that the expresion "a pitch of 10 feet" gave the pitch of the roof, rather than the height of the building.

However, "Galloping Joists" and "Galloping Rafters" are terms unfamiliar to me. Is there some old timer in our organization who is familiar with the terms and what they refer to? If so, I would appreciate receiving a note from him either directly to me or to "The Carpenter."

H. H. Siegele
222 S. Constitution
Emporia, Kansas

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 282

The Garage Home.—A temporary garage home can have many of the conveniences that modern standards of living call for, as was shown by the previous lesson. At the same time, the outside of such homes can be made rather attractive by exercising good taste, even though everything that is done is done with a view to economy.

Front Elevation.—Fig. 1 shows the front elevation of the garage, which is used as

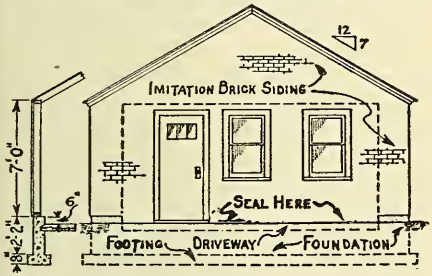


Fig. 1

a temporary home. The large opening for the front garage door, is indicated by dotted lines, which has been closed with a temporary wall. In this wall the front door and two windows have been placed. The bottom of the wall that closes the garage door opening, is sealed with fibered cement, in order to keep rain and snow water from getting into the building. This is

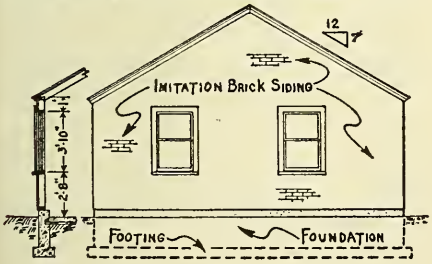


Fig. 2

pointed out with the "Seal Here" indicators. To the left is shown a cross section of a side wall, giving the height of the wall, and also the depth of the foundation. On the main drawing the footing and the foundation wall are pointed out. The driveway, which is shown by dotted lines, is also pointed out on this drawing. The outsides are covered with imitation brick siding. It

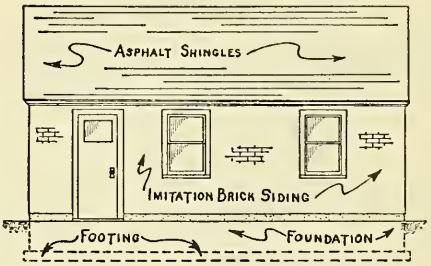


Fig. 3

should be remembered, however, that the specifications given on the drawings, or that might be mentioned in the text, are not hard and fast. If the owner or the builder wants something else instead of what is specified, that is his absolute right. The roof pitch, as shown to the upper right, is a 12 and 7 pitch.

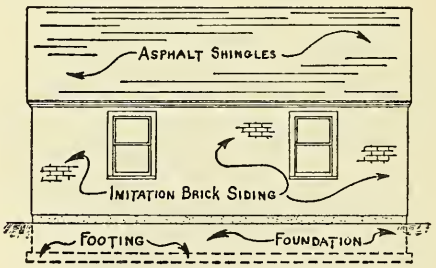


Fig. 4

Rear Elevation.—Fig. 2 shows the rear elevation with two windows. To the left is shown a cross section of a side wall, cut through a window. The pitch of the roof is also indicated here—likewise the footing and foundation wall.

The imitation brick siding that is used to cover the outside walls, is asphalt siding, put up in rolls, with the brickwork printed on it, as it were, with granulated rock.

Side Elevations.—Fig. 3 shows the left side elevation, where the foundation and footing are pointed out, also the siding.

Here is shown the rear door and two windows. Asphalt shingles are specified for the roof. Fig. 4 shows the right side elevation of the garage home.

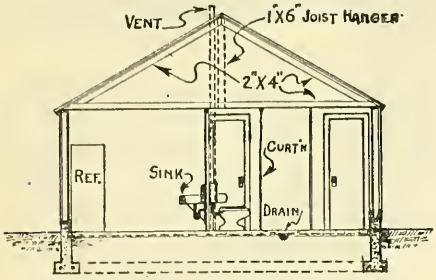


Fig. 5

Cross Section.—Fig. 5 shows a cross section of the building, cut through the kitchen, water closet, shower, and clothes closet. The refrigerator and sink are shown in the kitchen, while in the water closet, are shown the stool, and a part of the lavatory. The curtain that separates the shower from the water closet is pointed out—also the drain. To the extreme right is shown the inside of the clothes closet door. The vent is indicated by dotted lines. The joist hangers that are pointed out, are 1x6's, used to support the living room, which do not have a partition support.

Detail of Cornice.—Fig. 6 is a detail of cornice, where the asphalt shingles are pointed out. The rafter and ceiling joists, shown in part, are 2x4's. A quarter round is shown in the angle, but a square piece, ⅞x⅞, can be used instead, which would give a rather pleasing effect. Pressed wood is specified, but if some other kind of wall board is desired, it can be used. The The ⅜x1-½ slats are used for covering the joints of the wall board.

Longitudinal Section.—Fig. 7 shows the lengthwise section of the garage home, cut

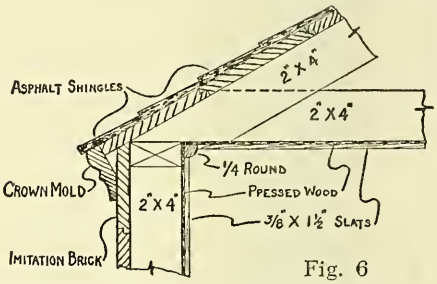


Fig. 6

through the kitchen and living room. The work table, stove, and sink are shown here. To the right the curtain wall is pointed out. The floor is made of concrete, which is pointed out on the drawing with the "Concrete Slab" indicators. To the right the sealing of the temporary wall, that closes the large front opening of the garage, is pointed out. The 2x4 rafters and

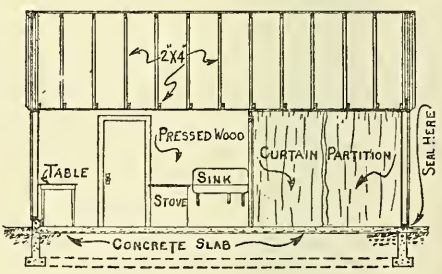


Fig. 7

ceiling joists are also pointed out on the drawing.

Partition Details.—Fig. 8 shows in detail how the partitions are joined to the ceiling, as shown at the top. At the bottom is shown how the partitions are joined to the floor. The partition studding are set flatways, as specified on the drawing. The 1x6 backing above the pressed wood, to which the partition is fastened, should be studied. Notice how it is fastened to a 2x3, which in

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turn is fastened to the 2x4 ceiling joists. Wood plugs are used for fastening the 2x2 plate at the bottom, but expansion bolts could also be used.

Door Opening Construction.—Fig. 9 shows three views of the construction of the door openings. To the left is a face view of the side of the opening that is constructed of 2x4's, which could be called the jamb. The 2x4's, in this case, also answer for the casing. At the center we have a cross section of the

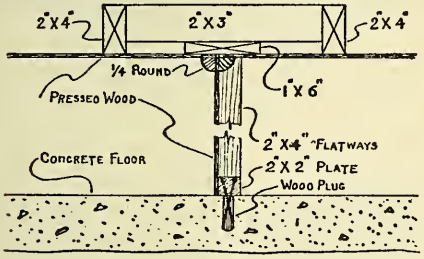


Fig. 8

door opening, while to the right the cased up side of the opening is shown. The casings, it will be noticed, are 1x4's. See the bottom drawing of Fig. 2 of the previous lesson.

Temporary Parts.—Since everything that is installed to convert a garage into living quarters, will have to be torn out again, the installations should be made with a view to salvaging the material when it is dismantled. This means that, while substantial construction should be kept in mind, many parts of the installations can be done by fastening them just enough to keep them

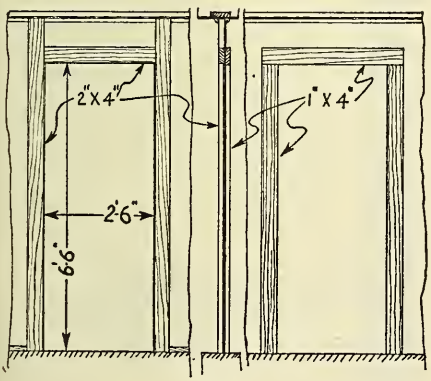


Fig. 9

in place. Then when they are taken down, it will reduce the cost of labor and also prevent damage to the material. . . Here is a chance for the man who wants to own his own home to start in that direction, and eventually to succeed.

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one or the other cut, and the square will mark both cuts.

Fig. 1 gives a face view of the slide square, set for marking the level and plumb cuts for a half pitch roof, which, as most mechanics know, is 45 degrees. For a third pitch the tongue is set at 33.75 degrees. A table on the face of the square gives the degrees to use for the different pitches.

To bisect angles, such as are shown by Fig. 2, measure one or the other of the two angles in degrees, and divide by two—the quotient will give the point in degrees for marking the member cut, not only for the sharp (acute) angle, but also for the dull (obtuse) angle. The square to the right,

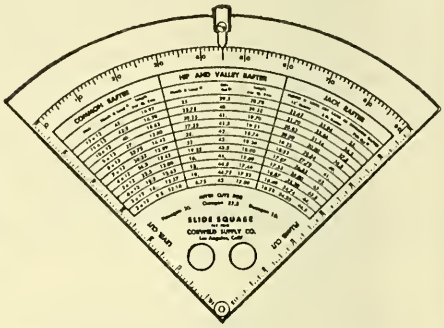


Fig. 1

with the face side up, is set for marking the member cut for the sharp angle. The member cut for the dull angle is marked, without changing the square, by swinging it into the position shown by dotted lines to the left.

To trisect any angle, measure the angle in degrees and divide by three—the quotient giving the number of degrees in each of the

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three parts. This is shown by Fig. 3, where a 90-degree angle is shown trisected. The square was first set at 30 degrees. Then at 60 degrees, which divided the angle into

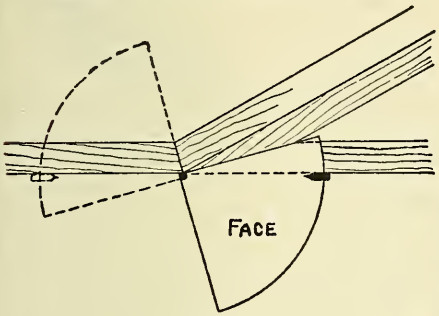


Fig. 2

three parts. To divide the same angle into six parts, set the square to one-sixth of 90, or 15 degrees, and mark the first line, as shown by the dotted line. The second line

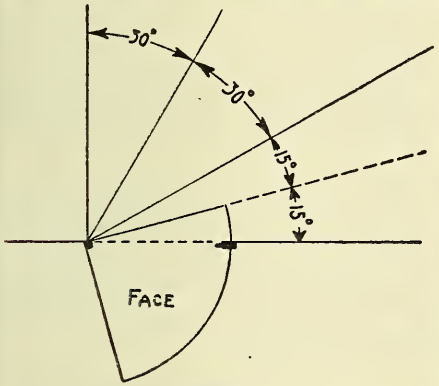


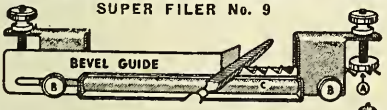
Fig. 3

is made with the square set at 30 degrees. The third at 45 degrees, and so on until the angle is divided into six equal parts. In the same way any angle can be divided into as many parts as the case might require.

To get the member cuts for the joints of a parallelogram, measure one of the angles in degrees, and set the square to half the number of degrees in the angle. The square set, one edge will give the member cuts for the sharp angles, while the other edge will give the member cuts for the dull angles.

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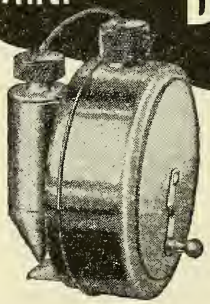


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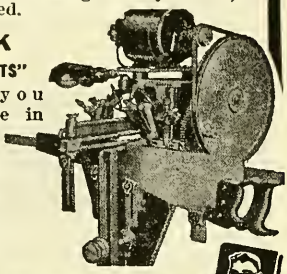
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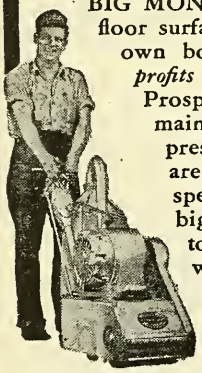
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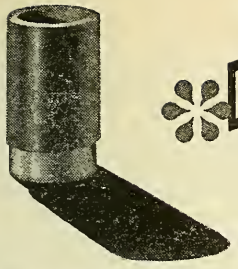
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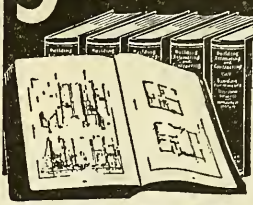
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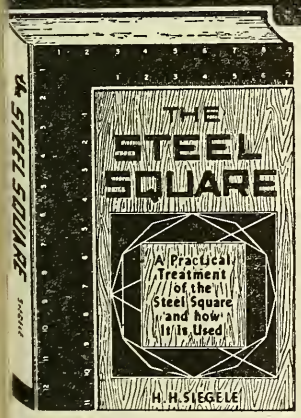
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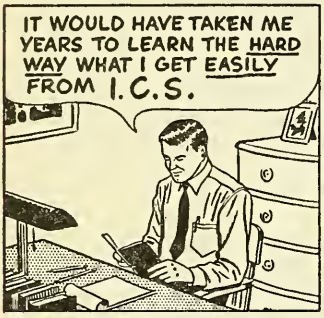
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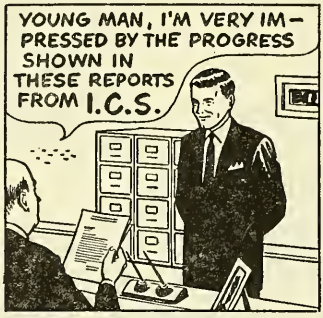
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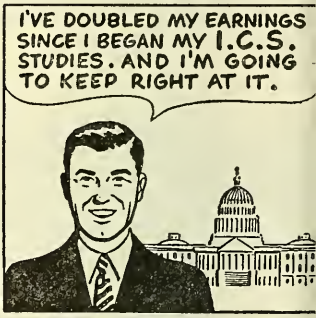
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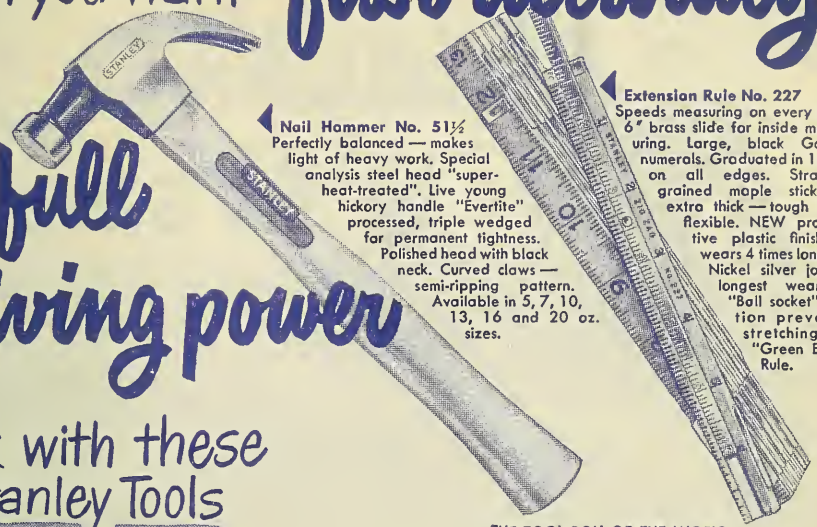
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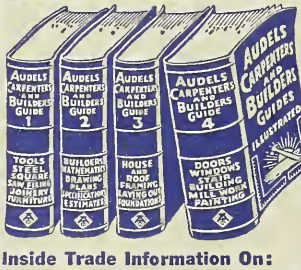
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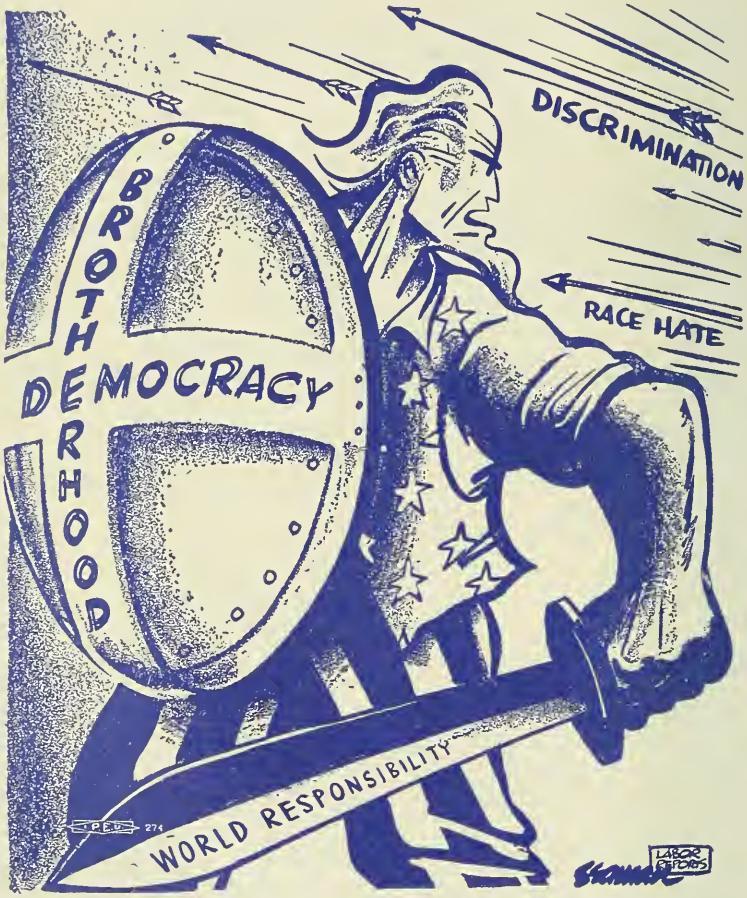
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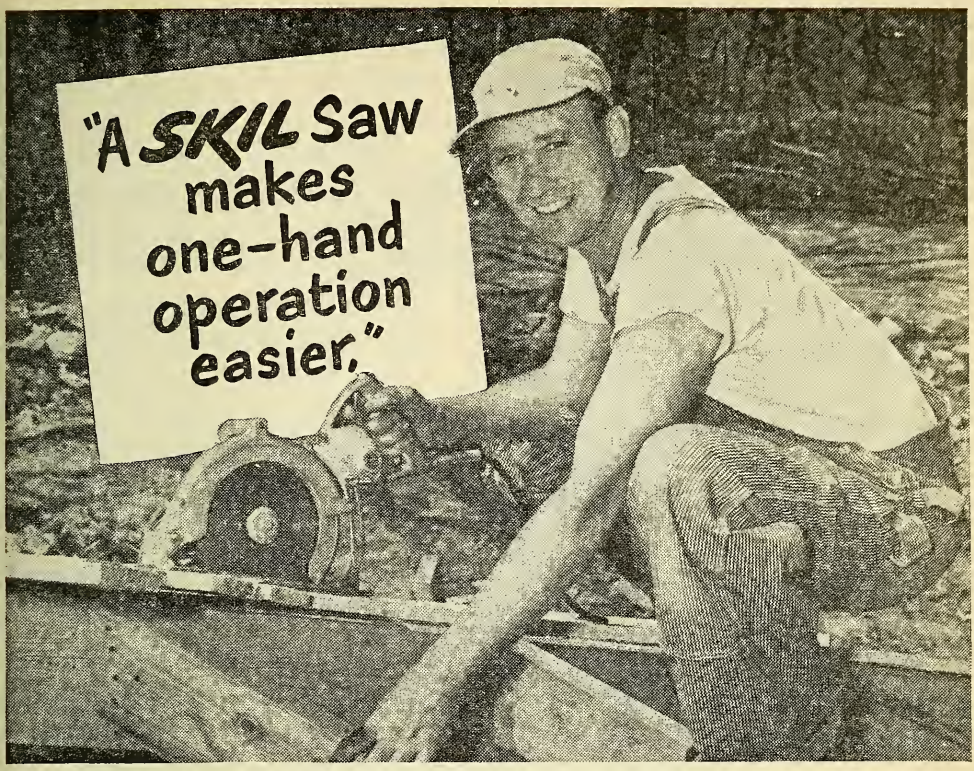
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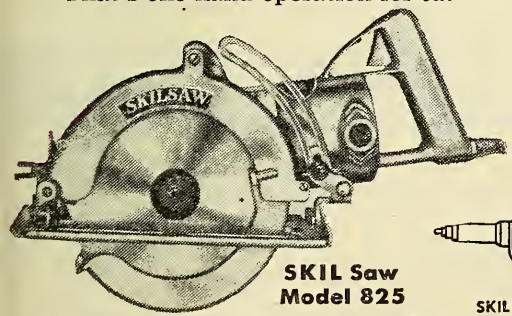
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established In 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1952

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Political Awakening Needed - - - - 7

In three elections in a row organized labor has allowed candidates representing the vested interests to win by default because working people were too "busy" or too lazy to go to the polls. The result has been passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, higher taxes for the poor and tax loopholes for the rich, inflation largely brought on by profiteering. Working people are paying dearly for their negligence at the polls. Next November will give us a chance to correct the situation. Will we be smart enough to grab it?

As Others See Us - - - - - - - 11

In recent years Uncle Sam has brought to the United States many teams of European workers to show them how industry operates within our shores. What these visiting Europeans found is interesting. A French team recently wrote a book describing the impressions gained while visiting here, a few of which are contained in this article.

A Somewhat Different Story - - - - 16

If you read any daily paper at all you undoubtedly read the story several months ago about plumbers and other building tradesmen being paid $750 a week on an atomic project in Nevada. It made a fine story and gave the impression union members were getting rich off the defense effort. But when the Atomic Energy Commission looked into the matter, it found the situation considerably different from the situation the newspapers described. The Commission handed out a true version of the matter but very few papers bothered to print it. Here it is.

It Is Our Job - - - - - - - - 19

Tax loopholes cost the United States four and a half billion dollars a year in lost revenue, revenue that must be made up by dipping deeper into the average working man's pay check. The time has come for plugging these loopholes before there can be any talk of imposing any additional taxes on John Q. Public.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

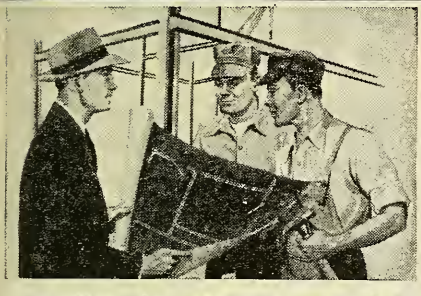
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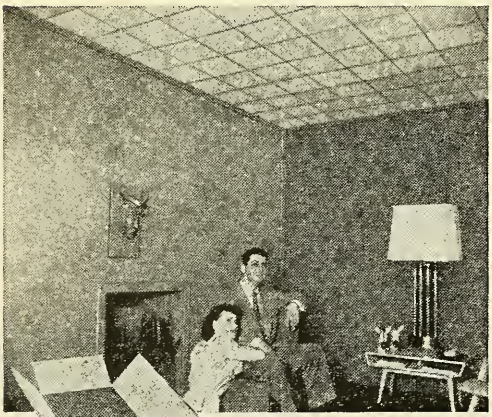
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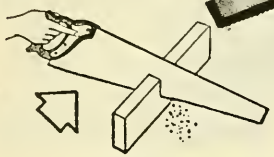
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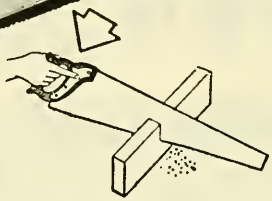
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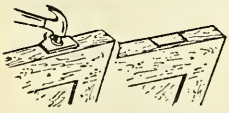
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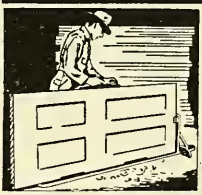
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POLITICAL AWAKENING IS NEEDED

★ ★ ★

TO MOST Americans 1952 is just another year. But in three-fourths of the world outside of America longing eyes will be cast toward our shores because this year we will have the privilege of selecting by secret ballot the people whom we want to rule over us for the next four years. It is hard to believe, but to three-fourths of the people in the world secret elections are total strangers. Some of them have never known a free election. Others have elections which are elections in name only because their is neither secrecy of ballot nor choice of candidates.

How many men died to establish the free ballot in such parts of the world as it exists in, history does not record. Yet the figure must run into the millions, for the free ballot was paid for dearly in suffering and blood. Five thousand years ago men were fighting for it in Greece and Persia and Babylonia. Hundreds of millions of Asiatics and Africans are still fighting for it today.

Yet the amazing part of it all is that nearly half of the eligible voters in America will not bother getting registered and going to the polls this year. They will give up by default a privilege men have died for for 5,000 years. In the last few presidential elections, barely half of the people voted. By contrast, 85% of the eligible voters in England cast their ballots last year. In the recent election in Japan, almost 95% of the eligible voters went to the polls. Even in the Iron Curtain countries where voting is a mere formality since no choice is left up to the people, over 90% of the voters are on hand to put an X where they are expected to.

Ironically enough, no people have more at stake in their elections than do Americans. In no nation on earth is the democratic process more advanced than it is in America. Nowhere do elected representatives of the people have wider discretion in determining the destinies of the people than has our own Congress in the United States. The welfare of each of us is closely bound up with the kind of a President and Congress that sit in Washington. Yet half of us are always too busy, too lazy or too uninterested to bother registering and voting.

Sad to say, working people are among the worst offenders in this respect. Time after time in recent years they have allowed elections to go by default. Each time their neglect has cost them dearly. One has to look no farther back than the 1946 election (which working people handed to the special interest groups on a silver platter) for proof of this unhappy circumstance. Hardly had the new Congress elected in 1946 warmed its chairs than the Taft-Hartley Law was rushed through.

In succeeding elections the story has been the same. Labor has stayed away from the polls in droves, and unfriendly candidates have waltzed into office. The price working people have paid since is mighty high—tax loopholes for the wealthy, higher

taxes for the wage earner; rigid controls on wages and elastic controls on prices; sacrifice for the common people, profits as usual for business.

What working people must learn is that legislation can nullify all the gains made by organization and economic effort. Winning a wage increase through organized effort is fine, but if tax increases are allowed to eat away the wage improvements nothing is gained. Better working conditions are not always easy to get, but what does it profit to get them if an unfriendly Congress or State Legislature can legislate them away? In the final analysis, all gains that organized labor makes must be buttressed by a fair-minded government at both the national and state level.

From the very beginning of unionism in America, political action has been an integral part of union functions. In fact political action rather than economic action was the keystone of the first real labor unions in the United States. Guilds existed in America long before the revolution. However, these guilds consisted almost entirely of master craftsmen who organized to fix the prices of the products they produced. To all intents and purposes, they were organizations of employers. It was not until 1800 that the first real unions of workers put in an appearance. These unions sprang up as strictly local organizations. Each was a separate entity and little or no cooperation existed between various unions.

The first recorded effort of individual unions to form a labor movement occurred in Philadelphia in 1827 when some 15 unions formed The Mechanics' Union to assist the Carpenters Association then on strike for a 10-hour day. But the time was not auspicious for the launching of united labor movement. In the Cordwainers (shoemakers) case a few years previously, the courts had found the strikers guilty of an illegal conspiracy. Men were thrown in jail for doing collectively things they were free to do as individuals. The courts had to reach clear back into English common law to find something with which to crack down on the workers for having the effrontery to think that they should be entitled to a living wage. However, they did just that and a number of strikers went to jail. For the better part of the next century the courts continued classing strikes as illegal conspiracies punishable by fines or jail terms or both.

In this unhealthy atmosphere, the unions decided that their only salvation lay in passage of new laws to give labor organizations some fundamental rights. The Philadelphia Mechanics Union lasted barely a year. The unions turned to politics with wholehearted concentration. They demanded laws giving them the right to organize and strike, laws to exempt tools from attachment for debt, labor liens to insure collection of wages, abolition of convict labor, and abolition of imprisonment for debt. Universal sufferage and free public schools also were high on the demands of the working people. Having seen that the strike road was a hopeless one under existing circumstances, the unions turned their attention to politics as the best hope of securing economic justice.

In the first 50 years of its existence as a Republic, no political parties as we know them today existed in the United States. But by 1828 a rugged individual named Andrew Jackson was making his dynamic personality felt throughout the land. Political parties for and against him began forming. In Philadelphia the organized workers formed the Workingmen's Party to back Jackson. Their

success was phenomenal. They swept many pro-labor candidates into office by substantial majorities.

The success in Philadelphia opened the eyes of working people throughout the nation. Within the next year or two, Workingmen's Parties spread from Maine to Georgia and on out west to the Mississippi. For a few years the Workingmen's Party met with considerable success. But a serious split in the leadership developed within a few years. Some leaders saw a back-to-the-land movement as the only salvation for working people. Another faction advocated a sort of state socialism. With complete unity gone, the political influence of labor waned rapidly.

But in the years before the split, the political action of the working people brought about many badly-needed reforms. More than that, it opened the eyes of the nation to the potential strength of a united labor movement. And it gave organized labor a shining example of what can be accomplished through concerted political action.

Ever since that time, organized labor has been active in politics to a greater or lesser degree. When things were progressing satisfactorily, interest in politics waned; when conditions needed changing, political activity increased rapidly.

Now conditions once more demand a mighty reawakening of political action on the part of organized labor. In three elections in a row, organized labor allowed candidates representing the vested interests to win by default. The result has been passage of the union-shackling Taft-Hartley Law, disproportionate sacrifice for the common people, inflation largely brought on by profiteering, and many other ills that plague the wage earner today.

The cure is a simple one—election of progressive and fair-minded men not only to Congress but to all State Legislatures as well. It will not be an easy job, but neither will it be an impossible one. All it will require is a little effort on the part of every union member. It seems fantastic, but many a union member who will willingly walk the picket line for weeks to redress a wrong, by the same token will not take the necessary time to register and vote regardless of how seriously his welfare is threatened by reactionary legislation.

This year's election is the greatest political challenge labor has faced in 100 years. If it is to be met and conquered, the percentage of voters must be raised from 50% to 80% or 90%. Registering and voting is one thing each citizen must do for himself. No organization or committee can do it for him. Consequently each citizen bears the responsibility for taking care of his own obligations in this respect. What are YOU going to do about it?

BEST SALESMAN OF DEMOCRACY

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told Congress that American labor unions are the best and "most effective" salesmen of democracy.

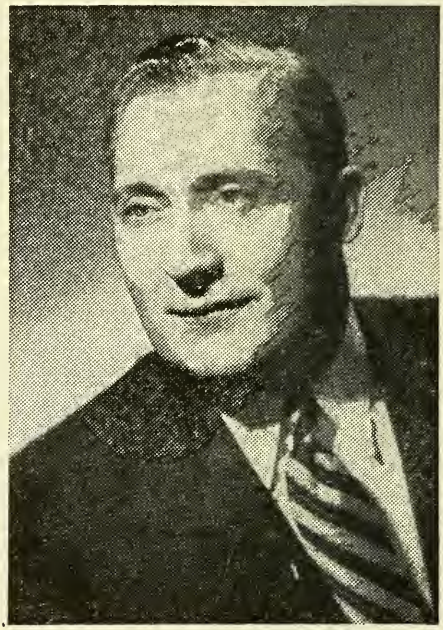
In his annual report to Capitol Hill—this year's titled "Mobilized Labor for Defense"—Tobin praised both labor and management for their "sacrifice" made in support of the government's defense program. His highest compliments, however, went to labor:

"American trade unions," he said, "have been the nation's most effective salesmen of the democratic way of life as the best hope of human freedom and a rising standard of living the world over."

Tobin credited the government with much progress in the past twenty years towards the goal of "insuring mass purchasing power" for a continuing expanding economy. He said this had been done by federal encouragement of collective bargaining, establishment of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, prohibition of child labor, and price supports for farmers.

Meet Board Member Rajoppi

TO MEMBERS living on the North Atlantic Seaboard, Raleigh Rajoppi, new General Executive Board Member for the Second District, needs no introduction. In the past twenty years he covered the territory from end to end many times in one capacity or another. In fact he has been so many places seemingly at the same time that some people understandably must believe him to be twins. However, such is not the case. Brother Rajoppi is only one man, but a man who never lets the grass grow under his feet.



Born in Millburn, N. J., forty-seven years ago, Brother Rajoppi was educated in the public schools there. He entered his apprenticeship in the Essex and Morris County area of New Jersey and in 1924 joined the United Brotherhood. From the very beginning he took a very active part in union affairs. By 1927 he was elected president of his union, Local No. 1113, Springfield. He served in that capacity through 1929. The following year he was elected financial secretary of his union, a post he filled for many years. At the same time he was also elected secretary of the district council.

By 1935 the membership had elevated him to business agent of the district council. Three years later he was also elected president of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, a post he still occupies. But in spite of his heavy work load he found time to serve on various civic bodies. He is a former member of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission for the Handicapped and a former member of the New Jersey Board of Mediation. At the present time he is still a member of the New Jersey Disability Council. Four years ago Brother Rajoppi was appointed a general representative by the then General President, William L. Hutcheson. In that capacity he served the United Brotherhood faithfully and well. When Board member O. William Blaier resigned early this year to assume the office of Second General Vice-President, the office of Board Member for the Second District became vacant. By experience, training and initiative, Raleigh Rajoppi was well equipped for the job. Consequently, General President M. A. Hutcheson, with the approval of the Board, named Brother Rajoppi to fill the vacancy.

Married and the father of two daughters, Board member Rajoppi resides at Springfield, N. J. A tireless worker and a man with few interests outside of his family and his union, Brother Rajoppi is certain to fill his new post with distinction as well as efficiency. On behalf of the entire membership, THE CARPENTER takes this opportunity to offer him congratulations and very best wishes.

As Others See Us

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WHAT makes America the great nation it is? What makes possible the tremendous productivity which has created in America the highest standard of living the world has ever known?

There are probably as many answers as there are people. The scientist might tend to give science the bulk of the credit, whereas a management man might be inclined to rate managerial brains highest. Actually, there probably is no single answer. More likely American success in a combination of many factors, science, managerial genius, productive skill, and, above all, dignity for each human being.

At any rate, that is the opinion of a group of French shoe makers who paid an extended visit to the United States last year under the auspicies of the Economic Cooperation Administration. These Frenchmen—representing engineers, workers, technicians and managers—spent a good deal of time studying American production methods. On their return to France they wrote a book giving their impressions of what they saw and found here. Only recently that book has been translated into English. It is so penetrating portions of it are well worth reprinting. In a chapter entitled "Workers" the book says:

"There is one observation which must be stressed above all others. The visitor who expects to discover extraordinary tools and spectacular mechanical setups is badly disappointed. He will discover no 'secrets' producing miraculous results, or workers laboring as if they were convicts sentenced to hard labor. But he will be struck by the results and will wonder how Americans, with equipment similar to that in use in France, making numerous and often complicated styles and filling many small orders, manage to reduce their manufacturing time to such an extent and to offer the consumer shoes which, when evaluated in hours, work, cost from two and a half to four times less than in France.

"The literature and press of Western Europe repeat, whenever the occasion arises, "that men deserve more attention than things, that the mind comes before the machine, and indeed one cannot but approve this principle.

"The American literature and press do not stress those problems so much, and it is not uncommon to find books, articles or films extolling the glory of the machine.

"Nevertheless, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the human being is respected much more in the United States than is generally the case on our shores.

"We would be going beyond our subject if we were to try to define American civilization in its human essence, our craftsmen's background forbidding us from setting ourselves up as philosophers or sociologists, but it is impossible not to place the human factor first in a study of productivity.

"This respect for the individual is highly developed. It is probably difficult for Latin minds thoroughly to grasp American psychology to the extent where the latter can be reduced

to a simple definition. The ethnic groups are so numerous and so different that the 'American' mind can only be partially understood. Nevertheless the common traits of the so-called 'Americanized' minds are more conspicuous though they vary greatly, and those are the traits, often encountered, that we take as a starting point to try to explain the state of mind prevailing in American factories.

"The individual is respected, he is well identified by his last name, his first name and his middle initial. If necessary, when father and son have the same first names, the word Junior (Jr. in the abbreviated form) is added to the name of the son. Even though certain names are very common, this distinctive abbreviation is generally sufficient to indentify individuals.

"The latter are thus always conscious of the fact that they have an individual character, each one being unique. If, by reasoning, the individual admits that he is a part of an entity constituting the social body of his country, nevertheless it is with his own being and his own conscience that he contacts other human beings.

"This is the antithesis of the totalitarian conception of society, considered as the base, where the individual is only a cell without a conscience, and is obliged to cast his mind in the collective mold.

"Does this mean that the social sense is non-existent in the United States, and that this agglomeration of 140 million persons does not constitute a group, but an assemblage of 140 million isolated individuals?

"Not at all. Because if the individual fully realizes that he has a personality and a unique character, he recognizes that other human beings must normally enjoy the same rights as he. He thus respects in others the personal attributes he finds in himself. Desiring to feel free, the American respects the liberty of others. Desiring to be treated as a human being, the American treats others as human beings.

"The high standard of living of the whole population, permitting a general comfort known only to wealthy families in Europe, has reduced very appreciably the visible differences in the positions of individuals. The leveling off, insofar as there is a leveling off, is accomplished by taking as the objective the top of the ladder and not the bottom. Thus the 'class' feeling does not exist, since everyone has the same opportunity to climb the ladder. The worker does not have an inferiority complex in relation to his chiefs or his employer because he knows for sure that if he so desires and has the ability he can obtain promotions and attain the best positions.

"A logical consequence of the respect of the individual and of his liberty, is the American postulate of the chance given to everyone.

"The memory of the fabulous ascent of the Vanderbilts, of the Rockefellers and of a few others remains very vivid in American minds. Though today such exceptional careers are extremely rare, there are still examples of persons having started from nothing and becoming important businessmen or great industrial leaders. The rule, then, consists in giving everyone the possibility of using his talents, and the one who would refuse to give a man this chance would be considered an anti-social beast.

"The notable examples recalled above, and the less spectacular but current ones which frequently are encountered minimize the value of diplomas and the prestige of those possessing diplomas. A person is not measured by the number of his diplomas, but by his practical ability to succeed in his job. The privileges of college graduates are therefore

practically non-existent. The idea of refusing an important job to a person of merit, on the pretext that he is not a college graduate would not come to anybody's mind. Even so American colleges are crowded with students, because although diplomas are not absolutely necessary, the acquired knowledge greatly facilitates the enhancement of personal capabilities.

"The third common characteristic of 'Americanized' persons is their absolute faith in the famous axiom that we have not hesitated to write in English since it is so well known.

"The whole American industrial history decisively confirms that whenever time is saved, it means that everyone will receive more money.

"Perhaps it may be said that this axiom is the most condensed manner of expressing the idea of productivity. In the final analysis if it is admitted that money means increase of purchasing power; the search for ways to save time is the key to productivity and to the road which it opens.

"The three principles which we have recalled, constituting the basic foundations of the American mind lead, in social relations, to logical consequences which we are now going to find applied in the factories.

"Without a doubt, the atmosphere of the footwear workshops visited by the group is the direct result of these three basic concepts.

"If it seldom happens that the names of the workers appear on the machines, it is simply because inside the plant everyone knows everybody else. Whenever a person is in contact with the public, a sign, placed on the desk, at the window, inside the elevator, or over the bus driver's seat, gives the name of that person. The employee and the workman are not and do not want to be just numbers, and would not permit a series of figures to disgrace their collars or caps.

"In the workshop everyone is called familiarly by his first name, on equal terms. The authority of foremen and superintendents is not exerted by virtue of a discretionary right, but takes the form of personal advice. Indeed, each worker, being conscious of his personality, is, at the same time, conscious of his responsibility. He is entrusted with a job which he tries to do the best he can out of self-respect. If he does a poor job, it will not be said that the miller does not know his job, but that George F. Smith is a poor worker. His work is not anonymous.

"This idea of individual responsibility is highly developed, and works both ways. The foreman, knowing that George F. Smith has a sense of personal responsibility, has no reason whatsoever to assume that responsibility, nor that of any of the other workers under his supervision. He can thus devote all his time to his job as foreman. As he too knows the field of his responsibility very well and intends to honor his good name, for the same reasons as George F. Smith. His boss, the plant superintendent gives him a free hand in his work and at the same time finds himself relieved of a source of worries. This enables him to devote his time to his own duties. The same thing happens between the superintendent and the management. The employer's mind is free as regards the functioning of the plant, which enables him to concentrate all his efforts on administration alone.

"Of course, in spite of this atmosphere in which everyone knows the extent of his own responsibility, men being men, efforts must be rewarded and failures penalized. Wages are the foundation of this mechanism. As these wages give a purchasing power, they are very much appreciated and everyone tries not only to retain them, but if possible, to raise them."

PLANE GOSSIP

TO HECK WITH THE POOR

For the past several years, the labor press of the nation has been telling its readers that passage of the "Millionaires' Amendment" (limiting to 25% the amount of income taxes the government could levy against any income) would bring financial ruin on the nation. Recently one of the leading financial papers of the nation told its subscribers the same thing. It analyzed the whole proposition and came to the conclusion that the nation would be unable to meet its military commitments if the Millionaires' Amendment became law.

However, that is not stopping the backers of the amendment. They are stepping up their campaign to put over their tax steal for the rich. That success of the project might bankrupt the nation seems to bother them not at all.

In their shortsightedness they sort of remind us of the big tycoon who met a number of reverses all at once. Going to the garage, he told his chauffeur; "James, get out the Cadillac and drive over a cliff; I want to commit suicide."



"First, what is your present wage, limitation, seniority status, health and welfare benefits, and retirement pension?"

70 BUCKS STILL AIN'T INFLATION

Nearly a year ago this journal ran an article entitled "Seventy Bucks Ain't Inflation" which pointed out that the average wage earner is in no position to bid up the price of goods. All he can do, the article pointed out, is keep his head above water by ignoring the luxuries and keeping the necessities down to the minimum. The months have proved that piece to be right. Manufacturers are now desperately scrambling to sell all the goods they turn out. The mass buying power simply is not there. The average wage earner has so little left for other things after he pays his rent and buys his groceries that makers of luxury items are finding him a poor customer.

Merchants are trying to disguise the fact business is bad in the hope they can build up a shortage scare demand, but the following is now the standard joke among the selling fraternity:

Salesman (beginning to unroll his samples): "I'd like to show you. . . ."

Prospect (firmly): "No, no, not interested."

Salesman (eagerly): "But can't I just show you. . . ."

Prospect (emphatically): "Absolutely not. I'm not interested."

Salesman (wistfully):: "Then would you mind if I stepped in and looked at the samples myself? I haven't had a chance to see them for three weeks."

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WE ALL MAKE THEM

The painter who painted himself into a corner and the carpenter who built a boat in his basement too big to get out the door now have a couple of steeplejacks to keep them company

Recently a Newark firm hired two union steeplejacks to tear down a 125-foot smoke stack. They entered through a door in the bottom and climbed an inside ladder to the top. All day long they ripped out bricks and threw them down the inside, completely forgetting about the door at the bottom.

Came quitting time, and—you guessed it—the pair found themselves trapped. They yelled and beat on the sides of the chimney and even climbed back to the top and waved their arms, but no one seemed to pay any attention. Many hours later a passerby heard their shouts and phoned the police who rescued the sheepish gentlemen.

MATTER OF OPINION

A high public official who used his office to line his own pockets at the expense of the taxpayers was recently convicted on a number of counts. Although the judge could have given him as much as 60 years in the jug, he made the sentence two years, plus a few thousand dollars fine. From where we sit, it seems as if a stiffer penalty might have been in order as few crimes are more despicable than graft.

When it comes to betraying public trust, we feel something like the lady in one of our favorite stories.

The woman was called for jury duty, but asked to be excused because she didn't believe in capital punishment. Trying to persuade her, the Judge explained:

"This is merely a case where a wife is suing her husband because she gave him $1,000 to pay on a fur coat and he lost the money in a poker game.

Whereupon the woman said: "I'll serve, Judge, I could be wrong about capital punishment."

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THEY HAVE A BADGE

A female lecturer (probably in the pay of the jeweler's institute) is campaigning for double ring marriages.

"Women wear wedding rings to show they are married," she tells her audiences. "I think men should also wear something to show that they have embarked on the sea of matrimony."

We hate to disillusion the poor gal, but men are already wearing something to denote that they are married—patches on last year's pants.

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MONEY TALKS

Off and on in recent months, the wage stabilization agencies in Washington have been hinting that wage controls will be relaxed to allow workers to bring their wages up to something more in keeping with today's prices. So far, however, all there has been is talk. Which reminds us of the old story of the bride.

Young Mrs. Jones found her days long and boring while her husband of a few months was at work. Smiling sweetly at her spouse one morning, she said:

"Darling, I read the other day that money talks. Is that really true?"

"That's right, dear, it really does," replied the husband.

"Well," continued the bride, "how about leaving a few dollars in the house to keep me company? I get terribly lonesome without anyone to talk to."

WE ARE PECULIAR CUSSES

Last month the United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of a state (Missouri) law requiring employers to give their workers time off with pay to vote in elections. Some 16 states in all have similar laws and the Supreme Court stamp of approval now placed on such laws really makes them effective.

However, the decision does not affect the main problem—how to get Americans out to vote. We doubt if even drawing pay for voting time will encourage Americans to go to the polls as religiously as do many other peoples.

Americans are peculiar cusses. They would fight to the death against anyone who threatened to take away their right to vote, but about half of them never take the trouble to vote when they have the privilege. Maybe there is more truth than poetry to the old one about the man who did not kiss his wife for five years and then killed the milkman the first time he did.

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EPITAPH

Under this sod lies Percival Bold
So young he was snatched from this life
Because he dared go out in the cold
Attired like his wife.

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ONWARD AND UPWARD

Old Zeke, Pumpkin Creek's ancient general store proprietor, says that history may be repeating itself, but it seems like every time it does so the price has gone up.



"Not boiled tongue again!"

A Somewhat Different Story

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SEVERAL months ago the newspapers were devoting a good deal of space to "exposing" scandalous conditions existing on an atomic energy project in Nevada. The way the newspapers pictured it, cost-plus contractors and key men in their crews were getting rich at the expense of the government and the defense effort. Newspaper stories intimated that plumbers were making several thousand dollars a month on the project and other trades were doing nearly as well. The Indianapolis papers at least told of double-double-time being paid construction men. The clincher in the whole deal was the disclosure that a plumbing superintendent received $756 for a single week's work.

As a result of all the publicity, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held a public hearing to ascertain the facts concerning the Nevada project. What the commission found and what the newspapers had reported turned out to be considerably different things. However, if the newspapers that screamed so loudly about the "shocking" conditions at the project ran any articles giving the findings of the Commission, they must have been buried on an inside page because few, if any, people saw them.

Mr. M. H. Stewart, plumbing superintendent on the control building was paid $756 for 123 hours of work during the week of October 16. This is the week directly preceding the start of the fall atomic tests at the Nevada test site. Mr. Stewart was paid $3.50 per hour, which is the legal minimum established by the Department of Labor as required by the Bacon-Davis Act, for plumbing superintendents in the Las Vegas area. Double time and only double time was paid for all hours worked after 5 p.m. on week days and all hours worked on Saturday and Sunday. These double time payments were in accordance with the agreements between the construction labor unions and the associated contractors in effect in the Las Vegas area. These rates apply on all single-shift operations, and construction at the Las Vegas test site was set up as a single shift operation. Thus Mr. Stewart's payments, considering the hours he worked, were the minimum permitted under the law and the labor union agreements in effect in the area at the time.

The Atomic Energy Commission gives the following reason as a cause for the exceptional circumstances which required this plumbing superintendent to work 123 hours in one week. The control building is the nerve center in the operation of the Nevada test site. The building-construction contract was originally awarded to the McNeil Construction Co. of Los Angeles on May 21, on a lump-sum basis, as the low bidder. The contract called for completion in 90 days or by the 19th of August. Five bids were received for this work. McNeil's bid was $618,000. This sum was subsequently raised to $660,000 as the result of certain additions to and changes in the building design. The next lowest bidder submitted

$723,000 as its figure, and the highest bidder, Haddock Engineers, Ltd., bid $896,000. The successful bidder was required to obtain a performance bond. McNeil's performance bond is for slightly over $300,000. On June 22, Haddock Engineers, Ltd., was awarded a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for approximately $6,000,000 to erect certain structures required in the shot area for scientific measurements and observations. These structures were designed by the scientists in the field, and it was therefore impossible to put this work out on lump sum as no designs were available. To further complicate the work of Haddock Engineers, additional tests were added to the schedule during the summer of 1951, and these tests called for additional structures. In order to complete the job on schedule, Haddock Engineers regularly worked its employes overtime and its workers received overtime payments each week. As a result of these overtime payments, great pressure was placed upon lump-sum contractors such as McNeil to pay similar high wages on penalty of losing their workers to the cost-plus-fixed-fee contractors. McNeil did in effect lose large numbers of his workers to Haddock Engineers. By-mid-September, McNeil had fallen behind on his construction work to such an extent that drastic action was required in order to complete the control building on time. When it became clear on September 24 that McNeil would not have the control structures ready for use by bomb-testing time, the Commission terminated his contract and gave Haddock Engineers, Ltd., the cost-plus-fixed-fee contractor on the job, cost-plus-fixed-fee contract to complete the control point. Under Government contract law, the Commission was precluded from awarding the cost-plus-fixed-fee completion contract to McNeil; for the law specifically states that the Government may not alter a contract in favor of a contractor. In view of the legal restrictions and McNeil's unwillingness to pay the necessary overtime rates for his own economic reasons, it was decided to award the contract to some other firm. Haddock was on the site. There were only 15 days left in which to complete the structure, and the Commission therefore awarded the cost-plus-fixed-fee completion contract to Haddock.

The latter in effect took over McNeil's labor force and added to it, completing the structure in time for the test. Mr. Stewart, the plumbing superintendent who received the $756 pay check, was originally an employee of McNeil but was on Haddock's payroll during the week of October 16 (the week before the tests were scheduled to begin) when he received the $756 payment. As plumbing superintendent, he was familiar with the details of the job; and it was actually cheaper, the Commission testified, to pay overtime wages to the plumbing superintendent and the other construction workers on the control point than it would have been to have delayed the tests, thereby requiring 600 scientists and 2,800 Army and Air Force personnel to stand idly by at an estimated cost of $30,000 per day, excluding the cost of the Army and Air Force personnel. Moreover, if another individual had been called in to relieve Mr. Stewart, the new man—under the union contract—would have been paid at the same double-time rates, and cost to the Government would have been the same.

The control point was not fully complete at the time of the first test shot, but it was completed to the point where it could be fully utilized for the test. Haddock Engineers finally completed the building after

the tests were concluded. All of this final completion work following the test was done on a straight-time basis. The Commission estimated that it will cost between $50,000 and $100,000 extra for the completed control building. That is approximately $700,000 to $750,000 as opposed to McNeil's bid of $660,000. This would bring the cost up to approximately that of the second lowest bidder and $150,000 to $200,000 below that of the highest bidder.

In connection with press allegations as to the burning of $30,000 worth of form lumber at the Nevada test site, AEC advised that when Haddock Engineers took over the McNeil contract, they found the construction area around the control building practically unusable, due to the trash and lumber strewn about the area. Haddock surveyed the area with the architect-engineer, Holmes and Narver, together with local AEC representatives, and all three agreed that the debris (including quantities of used form lumber) should be gathered up and burned in order to clear the site for more efficient access to the area. The Commission maintains that no individual or group of individuals at this time or at that time were able to agree upon the value of this lumber.

Further investigation is now being made by the joint committee.

Boston Promises A Great Show

Boston, a city rich in historical significance, will this year play host to the Union Industries Show which is sponsored annually by the American Federation of Labor to dramatize the teamwork that exists between management and labor in the United States. Approximately 150,000 square feet of floor space in Mechanics Hall will be utilized in presenting the mammoth exhibition. From May 11 through May 24 hundreds of thousands of visitors will pour through the turnstiles at Mechanics Hall to marvel at the sweat, skill and know-how that go into the production of American union-made goods, the best there are in the world.

Only in America could such an industrial exposition be sponsored by organized labor, for only in America have worker-members of free trade unions attained the recognition and respect necessary to successfully conduct such an affair.

Primarily, the Union Industries Shows are staged to publicize union labels, union shop cards and union buttons and to promote increased patronage of union services and increased sales of union-made-in-America products. The annual shows encourage better relations with fair employers and go a long way to build more widespread public understanding and goodwill for organized labor. This is done by exhibiting before the great American consumer market union-made articles of outstanding quality, many of which are produced right on the floor of the exposition by expert A. F. of L. members.

The 1952 Union Industries Show will feature many types of exhibits. There will be animated displays sponsored by unions, exhibits by manufacturers of nationally known products, joint sponsored by both union labor and management, and "live" exhibits depicting the numerous skills of A. F. of L. members.

With the cooperation of the General Office, the Boston District Council is preparing an exhibit which will undoubtedly be one of the main features of the show. The officers and members of the council are working hard on the project and the ideas they are developing are outstanding.

If it will be possible for you to be anywhere near Boston between May 17 and May 24, attend the Union Industries Show without fail. It will be well worth your time and trouble.

It Is Our Job

Plugging tax loopholes must be done at the ballot box by next November

TAX LOOPHOLES cost the United States 4.5 billions of dollars a year, practically every cent of which is now coming out of the pockets of persons earning less than $5,000 a year and benefitting almost entirely those with incomes over $10,000, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey charged in a tax study made by the Public Affairs Institute.

"The 1951 Act did not raise enough money for a sound fiscal program," the Minnesota Senator wrote. "It imposed higher taxes without proper regard for the consideration of ability to pay. It increased the inequities of existing law by widening existing loopholes and adding new ones. The pay-as-we-go objective was undermined by the enormous handouts to high income recipients."

"It is a shocking fact," the Senator added, "that the writing of tax legislation has come to resemble the log-rolling and pork barrel of the special interest groups seeking protective tariffs and rivers and harbors appropriations . . . undisguised log-rolling where a coal Senator supports the high depletion allowance for oil in return for the oil Senator's support of a higher depletion allowance for coal is undermining the integrity of (the tax) system."

In an analysis of the 1950 and 1951 tax boosts, Senator Humphrey lists six tax loopholes which have been of huge financial benefit to the high income tax brackets:

(1) The "unbelievably generous depletion" privileges already granted to oil and mining interests have now been extended by the 1951 Act to sand, gravel, stone, clay, oyster and clam shells and salt. The Senator estimated that the depletion provisions of the Act cost the United States Treasury $750 million a year.

"If percentage depletion had been eliminated," the Senator wrote, "the entire tax increase on people earning less than $4,000 a year could have been dropped from the last tax bill."

(2) Income splitting provisions enacted by the 80th Congress, contrary to general belief, do not benefit the low income tax brackets but run into huge savings for the upper income brackets, the higher the income the bigger the proportional saving.

"Income splitting now costs about $2.5 billion a year," Senator Humphrey said. "All of this revenue could be raised by adjusting the rates for married couples. **If the Congress had the courage to adopt this suggestion, it could have eliminated all of the individual income tax rate increases from the 1951 Act and still have raised more money.**"

The Senator estimated that "97 per cent of the tax relief from income-splitting goes to people with incomes of more than $5,000."

(3) Failure of Congress to provide for tax withholding at the source on dividends and corporate bond interest in the same manner that it compels tax withholding on wages and salaries

was estimated by Senator Humphrey to have cost the Treasury $300 millions "in sorely needed revenue."

Charging that efforts by the House to bring about this reform were thwarted by a "predominantly conservative" Senate, Senator Humphrey declared that at the very time "that wage earners are paying every last cent of their taxes because it is withheld from their pay envelopes, billions of dollars of interest and dividends are evading taxes."

(4) Estate and gift taxes "are in a pitiful state," the Senator declared, stating that the weakness of the present estate taxes was "due to the fact that while all other taxes were increased very substantially in the 1940's, the estate and gift tax rates and exemptions remained the same." To make matters worse, 1948 amendments actually reduced estate taxes in certain cases.

"Closing the estate and inheritance loopholes on wealthy persons would have more than made up the $428 million raised through higher manufacturer excise taxes under the 1951 Act, the latter a large additional burden for the low income groups."

(5) The favored treatment of capital gains, the Senator wrote, represents "nothing less than class legislation—legislation which reduces the tax burden of the wealthy classes." Under the present law only those whose income is more than $14,000 if single, and $28,000 if married, benefit from the capital gains "bargain rate."

Rather than tighten up sharply on capital gains rates as requested by the Treasury, Congress, in fact, has extended its advantages for the benefit of speculators by reducing the time necessary to hold stocks and property. The Senator said that failure of Congress to adopt the recommendations of the Treasury for a heavy increase in the capital gains rate cost about $400 million.

(6) Congressional approval of family partnerships under which infant children can now be made partners in a business undertaking were estimated by the Senator to cost the Treasury $100 millions a year.

Under the 1951 provisions of the tax act, an infant six months or six days old can be made a partner, permitting a split-up in the family income that saves the wealthy taxpayer thousands of dollars. Senator Humphrey declared that a businessman with two children and an income of $100,000 a year could cut his taxes more than $24,000 by taking advantage of the split-income and family partnership tax loopholes.

So long as these loopholes exist, the tax burden on the ordinary citizen will continue mounting as expenditures for defense increase. And the chances of plugging the loopholes are small unless the complexion of Congress can be changed in November. For the past six years Congress has been too full of errand boys for Big Business. They got there because the special interest groups realize the importance of registering and voting. In every election they are out practically 100% to see that their candidates are elected. On the other hand, too many working people fail to register and vote. So long as this situation exists, loopholes for the wealthy will remain in our tax laws.

There is only one way these special tax favors can be eliminated. That is by the election of fair-minded men who have the interest of all the people, rather than a privileged few, uppermost in their minds. This means the job will have to be done at the ballot box, and you and I will have to do it. Will we do it? This year's election will tell the story.

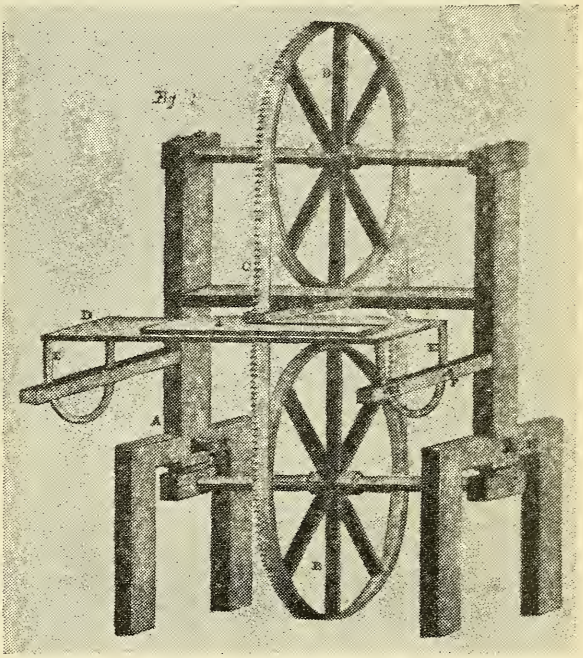
In 100 Years Wood Working Advanced

FROM HANDICRAFTS TO INDUSTRY

★ ★ ★

APPROXIMATELY 100 years ago, wood working machinery was first introduced in the United States. During the century that has elapsed since that time, wood working has grown into one of the foremost industries in the nation. Thousands upon thousands of Brotherhood members today earn their daily bread by operating wood working machines. They turn out hundreds of different products that contribute materially to the prosperity and comfort of the nation.

It all began in England around the end of the Eighteenth Century. A couple of brothers named Samuel and Jeremy Bentham were the fathers of woodworking machinery. The fundamentals they discovered and the first machines they constructed still provide the basic principles around which today's highly efficient machines are built.



The first band saw, patented around 1808, laid the the foundation for the wood working machine industry.

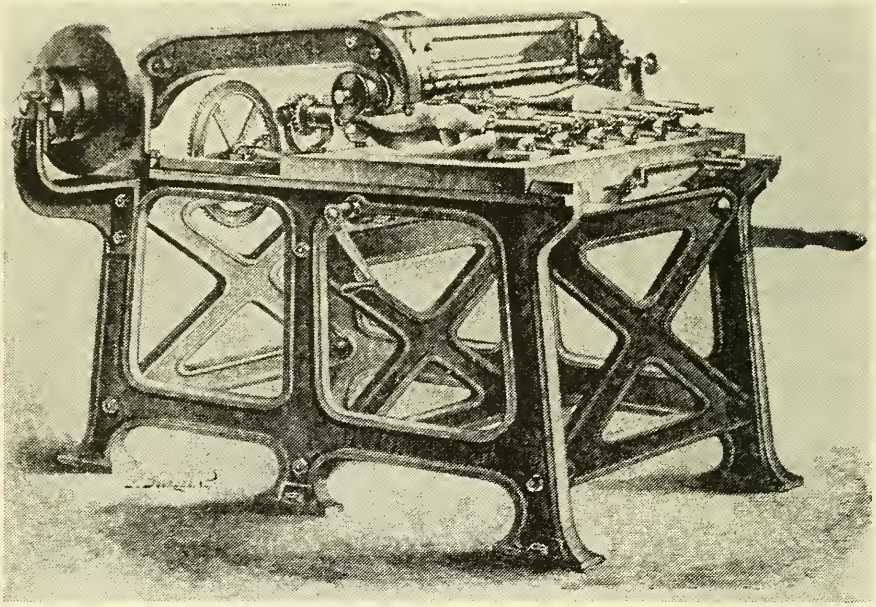
Last year Sweden celebrated the centenary of the Swedish wood working industry. Like the United States, Sweden imported its first wood working machinery from England in the first part of the last century. In a very illuminating article in "Skogsindustriabertaren", official organ of the Swedish Paper, Wood and Forest Workers Union, Knut Larsson, a Swedish wood worker who spent considerable time in America, traced the development of wood working machinery back to earliest times in England. With his permission, portions of his article are herewith reprinted:

THE FIRST WOOD WORKING MACHINES

By Knut Larsson

It is difficult or impossible to indicate a certain year as marking the beginning of an industry: the transition from handicraft to modern production is almost imperceptible. In

the Swedish wood industry this transition—the replacement of manual work by water, steam, and electricity—took place some time between 1825 and 1850. There have been, of course, carpenters and cabinet makers from time immemorial in Sweden, and their methods gradually evolved from primitive expedients to a skilled craft.



An original model of a parallel planing machine built in the early part of the last century.

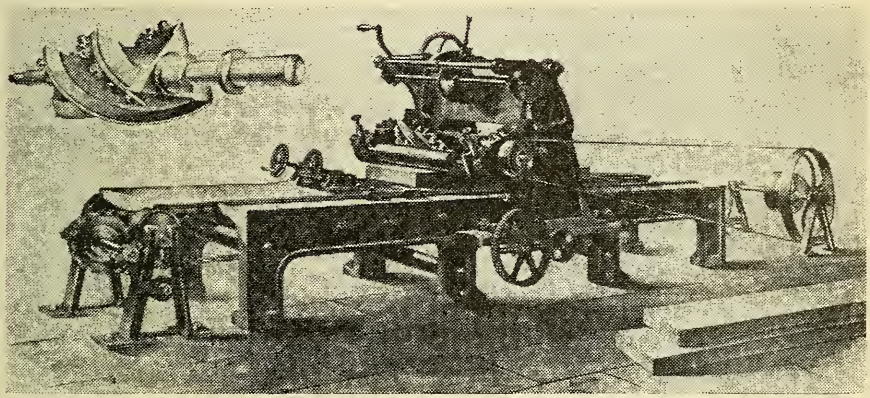
In 1851 the Swedish wood industry entered a new epoch of real prosperity. Jean Bolinder, an engineer employed in northern Sweden, had visited England in 1841 on an official scholarship. He had copied the wood working machines of the City Saw Mill in London, and he had publicly exhibited his drawings at the Technical Highschool in Sweden's capital. But there was no reaction and, consequently, no change. On a renewed scholarship Bolinder returned to England to visit the London Industrial Fair of 1851, specializing on wood working machinery.

Some Swedish sawmill owners who accompanied him on government expenses simply did not believe their eyes when they saw actual wood working machines at the Fair. If they had earlier heard about those wondrous tools from hear-say, they certainly had not grasped their meaning. There is a story about these men dropping out of a sightseeing tour around London and getting lost for some days, full as they were of the ambition to see every possible factory possessing such machinery. When they eventually returned to Sweden, no time was lost in importing English machinery, and along with them came English engineers. The first factories were opened at Gothenburg, Stockholm, and at Lulea up north.

From where had the English gotten their fine machines? There were two brothers, Samuel and Jeremy Bent ham, who worked in London in the 1770's. They ran an engineering workshop where they produced metal working machines designed by brother Samuel who, incidentally, was no little man: a brigadier general and

general inspector of the British docks, he had been given an excellent and scientific training at Westminster School. He first worked for seven years at the Woolwich shipyards and then set out to study other shipyards for about two years.

In 1779 this Samuel Bentham was sent all around Europe to study foreign ship-building. When in Russia he invented his first wood working machine a planing machine, though of a constructiton altogether different from those we know today, reminding one rather of a metal plane. An English engineer by the name of Hatton, it is true, had obtained a patent for a planing machine as early as in 1776; but his tool neither worked nor really deserved to be called a machine.



A French planing machine with circular cutters developed somewhere around 1820.

When in 1791 Samuel Bentham returned to England with his invention, his brother Jeremy was just organizing, under Government auspices, the workhouses of which he had been the inspired initiator. Since the workers in those reformatories were unskilled and could not work wood properly, Jeremy turned to his brother to design machines which might compensate that lack of skill.

Accessory buildings on Jeremy Bentham's premises at Queen's Square Place, Westminster, were transformed into factories to manufacture wood working machinery, and another factory was soon opened at York Street to cope with the demand. The production of such machinery must thus have gathered full speed almost at once, and there is expert evidence for this assumption. In a lecture before the Society of Arts in 1852 Professor Willis stated that machines were constructed for all kinds of wood work, planing, moulding, rebating, grooving, mortising, and for sawing in fine curves and complicated forms. There were remarkably beautiful window frames, for example, and all kinds of ornaments for wagon wheels were done so beautifully that hardly anything remained to be done by hand but to assemble the different parts. A Royal Commission examined these machines, and mention was made of them in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bentham became Sir Samuel and was dispatched to various shipyards to determine to what extent his machines could be used there. A flattering offer from the Czar of all the Russias was declined by Sir Samuel, anxious as he was to reserve his wisdom and skill to the industry of his own country rather than to make money.

Returning from his study trip Bentham recommended several types of

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

A Lesson For The Diplomats

Recently the following little human interest story appeared in a Chicago newspaper:

A raw wind snapped at the legs of Mike Heneghan's soiled overalls as he laid the last brick on the building, nine stories up.

It was the last of more than 200,000 buff bricks, a refacing job started last March that now was done.

Mike, old and gray, looked at the last brick.

Then he turned toward the score of fellow workers, members of Local No. 21, AFL Bricklayers Union, standing high on the scaffolding at 500 Peshtigo Court.

"I'd like to have that brick," said big, bluff William E. Olson, construction superintendent of Kraft Foods Co.

"The whole lot of us should remember it," put in Heneghan, 68, of 4230 West Gladys, with a quaver in his voice.

Olson removed the brick and scraped off the mortar.

Heneghan called the bricklayers to gather 'round. Olson passed a pen and all wrote or printed their names on the brick. Michael Heneghan . . . Irish; Tony Cirrincioni . . . Italian; Tim Larsen . . . Swedish; William Kreutzfeldt . . . Germany; Harry Diss . . . Portuguese; Emil Kroschel . . . Finnish.

John Mazerzyk, Jr. . . . Polish; William Keele . . . English; Jack H. Francis and Raymond Harris . . . Scotch-Irish, veterans of World War II; Johann and Jacob Petrenko . . . Ukrainians and once German prisoners of war; Jack Toussaint . . . French; Tony Tatosian . . . Armenian.

Finally, when 20 workers had signed the brick, Olson pulled out a piece of crumpled paper. He wrote, as the bricklayers made suggestions:

"Many men from many home lands. All Americans now. Men with different home lands, different religions, different customs have all contributed their skill toward a common goal.

"But as the diplomats of the world haggle over conference tables, some swear the peoples of the different nations never can solve their mutual problems.

"Here, all these men worked, planned and cooperated until they had built something lasting . . . an expression of their pride in America.

"Perhaps in this last brick there will always be a warm flame kindled by the men who love America."

Then they all shook hands and Olson, with the brick, disappeared into the executive offices of the company.

While the story in itself has an appealing human touch, it seems to us that it contains something of deep significance. While bricklayers in Chicago—Polish, Finnish, Jewish, Portugese, Armenian and English—are working side by side on the job to build something strong and lasting, diplomats from various nations are snarling at each other across conference tables and gradually pushing the world toward a war which well might destroy civilization completely. Why should this be?

There is nothing exceptional or extraordinary about the Chicago bricklayers. They are no different from the carpenters in Schenectady or the plumbers in Houston or the electricians in San Francisco; craftsmen of many races and many creeds and many varied backgrounds work harmoniously side by side. Piece by piece they put together buildings and bridges and tunnels. They do not snarl at each other or try to undercut each other or gang up among themselves to eliminate a Pole or a Swede or a Jew.

Why can't the diplomats do as well?

Maybe the answer lies in the fact the bricklayers or carpenters or plumbers do not want the whole world for themselves and nothing for the other fellow. What they want is a fair shake for themselves and, by the same token, a fair shake for the other fellow too.

When the "smart" people of all nations (who run the world) learn that simple little thing, lasting peace will be possible. Not before. Until they do, it might not be a bad idea to have a few bricklayers and carpenters and electricians doing a little sitting around the conference tables of the world instead of reserving the privilege exclusively for the boys with the striped pants who have been bungling the job since civilization first began.

Dry Rot In Unionism Is Dangerous

By Joseph S. Martin, President Local Union No. 1098

It is real, this dry rot that unionism faces today; and the name of this evil is indifference. What is indifference? It is the thought that has come over a large number of members time and time again, a thought that you hear spoken on every side.

What is this thought?

That it doesn't make any difference whether or not we go to the meetings, just so the other members go. And the others take the same attitude so the final result is that sometimes we have only a handful of members attending the meetings and conducting the affairs that every member of the local union should take part in.

Indifference is capable of undermining the ideals and principles of unionism that men have fought and died for.

Does this seem far fetched? Stop and think for a moment. When people are indifferent to anything it does not require much opposition for them to give up that thing completely. Unionism is no exception. It only requires a little obstacle to make an indifferent person give up.

Why is this?

Because through his indifference he does not understand the issues. Consequently he does not care enough about his union or local to fight and maintain the conditions that were so dearly bought with toil, sweat and yes, even blood.

He therefore becomes the target and main objective of those who are doing their utmost to destroy the unions through laws, propaganda and lies. These people know that an indifferent union man is one who not having the information at hand can be made to believe what they want him to believe.

They also know that the indifferent union man won't take the trouble or time to find out if their propaganda is true or not. Thus the indifferent union man will soon swallow the bait and lose his perspective. By this method of confusion Hitler nearly conquered the world.

Then what is the answer to all of this.

Simply this; attend your local meetings and be active. Take the time to find out if the facts are true; also find out who are the friends of labor and who are its enemies. So, remember this; in active members, there only lies the life and strength of our free labor movement.

It Makes A Difference

Should there be one kind of "military justice" for privates and another for generals? That question is again raised by two contrasting developments.

In one, an Army court-martial sentenced First-Class Private Warren McConnell to dishonorable discharge and ten years in prison, for sleeping on his guard post in Korea. McConnell, whose age is twenty, wrote his father that he had been awake for three days, building bunkers and "pulling guard," and couldn't stay awake any longer.

Sleeping on post is a serious matter, but it couldn't possibly have the far-reaching and disastrous results which are following the other development, involving an "officer and gentleman."

According to reports, which Army authorities admit are true, Major General Robert W. Grow committed the astounding folly of keeping a diary while he was a military attache in Uncle Sam's embassy in Moscow. He took the diary with him when he went to Frankfurt, Germany, for a meeting with other American military attaches from other countries.

A military attache is a glorified kind of spy, and General Grow must have known the Communist rulers would pay a high price to find out what he was doing and thinking. Yet he left his diary on a table in his Army hotel room in Frankfurt. In effect, he was "asleep at his post."

Some "Red" spies of a very practical and unglorified kind photographed the pages of his diary and then returned it to the table. Parts of the diary are being published in Communist countries now, and they put Uncle Sam in a bad light.

For example, the diary written by an American general, who is supposed to be a responsible person, says we should attack Russia immediately and "hit below the belt." Grow tells how he picked out targets for American bombers, and calls for: "War! As soon as possible! Now!"

That sort of stuff is worth any amount of money to Communist propagandists, who are telling the world that Uncle Sam is a "war monger." What will happen to the general who did his country more damage than could be done by sleeping on any post? Will he get a dishonorable discharge and ten years in prison? It's not likely.—Labor

Hardly An Effective Weapon

A year or more ago the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision which knocked the props out from under the "fair trade" laws. These so-called "fair trade" laws, which are a little too complicated for an ordinary wood-butcher to understand, permitted states to pass statutes fixing minimum prices on items "fair-traded" by manufacturers. The legal technicalities involved may be complicated but the results are understandable to everyone. Under the fair trade laws, a manufacturer could say that his electric iron or tube of tooth paste could not be sold below a stipulated price. In states that went along with the program, the price set by the manufacturer became binding on all people handling the merchandise at retail.

What happened to prices under the fair trade laws is interesting.

FORTUNE MAGAZINE *in 1949 compared* fixed *vs.* free *prices in Maryland* (fixed) *and Washington, D. C.* (free)

Of 117 identical drug items shopped:

35 cost 33% LESS in free Washington
38 cost 25% LESS in free Washington
29 cost 14% LESS in free Washington

FORTUNE MAGAZINE *shopped 54 items in East St. Louis (fixed) and St. Louis, Missouri (free) and found that*:

54 identical price-fixed items cost 16.2% more on the fixed east bank of the Mississippi than on the *free* west end of the Bridge!

The ST. LOUIS STAR TIMES *shopped 50 other identical items in the same* free *and* fixed *stores, found that the Illinois price war was over 10% HIGHER than the free Missouri.*

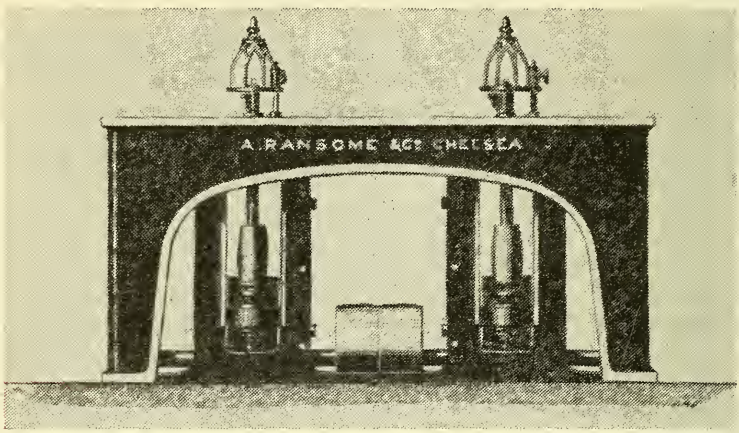
The Supreme Court decision having upset the law, Congress is now in the process of studying the advisability of writing a new one. The theory behind the fair trade law is that it is needed to protect the small merchant from the chain stores. Fair trading prevents chain stores from undercutting prices to the point where the independent retailer cannot compete.

Theoretically there might be some merit to the idea, but practical application of fair trade practices indicates that the manufacturer reaps a golden harvest at the expense of the consumer, while the independent retailer gets very little benefit. What really kills off the independent retailer is special discounts and secret rebates which chain stores work out with manufacturers, even though such practices are illegal. Fighting monopoly is a laudable goal, but fair trade laws hardly seem to be an effective weapon worth what they cost the consumer.

Thousands upon thousands of independent merchants have proved that the independent can compete with the chain stores. He cannot do it on a price basis; but he can do it by offering courtesy, extra service and, above all, genuine friendliness. A better job of administering present laws against secret rebates and special discounts for large buyers might help the little fellow too. But in the final analysis he will be able to survive only by pitting warmth and friendliness against the cold-bloodedness of the chain stores.

(Continued from page 23)

machines, but not until 1797 did the Admiralty decide to use them at the shipyards. In the meantime the factories at Westminster and York Street continued turning out machines, and many patents were obtained. When the Admiralty eventually made up their minds, Jeremy Bentham supervised the production of the new machines which, to judge from his reports, proved satisfactory. Invoices from Bentham's factories to the Admiralty include lathes, saws, planes, tenons for boring, drills, squaring tools, and a host of other machines.



An early Nineteenth Century spindle shaper. Note safety devices over the cutters.

Together with M. I. Brunel, a French engineer, Bentham also designed machinery for block making— an important innovation, for many blocks were needed for the sailing boats of those days, and the highly developed craft of the block makers had up to then done without mechanical aid.

In 1803 Samuel Bentham persuaded the Admiralty to make use of new machines that had proved effective and to erect a steam-engine plant to operate them. Steam engines were then manufactured for many shipyards, and wood processing machinery was used increasingly and its design improved.

Almost all machinery which we now use was invented, at least in principle, in those days. The royalties received by Brunel, Bentham's French collaborator, were assessed by the work-saving effect they had during one year. The resulting 16,000 pounds was quite some money in those days. A Board of Arbitration mediating in 1813 in a dispute between Jeremy Bentham and the British Government adjudged to Bentham royalties in the amount of 20,000 pounds for machines he had supplied to shipyards and penitentiaries.

The minutes of those arbitration proceedings are interesting. They record that Samuel Bentham had designed a number of machines for unskilled workers, especially for workhouse inmates. In 1793 he had obtained patents for that machinery to secure its use in the reformatories. There were statements by witnesses that no occupational skill whatsoever was required for operating those machines. Used also in the shipyards and operated by ordinary workers, the machines saved ninety per cent of the work that would otherwise have been required. Tables, for instance, could be produced at half their earlier costs.

J. Richards, in his "Treatise on the Construction and Operation of Wood-Working Machines," London, 1872, is

certainly right when observing that Bentham's machines evidently fulfilled the expectations set upon them, and maybe he is equally right when adding that this cannot always be said of modern machine production. The list in Richards' book of the inventions made by Samuel Bentham before 1800 is almost overwhelming; but it would be a disservice to the memory of the great inventor to bore the reader by reprinting it here. Be it enough to quote Richards' words that Bentham's lathe patent of 1793 has made possible machine-turning, and with it all subsequent progress in the precision of machine production.

All that has been presented shows clearly that Sir Samuel Bentham is entitled to the designation "Father of the Woodworking Industry". Richard says that Bentham's inventions are the earliest in England and certainly ahead of other countries.

"Surrounded as we are with remarkable machines," says Richards to his contemporaries of 1872, "let us not forget the circumstances under which Samuel Bentham's machines were developed. Imagine catgut bands, pulleys with grooves for transmission of rapid motion from the power source to the machine, the skill required of the workmen to develop the machines from Bentham's drawings, the workers' ignorance of geometric design and their general lack of mechanical competence, all that we today are so well acquainted with."

At a trial between the Crown and James Smith in 1848 a tribute was paid to Bentham's genius that the Government never acknowledged during his lifetime: "Sir Samuel Bentham was the first to put a sawmill into production in our country, the first to draw up the principles for all kinds of machine saws that are constructed or are likely to be constructed, principles which since that time have never been departed from. A specification of his 1793 patent is a perfect treatise on the matter, the only source worth quoting from which has been written on the subject up to this time."

Bentham was, of course, not alone in constructing machines for the use of the wood industry. The French engineer Brunel has been mentioned already. And the English engineer William Newbery in 1808 patented a band saw whose design little differs from that of our days; but difficulties in obtaining proper blades prevented this invention from coming into use. An unknown Frenchman thus re-invented the saw and exhibited it at the Paris Industrial Fair of 1856. The French had succeeded in solving the problem of the blades, and French band saw blades are even now known for their high quality.

The shaper was invented in Holland about 1822 and, competing with the engineering firms of Richards in London and Kelley in Philadelphia, there were the Allen, Ransom & Co. machine builders who introduced score of improvements ranging from oil-lubricated bearings to special band saws. Also, there was the French engineering workshop of F. Arbey, and there was the less edifying figure of Mr. Woodworth in London. The latter held patents for planing machines which he could not improve, hindering others to obtain patents for better ones. His monopoly is said to have caused enormous losses to the English economy, and it fatally retarded English progress in this field.

There were no further inventions in this field in England from 1815 to 1855. The initiative was taken over by America, and here pioneering spirit and a lack of stifling traditions gave rise to the construction of a more practical kind of machinery. The initiative had gone West, for good.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE

Many are under the impression that the covered bridge is an American invention which has survived only in the state of Vermont. If this is your belief you might as well take your dose of disillusionment right now. Covered bridges were built in several European countries wherever a nearby forest could supply the necessary timber, and, although Vermont has more covered bridges than all the other New England states combined, there were, at a recent date, more of them in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Due to the insistent and continuous demand for highway improvements these bridges are rapidly being eliminated as hazardous and obsolete relics of the horse and buggy age, so that today there are hardly 400 left standing in the whole country. Vermont is slow to abandon them, and rightly so, as they are beautifully appropriate to the scenic setting provided by the lovely Green Mountain state. You know the picture, you've seen it so often on the prettier Christmas cards. In the background the snow-clad hills—a snug, tree-sheltered farmhouse with a red barn—a slender-spired, little white church—and in the foreground an old covered bridge through the portals of which is emerging a one-horse open sleigh. All that's missing is the jingle of the bells. The other states won't mind it a bit if we call this a typical Vermont scene.

The first covered bridge was built in America around 1800, and was instantly given the nickname, "the kissing bridge"—we'll let you guess why. Several reasons are given for closing them in, most of them silly. To provide shelter for travelers in bad weather—to keep the horses from shying when crossing the river—to act as a meeting place for the local residents. The real reason was, to protect the expensive framework against decay, it being estimated that a covered bridge would last forty years or more longer than one uncovered. Furthermore, a covered bridge was stronger. The roof trusses were tied in by wind braces to the top chord members of the side trusses, making a stiffened, compact unit, capable of resisting any extreme wind pressure. The side trusses were often 10 feet or more high, and in an open bridge were subject to distortion by wind pressure, many of them being blown considerably out of plumb. Selected spruce and hemlock were the woods preferably used, usually seasoned for three years before being erected. Black walnut was sometimes used in Indiana and Ohio, being very cheap and plentiful in that region once upon a time. Nice salvage in one of those old walnut bridges, we would think.

The earliest bridges, usually toll bridges, were of a simple truss design, a typical one costing around $6,000, which was a lot of money in those days. No plans were ever used, probably because no one could read them. The boss carpenter was the designer. He worked by guess and by gosh. Experience taught him what dimension timbers to use and where to use them. Lumber being plentiful and cheap, and right at hand, he never skimped on material, rather he overdid it just to be on the safe side. The specifications simply called for a bridge a load of hay wide and a load of hay high, located in a certain spot and guaranteed to stand up. Sometimes a two-way bridge was called for, in which case a dividing partition was run along the middle. The trusses were pre-assembled, knock-down, in a nearby level field. All members were fitted joinery fashion with hairline exactness. In the final assembly, oil-soaked oak pins were the only fastenings used, no bolts or other ironwork being employed. No self-respecting carpenter in those days ever needed them. He put his trust only in wood. A temporary supporting falsework with the necessary camber was built across the river. On top of this the stringers were laid straight and parallel, and then, piece by piece, the pre-fitted members were assembled. When the roof was completed the false work was knocked away. This was the critical moment for all hands. Would she hold? How much would she drop? But they always held up, and many of them are still standing today, more than 100 years after erection.

About 1820 an architect named Town designed the lattice truss which permitted the use of smaller timbers and made erection more easy. This same type of lattice truss is being used today, in wood and steel, and is called a Town truss. For his Deerfield Village collection of American antiquities, Henry Ford bought one of these old Town truss bridges which was built in Pennsylvania in 1855 with a span of 228 feet. Another early type truss used was the Burr, which had a reinforcing laminated wooden arch fastened to the compression struts on the inside face. Then the engineers came on the scene around 1850 and introduced labor-saving iron tie-rods, bolts and other devices hitherto unknown in bridge building. The Howe truss called for diagonal wood struts with vertical iron tie-rods. Like the Town, the Howe truss is being used today, with variations of course. So little by little, just as it is nowadays, the exactness required of the carpenter was gradually eliminated in

bridge construction. Around the Eighties many Howe type bridges were built in Indiana. They were erected by specializing bridge-building companies, and all members were precut at the mill. These factory-produced bridges were practical, but no one ever called them pretty. Some of these Howe trusses were as much as 18 feet high with a span of 200 feet or more. The average width of a typical one-way bridge was 16 feet. Some of them had a pedestrian walkway blistered on the outer side. We imagine there are still a few in use in Indiana.

If by some remote chance a covered bridge were being built today, the call would be for hatchet-and-saw carpenters. The early bridges were no hatchet-and-saw jobs. They were built by expert carpenters who were expected to do a first-class job, and who damn well knew how to do it. Furthermore, they got the time to do it. Well, we can do it too if anyone wants it that way. But who does?

THE WHITE-HAIRED BOY

In case you don't know, we should explain what a white-haired boy is. He's the fortunate fellow picked out from several others less fortunate for special consideration by someone in a position to grant favors. These lucky babies are everywhere. You had one in your class going to school. Maybe you called him teacher's pet. You'll find one in the White House if your political beliefs don't restrict your eyesight. They are rumored to exist in some trade unions, not yours of course, where they get the best jobs and are Johnny-on-the-spot whenever a nice appointment is scheduled. Most likely you never met one or even heard tell of one.

This expression came from Ireland where the term used is "white-headed boy." Whenever a fair-headed boy was born into an Irish family of black-haired children, he became his mothers darling to the utter exclusion of everyone else. He got the best of everything —the top of his father's egg—the warm seat nearest the fire—sugar on his bread and butter —nothing was too good for him. His adoring mother called him a Gaelis expression of endearment, one translation of which could be, "My white-headed little boy!" Naturally this concentration of favoritism was resented by the other neglected members of the family who complained, "The white-headed boy gets everything in this house." And all over the world the white-haired boys have been getting it ever since. As we said before you probably never met one.

WIDOW'S WALK

What's a widow's walk? That's a fair question to ask a carpenter inasmuch as a widow's walk is a name for a certain part of a building. Some carpenters know what it is, some don't. In case you are in the latter class here's your golden opportunity to learn, and much good it will do you when you know it.

Way back in the days when American sailing ships were in their glory, a ship's captain was generally a fairly wealthy person. Being so, he was in a position to build himself a home of some distinction in his home port town. This was typically a square, white, solid looking house, a distinctive feature of which was a small railed deck on the very top of the roof. This deck was designed as a lookout place from which to scan the nearby harbor. In his leisure time between voyages the captain would climb to this land deck of his by way of the attic, and enjoy a busman's holiday by observing through his telescope the shipping activity in the port. So at first this lookout was called a captain's walk. But, alas and alack! in many sad instances there was a voyage from which the captain did not return. Then it was his widow who daily climbed to the deck and anxiously scanned the harbor mouth, hoping to see her husband's long overdue ship sailing across the bar. Being a sentimental race of people, this sad picture of the bereft and disconsolate widow keeping her hopeless vigil appealed to us immensely, and roused within our compassionate hearts a feeling of sympathy and admiration. So we began to call the little deck the widow's walk, and that's the name it goes by in most places today. More rarely it is called a captain's walk.

Widow's walks are pretty common in the old New England seaports, Salem, Portsmouth, and many other such like towns. Naturally you'd hardly expect to see one in Kansas City or Butte, Mont. unless some doodling architect stuck one on a house just because he thought it was a pretty-looking thing. Come to think of it, that wouldn't be such a crazy idea at all. Nice place to go on a Sunday afternoon with a pitcher of whatever your local laws permit you to fancy, and the Sunday paper. After a hard week's work some fellows like to relax in solitary comfort, far from everyone and everything. What better place than a widow's walk?

Official Information

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of AMERICA

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May, and June, 1952, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2738 Orangeburg, S. C.
2741 Orangeburg, S. C.
2743 Eldred, Penn.
2753 Beaumont, Tex.
3018 Eldred, Penn.
1450 Peterborough, Ont., Can.
2754 Pembrock, Ont., Can.
2757 Magnolia, Ark.
1460 Edmonton, Alberta, Can.
1810 Lebanon, Tenn.
1820 Keene, N. H.
1966 Miami, Fla.
2062 Cedar Rapids, Ia.
2097 Stevens Point, Wis.
2172 Santa Ana, Calif.
2195 Gardiner, Ore.
2768 Berthierville, Que., Can.
2222 Goderich, Ont., Can.
2235 Pittsburgh, Penn.
2339 Gold Beach, Ore.
2343 Bastrop, La.
2447 Murfreesboro, Tenn.
2770 Ellicottville, N. Y.
2482 Midland-Penetang, Ont., Can.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN ABELSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
ALEX AHO, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT ALEXANDER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ALLEN N. ANDERSON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
CHARLES L. APTT, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
CLARENCE C. BAKER, Sr., L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
EINER C. BAKER, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
LEONARD BANDELL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ORLA B. BARTLETT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES G. BENT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRANK DeBOER, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
O. L. BRADY, L. U. 2078, Vista, Cal.
E. A. BREDE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
DON BRENAMAN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ALVIN D. BROWN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
EDW. W. R. BRYANT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
FLOYD E. BULMER, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
C. M. BURCHER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
JAMES C. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
F. P. CANTERBURY, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
CARL J. CARLSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES JOEL COMBS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
EDWIN COUSENS, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
MERTON COX, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE CRAWFORD, L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont., Can.
FRED CROWNOVER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
HOWARD DARROW, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
J. F. DAVIS, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex.
RALPH DeMEO, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
CLEM M. DENNY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
C. H. DICE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CARL DICKEY, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
I. H. DINWOODIE, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
ARNOLD A. DIXON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ARTHUR L. DIXON, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
GERALD R. DONEY, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
HUGH DONNELLY, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GEO. DUBY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JAMES B. DURKIN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
WALTER S. ENANDER, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
STEPHEN ERVIN, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
T. W. FARMER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
NATHAN FINCH, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
J. T. FINN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
TOM GETTLE, L. U. 2078, Vista, Cal.
HAROLD GILL, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
VIRGIL GOFF, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
LEON S. GOODALL, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
JOHN O. GRANLUND, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
W. J. GREENING, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CLIFFORD GROPP, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Dela.
H. H. HAGER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JESSE HALL, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
HELMER HANSON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
RAYMOND HARRISON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
CHARLES R. HATCH, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
FRED HEIMFORTH, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MARTIN HESS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
BENJ. L. HICHBORN, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
ROBT. A. HOLLISTER, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y.
HUGO HUG, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
SYLVESTER HYKE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
F. V. INGHAM, L. U. 2078, Vista, Cal.
HAROLD F. INNES, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
PAUL JACKSON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
HENRY JANDER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LEO JANSEN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
J. M. JARVIS, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
MAX JENSEN, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. J. Johansson, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
BEN JOHNSON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
IVER JOHNSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
J. C. JOHNSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
FRANK KAJER, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
PATRICH KELLEY, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
CLARENCE KEYSER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
ADAM S. KLEBE, Sr. L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ERWIN KOEHLER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES A. KRONK, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa.
S. E. KUHN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. KUMZA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
DAVID LAING, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
AUG. LAMBRECHT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
OMER LAROCHE, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
CHAS. LARSON, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
MARTIN LEE, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
JOSEPH LEGAULT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN LEHMAN, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
PATSY LEO, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
GUS LERANGIE, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
FOREST C. LITTLE, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
HUBERT D. LOGAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WALTER LUCAS, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex.
CARL LUNDGREN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
THOS. M. McGEE, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
ALEX McGILL, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
FRANK A. McGOWAN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
HARRY MARGOLIN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
CIRILO P. MARTINEZ, 1622, Hayward, Cal.
FRANK MELLINAND, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
EDWARD METSCHLAT, L. U. 261, Scranton Pa.
EDWARD MILES, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRANK MILLER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
LEROY MILLER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
CHARLIE F. MOORE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
ALFRED J. MORRIS, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
RICHARD MUIRHEAD, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
J. S. OTTIS, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
KENNETH OWENS, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
WILLIAM J. OWENS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
THOS. J. PALMER, L. U. 1771, Eldorado, Ill.
OSCAR PANKONIEN, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. P. PENN, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex.
OSCAR PETERSON, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.
VINCENT PETTA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK H. PHILLIPS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
J. P. PHILLIPS, L. U. 601, Henderson, Ky.
R. S. PIKE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

(Continued on page 38)

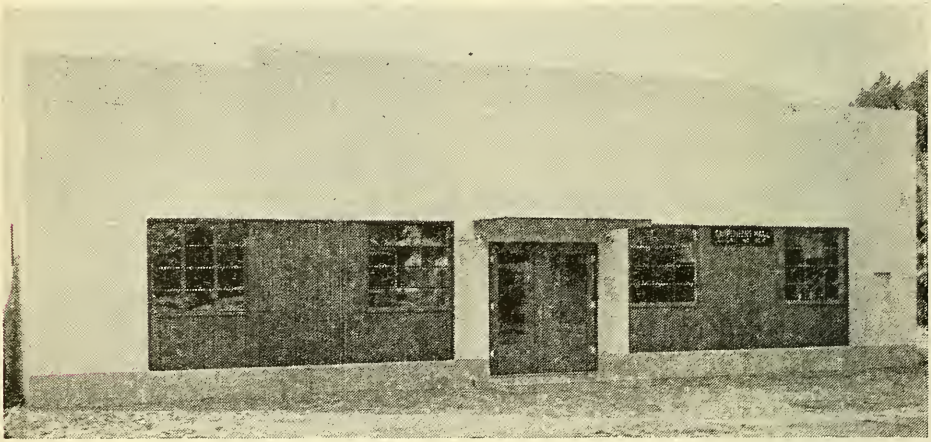
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LOCAL No. 906 DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Glendale, Ariz., is a quiet little town of approximately 10,000 people situated close to Phoenix. Its industries are small and most of its revenue comes from agriculture. But Glendale is slowly but surely building a labor movement second to none in the state. On January 25th the first labor hall in Glendale was opened with appropriate ceremonies. That hall belongs to Local Union No. 906 of the United Brotherhood.

Local Union No. 906 was chartered April 1, 1941. To say that the community welcomed the union with something less than open arms is putting it mildly, particularly as the farm element looks with disapproval on anything even resembling organized labor. But the men who make up Local No. 906 have allowed nothing to discourage them. Year in and year out they have plugged away at building their union, taking



set-backs in stride and profiting by mistakes. The fine new temple which stands at 42 So. Eight St. is a tribute to their steadfastness and determination.

The new Carpenters Hall was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Representative Don Cameron was on hand to extend the congratulations of the General Office. Many other prominent Arizona labor officials were also there to pay tribute to Local No. 906. Few Local Unions in the southwest possess nicer homes.

Like its parent union, Auxiliary No. 407 of Glendale is also a small but active group. The ladies have done an excellent job of building community relations. In 1951 the fourteen ladies who comprise the Auxiliary raised better than ten per cent of all the money raised in the community for the Crippled Children Fund.

With the inspiration of their new home to help them, Local No. 906 and Auxiliary No. 407 should continue making progress.

NEW KENSINGTON LOCAL MARKS 60th BIRTHDAY

A capacity crowd enjoyed the sixtieth anniversary celebration of Local Union No. 333, New Kensington, Pa., which was held at the Praha Cafe Saturday evening, January 12th. After a delicious dinner of broiled spring chicken with all the trimmings, President LaVerne Householder introduced General Representative C. M. Slinker who acted as master of ceremonies.

Mayor F. M. Hornegave delivered the opening address of welcome in which he paid high tribute to the civic-mindedness of Local Union No. 333. A long list of other dis-

tinguished guests were on hand to help the union properly mark its important milestone. Among them were representatives from the Pittsburgh District Council, the Pennsylvania State Council, and a number of sister Local Unions in the area.

William J. Kelly, general manager for the Pittsburgh District Council, with fifty-three years of active service in the labor movement to his credit, gave a stirring address on the progress that has been made in the past half century. He compared wages and working conditions as they existed at the time he entered the trade and as they exist today.

Ted P. O'Keefe, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Council, also gave a short talk in which he paid high tribute to the officers and members of Local Union No. 333 for their steadfastness and loyalty to union principles down the years. Other guest speakers included: Wm. A. Kendrick, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Council; Lindsey Ross, Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Council of Eastern Pennsylvania; and Professor Schnitzell of Reading, Pa., the unsung hero of Schuylkill Canal, who recounted his impressions of World War I.

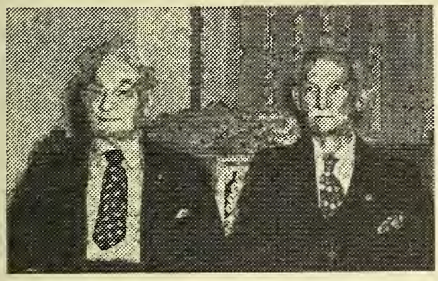
However, the highlight of the evening was the introduction of Brother E. H. Blackburn who transferred to Local Union No. 333 from Jeanette in November, 1891. Brother Blackburn reviewed the growth of the community and the progress achieved by the Union. He recalled the many struggles of bygone days which were won by stout-hearted men against great odds. He told of the many sacrifices that had to be made before today's wages and working conditions were achieved, and he lauded the leadership which brought about such things in the United Brotherhood as the Home at Lakeland and the present pension and benefit system.

During the evening, twelve young men who had successfully completed their four years of Apprenticeship Training were handed their Journeymen's Certificate by President Householder and Representative Slinker.

The balance of the evening was devoted to entertainment, dancing and general sociability with plenty of refreshments on tap. All in all, the party proved to be a grand success.

JEFFERSON CITY LOCAL JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

On the night of December 1, 1951, Local Union No. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., wrote the final chapter of its first fifty-years of existence with a fine banquet at the Governor Hotel. A great turnout of members, friends and guests that taxed the capacity of the banquet hall was present to help the union properly wind up its first half century of progress. Starting out with a grand dinner, the evening was devoted to entertainment, reminiscing, and, last but not least, in paying tribute to the fine record of growth and progress chalked up by Local Union No. 945.



Pictured above are the two grand old men of Local Union No. 945 who were honored at the union's golden anniversary celebration. they are left to right: Brother L. A. Korn, 85 years of age and a member of the union for over 50 years, and Brother August B. Eveler, also a 50 year member and still a man keenly interested in the welfare of his union.

J. O. Mack of Kansas City acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Mel Shasserre of St. Louis, secretary of the Missouri State Council; Sam Curd, business agent of the Kansas City millwrights; and Bob Roberts, General Executive Board member who extended the congratulations and best wishes of all General Officers. The speakers recounted the many fine contributions made to the labor movement by Local Union 945.

Following the dinner, the three motion pictures produced by the United Brotherhood were shown and greatly enjoyed. But the most exciting part of the evening was the presentation of two old timers to the meeting. President George Clark presented Brothers L. A. Korn and A. B. Eveler, each of whom has fifty years of continuous membership to his credit, with fifty-year buttons.

Square dancing such as only red-blooded carpenters can produce wound up the evening and all who were in attendance went home proud of Local Union No. 945 and convinced that the next fifty years will see even greater progress by the union.

NAILS AND MORTAR AND BROTHERLY LOVE

Years ago some sage said: "A man never knows the value of friends until adversity hits him." That the sage was right was never better demonstrated than it was recently at Winston-Salem, N. C. Several months ago, Brother Stamey C. Myers, a member of Local Union No. 1942, Winston-Salem, lost his home and all its furnishings through a disastrous fire. As it would be to most people in moderate circumstances, a loss of such proportions was a tragedy something akin to the end of the world to the Myers family. Few working people are able to accumulate more than a modest home and a few possessions.



The above picture, taken near the close of the first shift when a number of volunteers had already left, shows the Myers family and some of the members of Local Union No. 1942 standing before the house they helped to build.

Reading from left to right, they are, first row: Richard Myers, son, Mrs. Myers, Mr. Myers, Dewey L. Hodge, Ancill Motsinger, John Cole and Henry B. Voncannon, business agent of the union.

Back row: H. R. Baity, C. F. Woolsey, C. O. Bennett, C. T. Cole, B. T. Keicher and James N. Burge.

Needless to say, the world looked black to the Myers family. But they soon learned what friendship and brotherly love mean. As the best way of helping a brother in distress, Local Union No. 1942 decided that rebuilding the house would serve best. Consequently a goodly number of volunteers showed up at the site several miles from the city. Hour after hour they sawed and nailed and plumbed and braced. When they became tired, a second shift of volunteers from Local Union No. 1942 took over. Eventually a spic and span new home for the Myers family arose from the ashes of the destroyed one. C. A. Myers, brother of the fire victim, donated the lumber for the new home. So in addition to nails and mortar and timber, the new home contains generous quantities of unselfishness and brotherly love. And the Myers family might well paraphrase the old saying by making it read: "A family never knows the value of a union until adversity hits it."

LOCAL No. 811 SPONSORS FINE BANQUET

Three years ago, Local Union No. 811, New Bethlehem, Pa., inaugurated an annual banquet and get-together. Each year these affairs have gotten better. The one held Wednesday evening January 9th of this year in the social room of the First National Bank was the best of them all.

Mrs. Ruth McMillan and her capable staff of helpers served an excellent turkey dinner that included all the traditional trimmings. Some fifty-three members, friends and guests enjoyed it thoroughly.

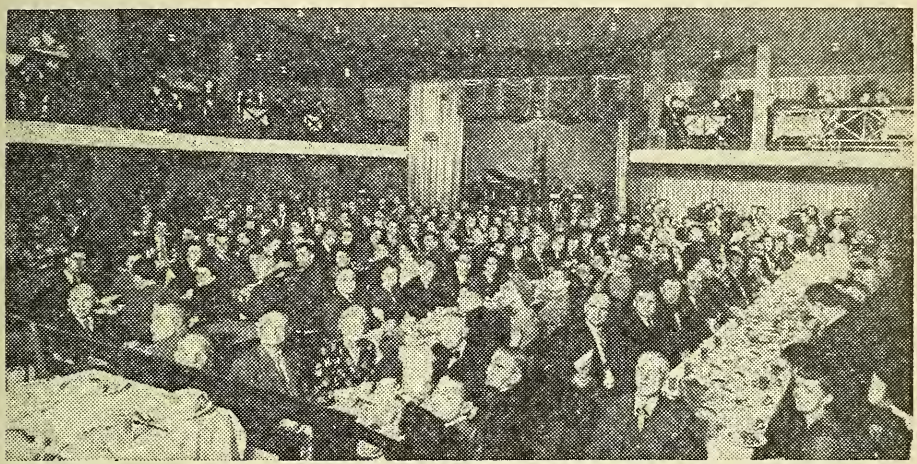
Following the dinner, W. C. Plyler, president of the union, gave a short talk on the benefits of unionism and the value of the things which unionism promotes. A special guest, L. D. Householder, business agent for district two, outlined the problems confronting the construction industry at the present time and predicted a good summer for the area. Also present was Brother Carl T. Westland, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburgh District Council, who discussed the activities of the council and summarized the problems surrounding building trades workers under government controls, building restrictions, etc.

Following the speaking, the evening was turned over to Brother John E. McClelland, chairman of the entertainment committee who introduced "The Robins" of the Radio Artists Entertainment Service of Pittsburgh who turned out to be the most entertaining group to put on a show in the area in a long long time. Everyone enjoyed himself thoroughly and all are eagerly looking forward to next year's affair.

LOCAL No. 18 MARKS 70th BIRTHDAY WITH BANQUET

Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ontario, one of the few unions almost as old as the United Brotherhood itself, on the night of December 18th, 1951, celebrated the 70th anniversary of its chartering with a gala banquet and social evening. Not even a howling blizzard could keep members and their friends away from the affair. As a result, a fine turnout was on hand to help the union celebrate its great milestone, even though those who lived in the outlying districts found it impossible to beat the blizzard. While the wind and the snow howled outside, several hundred members of the union and their well-wishers gathered around the banquet to break bread together and pay homage to the great union men, past and present, who helped to guide Local Union No. 18 through seven decades of progress.

Many distinguished guests were on hand to help the union fittingly mark its completion of "three score and ten" years of service to the community. Among them was Andy



Cooper, General Executive Board Member for the Seventh District, who conveyed the best wishes of the General Office.

The men who brought Local Union No. 18 into existence have long since gone to their eternal reward, but the organization they founded is still carrying on in the traditions they established. When Local Union No. 18 was born, Hamilton was a struggling young city. Wages were a few cents an hour and hours were from ten to twelve per day. Through wars and panics and depressions, Local Union No. 18 continued fighting for better wages and working conditions. Bit by bit a victory was won here and an improvement in wages and working conditions established there until today's standards were reached. The way was not always easy and the obstacles were numerous, but officers and members of the union kept plugging away. The conditions enjoyed today are a result of their efforts.

Until a late hour the members and guests rehashed old times, relived interesting experiences and generally enjoyed themselves. All left with a renewed faith in Local Union No. 18 and a new determination to keep moving forward.

WINNIPEG CELEBRATES 65th MILESTONE

When the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was scarcely five years old, a small group of progressive carpenters at Winnipeg, Man., sent in an application for a charter. Sixty-five years later, Local Union No. 343 celebrated the 65th anniversary of the occasion by holding a banquet and dance. It was charter No. 343 which the Winnipeg carpenters of 1887 received in response to their application. Down the years the union has fought a never-ending fight to make life a little better for the working people of Winnipeg. Today it is one of the stalwarts of the Manitoba labor movement. And the wages and working conditions established by the union are among the best in the territory.

On the night of February 28th, all this history and progress were celebrated in grand style. A large attendance was on hand for the event. With a number of distinguished guests present to offer congratulations to the union, the guests heard many fine speeches.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of badges of merit to some fifty-three members each of whom had twenty-five years of continuous membership or more to his credit. A stirring round of applause greeted the old timers as he accepted their awards.

As a tribute of esteem, the union also presented to Brother J. B. Graham, for over twenty years business agent of Local Union No. 343, a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a matching chain.

All in all, the birthday celebration turned out to be a grand affair and a fitting tribute to a great Local Union.

LOCAL 80 HONORS 21 FIFTY-YEAR MEMBERS

On Monday evening, February 4, 1952, Local Union No. 80, Chicago, held a Special Called Meeting, for the purpose of honoring twenty-one members, who have been members of the United Brotherhood for fifty-years or more. Sixteen of those to be honored were present and were presented with gold lapel buttons by our former President, John R. Stevenson, who now is First General Vice-President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Five members were unable to be present.

President Ted Kenney, Secretary-treasurer Charles Thompson and other officers of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago and vicinity were present and spoke a few words relative to the occasion. Several other officers of Local Unions in the district were present and were introduced by the chairman, President Oscar H. Larson.

The following members received fifty-year buttons:

Gus Larson	Charles A. Wilson	Wm. J. Hoskins
Thomas Saunders	Adolph Eckland	Frank Klemt
Theodore Brown	Fred A. Brown	Enoch Anderson
John Brims	Pierce Malone	Settinio Silvestri
Wm. Forsythe	Jack Ingram	Edward W. Jones
Dennis Kearin	J. C. Rasmussen	Paul Ekle
Joseph Reichert	Ira Reed	George Purdie

First General Vice-President, John R. Stevenson, after pinning the buttons on these fifty-year members, gave an interesting address to all present, dwelling on the activities of the organization as a whole, and also commending these members for their long and honorable membership in the organization. The evening wound up with a buffet supper and beverages, and a wonderful time was had by all present.

In Memoriam

(Continued from page 33)

ALBERT POHLMAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
HAROLD PRICE, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
RICHARD F. RAPLERE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
RICHARD P. REILLY, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
WM. HOLT RICHARDSON, 1771, Eldorado, Ill.
WM. H. RICHTER, L. U. 272, Chicago Hts., Ill.
HENRY RORICK, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
C. H. ROSE, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
CLARENCE S. RUSSELL, L. U. 2732, Hilt, Cal.
GEORGE SCHUSTER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM SCRIBNER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
FELIX SEHMAN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
PAUL SHEETS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN W. SHEPPARD, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
P. A. SIMS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHAS. G. SKILLIN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
DEWEY SNAVELY, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
MICHAEL SOLTYS, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
PHILIP SPANIER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN STEBLEN, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.
WALTER STEMLER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
BEN F. STEVENS, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
EDWARD STIEBLING, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
AUGUST F. STIELOW, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
JOHN STRICKLAND, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JAMES STUVEE, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES A. SWENSCON, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT C. TAYLOR, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
WILBERT M. TEMPLE, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
JAMES THOMSON, L. U. 2404, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
FRANK TIMMONS, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
J. O. TORRENCE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CHARLES TRUEBLOOD, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GEORGE J. TURNEY, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
STEVE UREN, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
FRANK VITEK, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
HARRY WALKER, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
O. J. WALLER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
SAM WALTERS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. B. WALTON, L. U. 2078, Vista, Cal.
PETER WICKSTRAND, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
RALPH RODMAN WILLIAMS, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.



AUXILIARY NO. 303 HAS BUSY YEAR

The Editor:

Friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 303 of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The sands of time have emerged us into another year, and while we reminisce through the past twelve months, we find ourselves very grateful for the fellowship of sisterhood, whereby we share the satisfaction of good things accomplished both for ourselves and others around us.

Our election of officers last June resulted in little change except for our President, who, under the strain of ill health, relinquished the chair and Sister Cottam accepted the Presidency.

Our bazaar which took place last October was a marvelous success, and we are active all through the year for this event.

We have sewing bees once a month, and these are held at the various homes of members; in this manner, we keep together both the practical and social.

We hold our business meetings every second Thursday of the month and our social night during the fourth week and our Brothers of Local 27 turn out very well for these get-togethers—in this way our funds are replenished.

Our Christmas party for the members' children and grandchildren was a very happy affair and a huge success.

We are endeavoring to put on a drive for new members, thus promoting labor with pleasure; it's a good combination.

Some of our Brothers in Local 27 are in the Sanatorium and it was to their families our benevolence was bestowed at Christmas.

Our Auxiliary celebrated its Fourteenth Anniversary on January 25, 1952, by having a banquet at the Royal York Hotel. This was put on for the members of 303 and their husbands.

Our officers are: Mrs. Cottam, President; Mrs. H. Gallop, Vice-President; Mrs. Bryant, Treasurer; Mrs. Thorogood, Secretary; Mrs. Bonser, Conductress; Mrs. Redwood, Warden; Mrs. Jean Gallop, Benevolent Convenor, Mrs. Jones, Social Convenor; Mrs. Woodhouse, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ida Taylor, Trustees.

With best wishes to all our readers.

Fraternally yours,

Doris Thorogood, Secretary

LAS VEGAS AUXILIARY CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 597 of Las Vegas, Nevada, sends Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We received our Charter on October 6, 1950 and we have 38 paid-up members.

Our meetings are held at the Carpenters' Hall on the first and third Friday evening of each month. The carpenters of Local 1780 also meet at the Hall at the same time and following our meetings, our husbands join us for refreshments and a social hour.

We have one social event each month which includes our husbands. Last year, we celebrated our First Anniversary with a dance. We also had a Hallowe'en dance and a New Year's Eve party. Last November, our social was a turkey dinner for our husbands and families. For our Christmas project, we bought some candy and bedroom slippers for a number of elderly people that are in care of the county.

We would enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Ethel Sellers, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 283

Garage Completed.—The two previous lessons showed how a garage can be used for living quarters, until the owner can build a real home to move into. In this lesson the garage is shown completed, after the partitions were taken out and the material used, either in the house or in the garage itself, presuming, of course, that the owner is living in his new home.

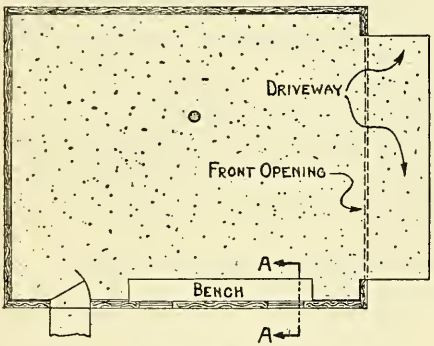


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows the plan of the garage. To the right is pointed out a 4-foot extension of the concrete floor of the garage, which becomes a part of the concrete driveway. The front opening is indicated by dotted lines. At the bottom of the drawing is

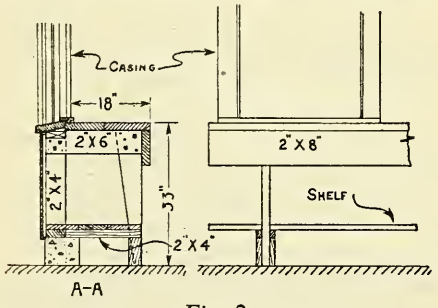


Fig. 2

shown a workbench. To the bottom left, the side door is shown. Only three windows are shown in this plan. The rest were taken out and will be used elsewhere. The openings of the removed windows were studded and boxed over, so that the outsides could be stuccoed.

Workbench.—Fig. 2 shows at A-A a cross section of the workbench, cut across as shown at A-A, Fig. 1. To the right is shown

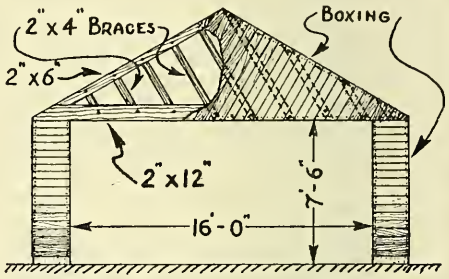


Fig. 3

a front view of the left end of the bench. A shelf is pointed out about 8 inches above the floor. This shelf is laid on 2x4 ledgers laid flat, which are supported on one end by the concrete wall and on the other with short struts, as shown by the cross section at A-A. Two views, in part, of the window frame are shown by these drawings. Study and compare the two drawings.

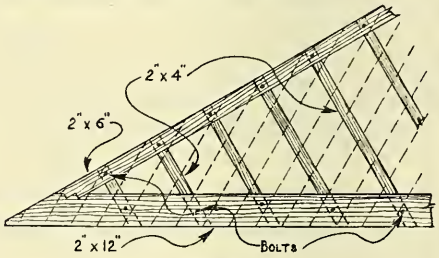


Fig. 4

Truss Over Front Opening.—Fig. 3 shows a front view of the garage, giving the size of the front opening in figures—also the construction of the truss that spans the opening. The front of this truss is boxed on a 60-degree angle with the 2x12 beam, to which the boxing is fastened. On the back of the truss 2x4 braces are fastened to the rafters and the beam, with both nails and bolts. The heavy dots indicate bolts. Before the boxing or 2x4 braces are fastened, the beam should be given a gradual crown,

—enough to take up the sagging, due to seasoning. A detail of one end of the truss construction is given by Fig. 4. The braces, rafters, beam, and bolts are pointed out,

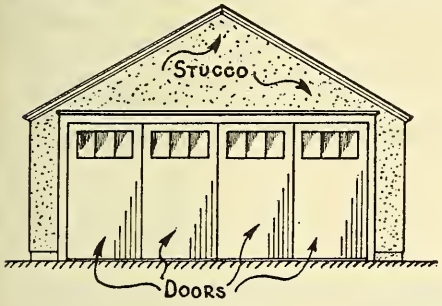


Fig. 5

while the boxing on the front is indicated by dotted lines. Compare this detail with the drawing in Fig. 3.

Front Elevation and Doors.—Fig. 5 shows a front elevation of the garage after the

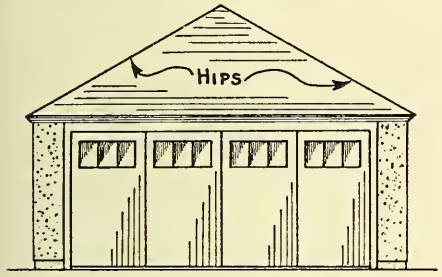


Fig. 6

outsides were stuccoed and the doors were installed. The stucco was placed over the imitation brick siding, after the sides were

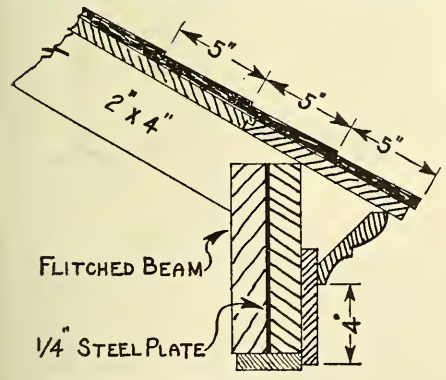


Fig. 7

covered with chick wire to reinforce the stucco. Fig. 6 shows the front elevation of the same garage, in case a hip roof is used instead of a gable roof. It is obvious that when a hip roof is used, some other means of supporting the roof over the wide opening must be used. Some kind of beam is suggested.

Beam Supports.—Fig. 7 gives a detail of the roof cornice, just over the front opening. It also shows a cross section of a flitched beam, which supports the roof over the front door. Fig. 8, at A, shows a side view of a beam made of two 2x12 timbers, reinforced with a rod, as shown by the dotted lines. A cross section of this beam is shown at A, Fig. 9. As shown the beam is held



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together with bolts. At B is shown a side view of a flitched beam which is bolted together, as indicated by the dots. At B, Fig. 9, is shown a cross section of this beam. At C is shown a side view of an I beam, a cross section of which is shown at C, Fig.

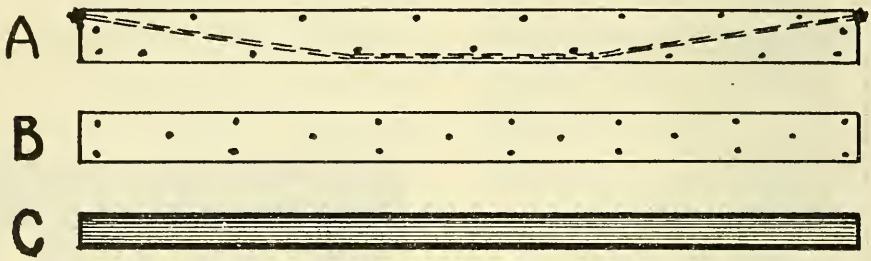


Fig. 8

9. The drawings of Figs. 8 and 9 should be compared and studied in keeping with these explanations.

Doors.—Wide front garage openings, such as shown in the front elevations of this lesson, have real advantages over the double openings that have a center support.

The doors used for this garage can be any kind of doors that the owner wants, They can be stock-sized doors, made to order doors, shop-made doors, or even job-made doors. The construction of a job-made door is suggested by Fig. 10. To the left is shown the framework of such a door with four crossbars. Four methods of fastening the joints between the stiles and the ends of the crossbars are shown. At A the crossbar is fastened to the stiles, as indicated by the dotted lines, by means of mortise and tenon joints. At B the crossbar is shown joined to the stiles by means of dowels, indicated by dotted lines. At C a halfflap joint is used for fastening the crossbar to the stiles, while at D the joints are made with corrugated metal fasteners. The fastenings shown at A, B, and C are the best, but it will take more time to make them. The joints made with the corrugated fasteners, shown at D, are the simplest, and therefore the cheapest. After the frame is completed, it is covered with pressed wood, leaving an opening for the glass lights, as shown by the drawing to the right. The pressed wood can be fastened with nails or with countersunk screws. Pressed wood is suggested here, because the walls of the temporary living quarters in the garage were finished with pressed wood, which can be used here in making the doors.

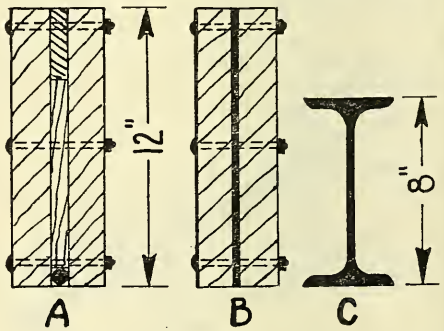


Fig. 9

Paint.—Before the pressed wood is fastened, the frame should be painted—also

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the back of the pressed wood—and while the paint is still green, the pressed wood should be fastened to the frame. The outsides of the doors should have a prime coat of paint before the nail and screw holes are puttied, —then the paint should be applied.

Management.—It will depend a great deal on the management of a job like this, as to

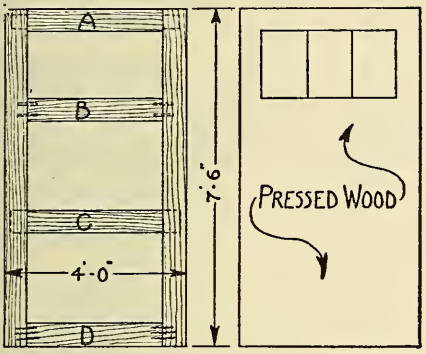


Fig. 10

whether or not it will prove to be economical. Everything that is used in fixing up the temporary living quarters should be planned in such a way that little, if any, of the material can not be used again, either in the garage or else in the completing of the house. Common sense must be applied liberally in order to manage any building project of this kind economically.

WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to add six feet to a room on one of the eave sides of his house, and wants to know how to support the ceiling and roof where the wall has to be removed.

The problem is simple. Fig. 1 shows a lattice truss that is suitable for supporting the ceiling and roof where the wall is to come out. The rafters of the truss should

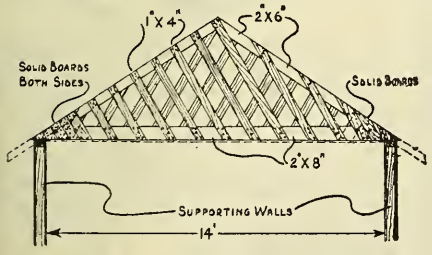


Fig. 1

have the same pitch as the roof that is to cover the addition to the room. In fact, the truss should answer for one pair of rafters. Notice that the two ends of the truss are boarded solid on both sides. The purpose of this is to keep the rafters from pushing out of place. Between the two boarded ends, 1x4 braces are placed, 12 inches on center, as shown by the drawing. These

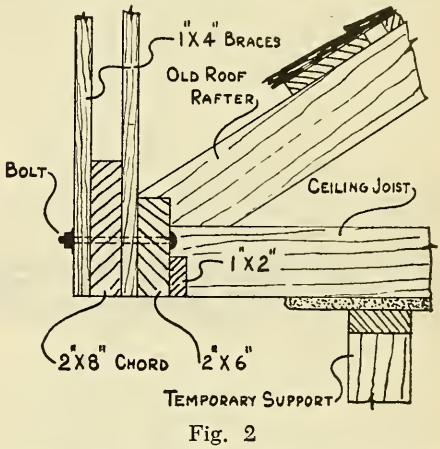
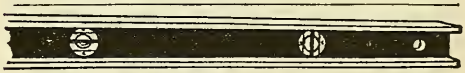


Fig. 2

braces are placed on both sides of the truss, but sloping in opposite directions. The chord is made of a 2x8, which should have a crown



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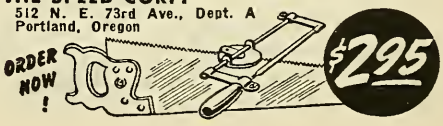
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of from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. The braces and the end boarding should be well nailed, as indicated by the dots in Fig. 1.

How to fasten the ceiling joists and rafters of the roof to the truss is shown by Fig. 2. At the bottom, right, is shown a temporary support for the ceiling joists and roof. The rafters and ceiling joists must be cut out to receive a 2x6 with a 1x2 ledger nailed on, as shown. When these and the rafters and ceiling joists are well nailed together, the truss should be put in place. The chord of the truss and the 2x6 should be bolted together, as shown, and then reinforced by spiking the 2x6 to the chord. The 1x2 ledger should also be well nailed to the 2x6.



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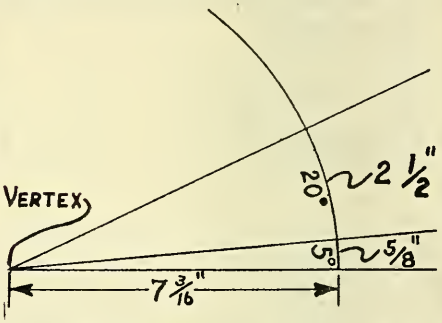
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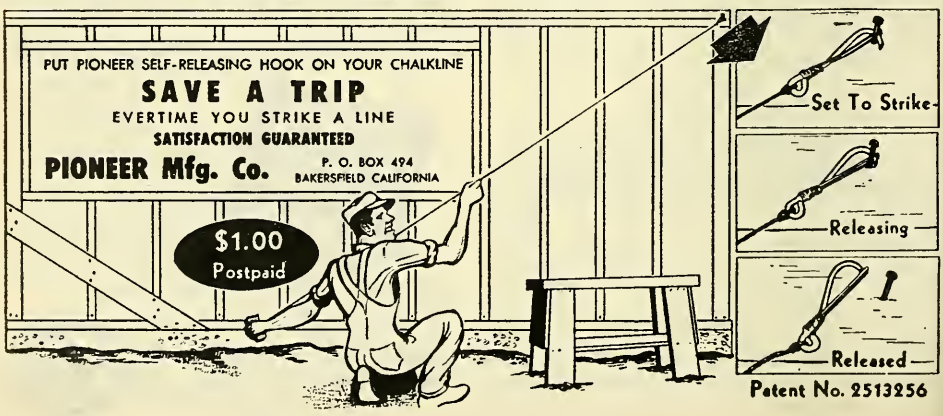
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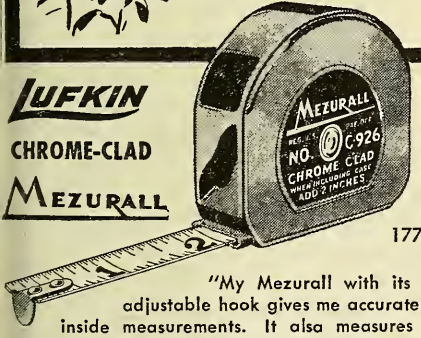
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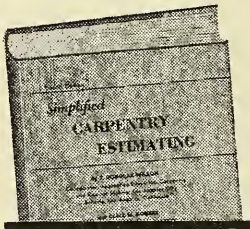
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Dept. G-436, Drexel Ave. at 58th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

I would like to examine your 9-Volume Set of Building, Estimating, Contracting Books. I will pay the delivery charges only, but if I choose I may return them express collect. If after 10 days' use I prefer to keep them, I will send you $3 and pay the balance at the rate of only $4 a month until $34.80 has been paid. Include consulting service as offered above.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Please attach letter giving employer's name and address (if self employed give businessman reference). Men in service please give home address.

Before you build another

STAIRCASE



Get an

ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

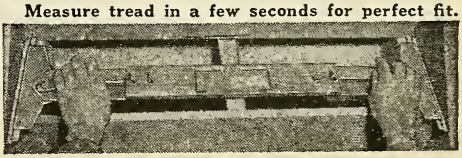
Saves its cost in 1 day--
Does a Better Job in HALF the Time

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MEASURES 10 FEET UP *without buckling!*

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- Double graduations feet and inches
- Ten second blade change
- Easy-action swing-tip
- Easy-to-read crackproof white face
- Built-in automatic brake

AT YOUR HARDWARE DEALER TODAY

Produced under patents 2089209, 2510939

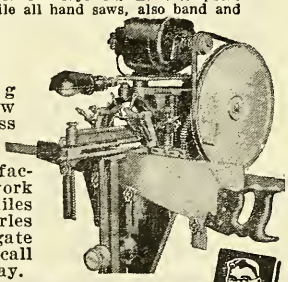
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MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA CARLSON

Make $20 to $30 a Week EXTRA MONEY!

With the high prices of food, clothing and everything else, just think what you could do with extra money every week! Turn your spare time into CASH—sharpening saws with a Foley Automatic Saw Filer pays up to $3 or $4 an hour. Start in your basement or garage—no experience necessary. "The first saw I sharpened with my Foley Filer came out 100%"—writes Clarence E. Parsons. No Canvassing—"I advertised in our local paper and got in 93 saws"—says M. L. Thompson. With a Foley you can file all hand saws, also band and crosscut circular saws.

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Shows How To Start

"Money Making Facts" explains how you can get business from home owners, farmers, carpenters, schools, factories, etc. "I get work from 20 and 30 miles away," says Charles H. Smith. Investigate—no salesman will call—send coupon today.





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Name

Address

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OF UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BUILDING INFORMATION



packed into the *American Builder* CATALOG-DIRECTORY for 1952, published as a supplement to *American Builder* magazine's giant, 600-page April issue—the IDEAL issue with which to start your *American Builder* subscription!

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American Builder, Circulation Dept.
Emmett St., Bristol, Conn.

Start my subscription at once to AMERICAN BUILDER for the period checked below:

☐ Three years, $5. (36 issues)
☐ One year, $3. (12 issues)

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Get the swing of quality!

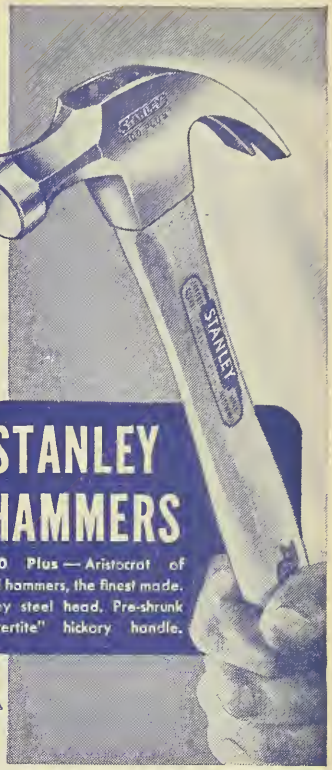
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100 Plus — Aristocrat of nail hammers, the finest made. Alloy steel head. Pre-shrunk "Evertite" hickory handle.

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HARDWARE • TOOLS • ELECTRIC TOOLS • STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL

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CARPENTER'S OVERALLS

- Lee Exclusive Tailored Sizes
- Lee Sturdy Fabrics
- Sanforized
- Money-Back Guarantee!
- World's Largest Makers of Union-Made Work Clothes!

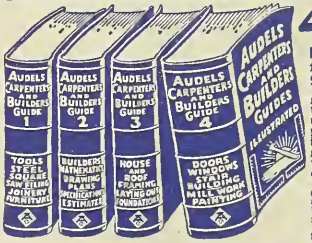


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Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail FREE COUPON below.

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AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If OK I will remit $1 in 7 days and $1 monthly until $6 is paid. —Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name_____

Address_____

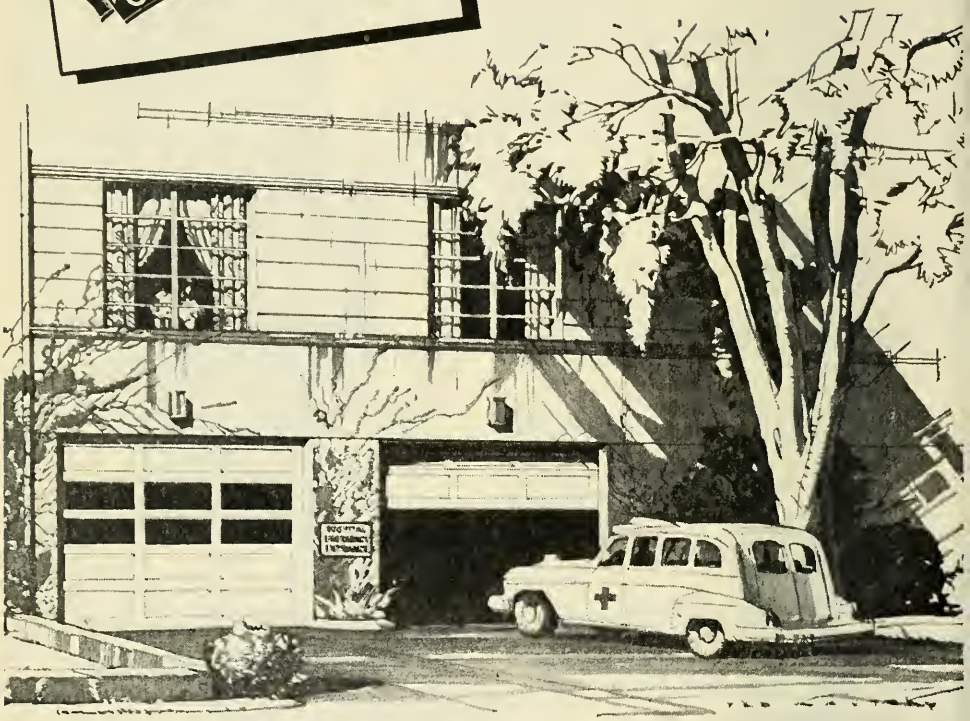
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Employed by_____ CAR

Only...

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and its manufacturing divisions make

THE "OVERHEAD DOOR"
TRADE MARK



THE "OVERHEAD DOOR"
TRADE MARK

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SALT SPRAY STEEL *

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HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA



MAY, 1952

YOU MAY BE THE GOAT IF YOU FAIL TO VOTE

Will inflation get worse in 1953?

Will wage controls hurt even more in 1954?

Will taxes dig into the pay check deeper in 1955?

Will the Taft-Hartley Law be cancelled out by 1956?

The men we send to Washington in next November's election will write the answers to these questions. If we send the right kind of men by getting out and voting, the answers will be right. If we allow the election to go to the special interest groups by default, the answers will be wrong. It is as simple as that.

There will be no second chance. Either we do a job in November or we suffer the consequences for four long years.

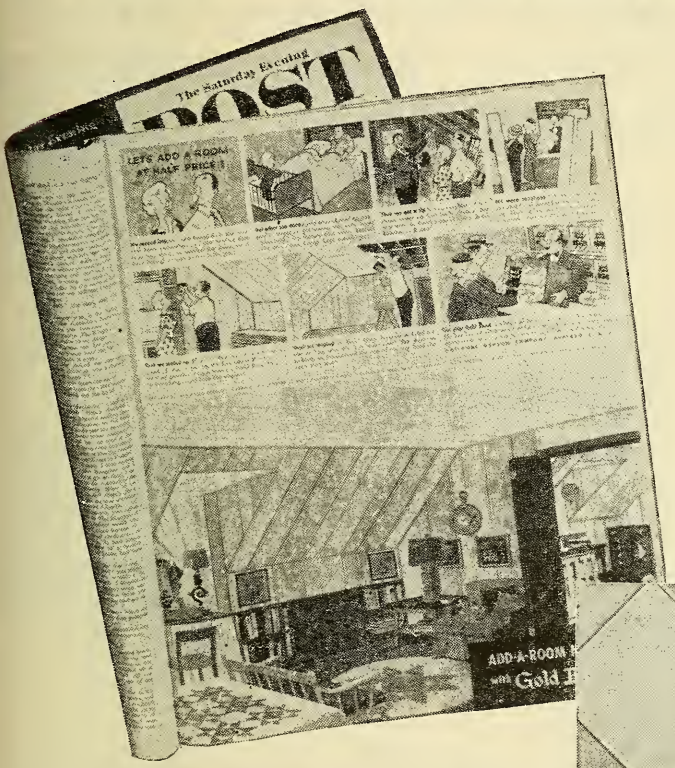
What Are You Going To Do About It?

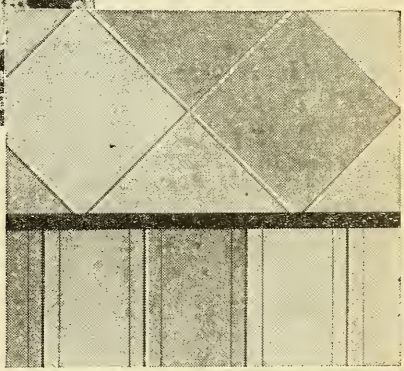
You cannot vote if you do not register; and you cannot register if you do not make an effort to do so. Registering and voting are two things nobody in the world can do for you. You must do them yourself. For your country's sake, for democracy's sake, and, above all, for your own sake,

BE SURE TO

REGISTER *and* VOTE!

12,000,000 reasons why you'll get more jobs with Gold Bond Insulation Board!





THIS latest Gold Bond ad, above, will tell the 12,000,000 men and women who read the Saturday Evening Post (May 24th) how you can add attractive rooms to their homes with Gold Bond Insulation Board and other Gold Bond Products. Ads like this develop profitable work for you throughout the year.

Your local Gold Bond lumber and building material dealer will gladly show you the Plank and Tile in variegated blends. All three styles, large panels, Plank and Tile, also come in ivory color. New Gold Bond Duplex Insulation Tile goes up "two at a time!" Interlocking edges hide nails or staples.

Write for a free copy of "Interiors by Gold Bond" —a colorful, illustrated booklet that will help you get more remodeling jobs.

ADD-A-ROOM NOW! with Gold Bond

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY • BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

Fireproof Wallboards, Decorative Insulation Boards, Lath, Plaster, Lime, Sheathing, Gypsum Roof Decks, Wall Paint, Textures, Rock Wool Insulation, Metal Lath and Sound Control Products.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

— Contents —

But Not At Our Expense - - - - - 5

The Institutional ad has become something of a racket. An institutional ad is one that does not offer a specific product for sale but rather promotes a political philosophy or trys to put over a pet economic theory espoused by the advertiser. Many such ads are purely and simply anti-union. There is no questioning the right of advertisers to print anything they desire so long as it is not libelous, but the advertisers ought to pay the costs. As it is, all advertising is deductible as a business expense, even those that are nothing more than a cheap form of lobbying.

Confessions Of A Driver - - - - - - 8

Jake Rich, editor of the Hat Worker, buys himself an automobile and learns that life is no longer the simple, easygoing thing it was when he was a pedestrian. Every person who drives an automobile ought to get a chuckle out of Jake's tussle with traffic laws, parking problems, taxes, etc.

Just As Bill Said - - - - - - - 14

Right after the close of World War II, General President William L. Hutcheson predicted that organized labor would prove to be a major force in rebuilding Europe along democratic lines. How true those predictions turned out to be can be gathered from reading the annual report of the Secretary of Labor. In it, the Secretary says: "American trade unions have been the Nation's most effective salesmen of the democratic way of life as hope of human freedom and a rising living standard the world over."

Is Politics Killing PTA? - - - - - 17

In Indianapolis, at least, some elements within the Parent-Teachers Association seem bent on making the PTA a political football for purposes of their own. The PTA is too fine an organization and the purpose it serves is too important to allow factionalism and political maneuvering to tear it to pieces.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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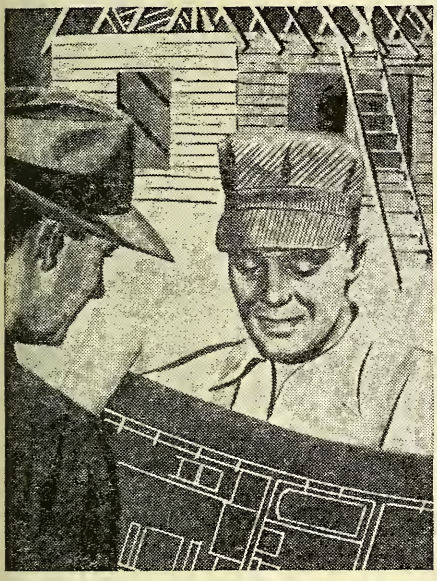
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CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES

Get the practical training you need for PROMOTION, INCREASED INCOME



Prepare now for more pay, greater success. Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success.

Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, read blue prints, estimate building costs, superintend construction. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 48 years of experience in training practical builders.

THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING

Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use penny postcard.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Chicago Technical College
E-124 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Ill.

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name..... Age....

Address

Occupation

City..... Zone....

State

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

for the best in tools . . . buy MILLERS FALLS



No. 32 Largest-selling quality brace in the world.

No. 9 One of the finest bench planes made.

No. 2 An all-time hand drill favorite.

No. 61A Powerful, high-speed automatic screwdriver.

The Mark of Superiority

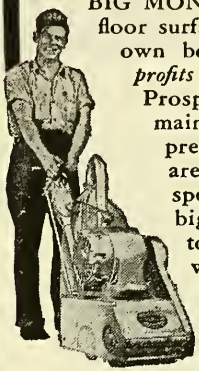
MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

SINCE 1868 ®

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY — GREENFIELD MASS.

Steady work... Big money

Be Your Own Boss!



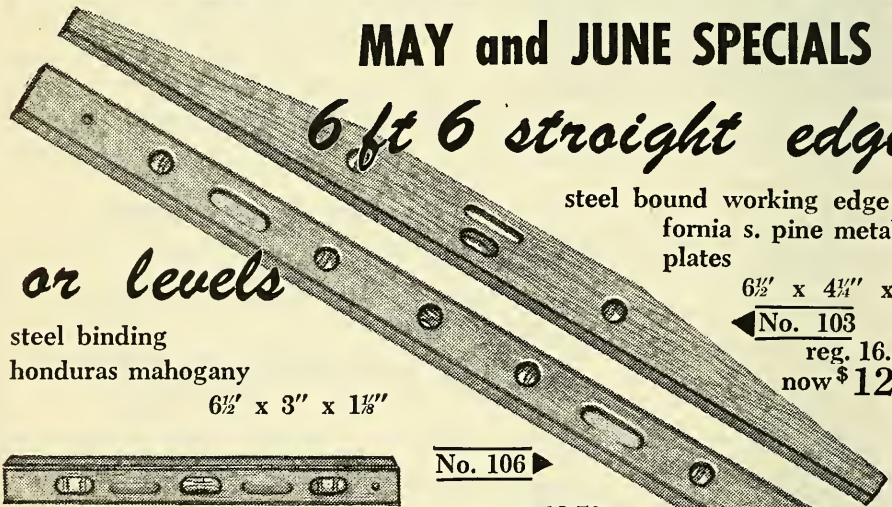
BIG MONEY for you today in floor surfacing work! Be your own boss and *keep all the profits* from your labor! Prospects everywhere for maintenance and repair in present homes. Sanders are easy to operate—no special schooling — no big investment. Earn $35 to $50 a day . . . indoor work. Send for "tell-all" booklet entitled "Opportunities in Floor Surfacing" enclosing 25 cents in coin or stamps to cover handling. American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., 520 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

AMERICAN



FLOOR MACHINES — PORTABLE TOOLS

MAY and JUNE SPECIALS



6 ft 6 straight edge

steel bound working edge california s. pine metal end plates

6½″ x 4¼″ x 1⅞″

◀ No. 103

reg. 16.50

now $12.50

or levels

steel binding honduras mahogany

6½″ x 3″ x 1⅛″

No. 106 ▶

reg. 18.50

now $14.50 ▶

No. 24BB ▲ 28″ or 24″ 2¼ x 1⅛ angle brass bound hond. mahogany

reg. 7.00

now $5.00

IMPORTANT: This offer is valid only on orders sent direct to our factory. Send money order or cashier checks. C.O.D. orders 75c extra.

GUARANTEED—40 YEARS IN LEVELS

RMAYES & SON

300 E. Goldengate DETROIT 3, MICH.

Ads peddling political tripe may be O. K. but—

NOT AT OUR EXPENSE

★ ★

HOW MUCH money do you spend each year for anti-union advertising?

"Why none, of course," is your immediate response, "and what's the matter with the editor of THE CARPENTER? He must be getting holes in the head."

Sure, you do not spend any money directly for advertising that knocks unionism, calls the union shop un-American, and yearns for a return to the "good old days" of the last century, but you pay for a good deal of it just the same.

Recently a progressive Senator brought on the floor of the Senate the whole question of "institutional" advertising. Institutional advertising is advertising that is not concerned primarily with selling a definite product but is rather concerned with putting over an idea or a philosophy. You have seen many such ads lately. They weep over the sad plight of corporations or damn unions or advocate shifting all the tax load to the backs of the poor.

He branded all such advertising as "an open form of lobbying." He further pointed out that such advertising is deducted as a legitimate expense item in such a manner. The taxes thus lost have to be made up by the taxpayers; which in the final analysis, means the taxpayers have to foot the bill for the advertising. So whether you like it or not, you are spending money for the kind of advertising we mentioned above.

This being a political year, the amount of such advertising will increase by leaps and bounds. By the use of this technique, corporations can back their favorite candidates to the hilt without having to show any political contributions being made directly to the candidate. They can also sidestep the regulations which have been adopted to control expenditures on political campaigns to prevent wealthy men from literally buying public offices.

The Senator was careful to point out that he did not question the right of the corporations to advertise any way they chose. But he did not think it was just for corporations to charge such advertising as an operating expense, thereby passing on the bulk of the cost to the taxpayers. With that view point we agree most whole heartedly. If corporations want to advertise a philosophy of their own, they should be free to do so. But when it comes to exempting such advertising from taxation and thereby passing on a big slice of the bill to the people, an entirely different principle is involved.

The Senator referred especially to two full-page ads which appeared recently in Washington, D. C. papers. One of them, sponsored by Safeway Stores, attacked the Office of Price Stabilization and was "nothing but a wholesale attack on the Defense Production Administration." The other ad, entitled "Some Things are Worse Than Strikes," was sponsored by the

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. It had nothing whatever to do with the business followed by McGraw-Hill. All it did was attack the Wage Stabilization Board for recommending the union shop in the steel dispute. Nowhere in it was any mention made of the products or services that McGraw-Hill has to sell.

In calling for remedial action against such brazen abuse of advertising privileges, the progressive Senator declared he would continue to object to saddling the taxpayers with a sizeable share of the expense of such ads until such time as it is "possible for every farmer, every school teacher, and every other person in the United States who wishes to do so, to have similar advertising published in newspapers and to charge the cost of the advertising as a deduction for income tax purposes."

To date Congress has not seen fit to do anything about the situation. However, the fact that the matter has been brought before that body for discussion is a healthy sign. Thought control is one of the greatest dangers of our age. By controlling thought, the dictators of Europe, past and present, have managed to keep the people under their thumbs. In the United States, thought control has not as yet become an established fact but there are numerous danger signs.

For one thing, the growth of monopoly in the newspaper industry is making it impossible for people in many communities to get more than one side of any question. Newspapering has lately become big business with a capital "B". It is only natural that the people who own the newspapers should reflect the viewpoint of big business. Having become big business, newspapers are run with more attention paid to the cash register than to the needs or desires of the people. The advertiser is king and the subscriber a necessary evil.

That in itself is dangerous. But when you combine monopoly in newspapering with a setup that allows corporations to advertise any kind of philosophical tripe they care to and pass on the bulk of the cost to the taxpayers, a really ominous situation develops. The potentialities for controlling thought in a substantial portion of the nation are appalling.

No one questions the right of corporations or individuals to run any sort of advertising they care to run, so long as it is not libelous or filthy. But the people who run the ads should pay for them. Advertising that tries to sell a product is one thing. It performs a valuable service. It creates a demand for goods and thereby keeps men working. This kind of advertising is really a legitimate operating expense. There is no question but that it should be included in the cost of doing business, exactly as the salaries of salesmen are.

But advertising that propounds political views is something entirely different. It makes no effort to sell goods or services. Rather it tries to sell people on a pet brand of philosophy dear to the heart of the advertiser. It performs no service for anyone except the advertiser who has an axe to grind. If corporations or individuals want to propound a particular shade of political thinking the privilege should be theirs. But the expense should be theirs too.

Censorship is a very dangerous thing. Once it starts it is almost impossible to stop it until all freedom is gone. However, the abuse of the institutional ad has grown so flagrant that some sort or remedial measure is overdue.

It should not be a difficult job to differentiate between legitimate ad-

vertising and the questionable kind. Any ad that offers for sale goods or services is a legitimate ad. On the other hand, any ad that advocates political or economic changes in government ought to be treated as a political contribution rather than as an ad. The former should be classed as a cost of doing business and the latter should be considered strictly as a contribution to a political war chest.

Until such time as something constructive is done about the situation, the best thing the ordinary reader can do is to be on the lookout for these illegitimate ads. Another thing to do is to take their messages with a grain of salt. Remember the name of the firm doing such advertising and take the ad into consideration when making a purchase. If such advertising becomes a detriment rather than an asset to the advertisers, the newspaper readers themselves may put an end to them.

Living Standard At New High

"In spite of war, taxes, prices, American living standards are better than ever. The average family is able to dress better, eat better, buy more, and save more.

"Most people never had it so good."

That is what the U. S. News and World Report, a conservative publication circulated widely among businessmen, told its readers in the April 11 issue.

In reporting facts which often are ignored by politicians, the U. S. News and World Report says:

"American families, at this time, are enjoying the highest standard of living in history. They are eating better, wearing better clothes, using more labor-saving gadgets, and buying more services than ever before.

"Spectacular improvements in living conditions are reflected in government reports that measure the physical volume of goods and services bought by consumers. Life in the U. S., viewed when a rising standard of living threatens to level out, looks like this:

"The typical consumer now is living 37 per cent better than in 1929. The average individual, in other words, has been buying and using that much more goods and services than the typical consumer did in 1929—a year long remembered for easy spending and high living."

The magazine pointed out that the "typical U. S. family" is eating 12 per cent better than it did in 1939, and is enjoying more and better clothing.

Since 1945, it stated, "U. S. families have splurged heavily on automobiles, television sets, refrigerators, freezers, and dozens of other durable products that mean easier living. For the 6 years since 1945, purchases of these things for each person have averaged 31 per cent over 1929—in physical volume.

"Medical services, dry cleaning, haircuts and permanents, many other services are used more freely. Altogether, the average individual has been buying 28 per cent more of these than in 1929.

"Personal saving—including money invested in new homes—also has risen. New miracle drugs that help to keep the family alive and healthy are making contributions that are not fully measured by statistics. Improvements in many products, such as cars, are not taken fully into account."

Confessions of a Driver

By J. C. RICH

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I BEGAN MY criminal career rather late in life when I acquired my first jalopy, a vintage Chevvy of the 1928 crop. By the time it reached my possession it had aged and mellowed with several previous owners, the last of whom assured me it was a great boon he was conferring on me in parting with his cherished antique. It had been a dearly beloved family possession with him. His children and dog would miss it once it was gone, he said, but he was ready to part with it because he knew I would give it a good home and treat it tenderly with respect for its age and condition. I didn't want to break the man's heart by disclosing the real reason why I wanted the relic. It was because I had been advised that it would be better to learn driving on an old rather than a new car, the wear and tear of apprentice driving being what it is.

I was smart and didn't let on to the man that I didn't know the first thing about a car, but when he told me that the clutch disk was good for at least five thousand miles more and that a can of liquid solder would easily fix the leak in the radiator I knew that I had a bargain. He certainly appreciated the faith I put in him when I refused to take the wheel for a test run. I didn't want to disillusion him by telling him that I didn't know how to drive. I certainly put one over on him.

It was after he transferred the title to me that I joined the ranks of the criminal elements. Until then I had held the notion which was common among radicals at the time that an automobile, if not precisely a work of the devil, was an appurtenance of plutocratic wealth which an upright member of the proletariat should shun as a mark of shame. The automobile was the plaything of the wealthy, a luxury of the idle rich, and while this Jake Rich was not precisely idle he certainly was not wealthy, and an automobile should therefore have been out of his class. Now that I think back on it, I'm convinced that my original reservations were correct and proper ones. Only the rich could have supported that 1928 jalopy in the repair shops to which it was accustomed.

How little it takes to lead a man into a life of crime once he leaves the path of rectitude trod by the pedestrian! I had done no more than break a slight prejudice of my class by acquiring a car, but I was to go on and on to ever greater transgressions. I may not have realized it at the moment, but the fact was that my own attitude and the attitude of society toward me changed the instant I stepped into an automobile of my own. From that very moment on I was to live the life of the harried and the hectored, ever suspect, ever on the run, ever in fear of the traffic cop and other purveyors of law and order.

There are approximately 53,000,000 registered owners of automobile vehicles in the United States. Every one of them has violated the law at one time or another. Every one of

them is a suspicious character. All of them have acquired a physical mannerism, a sort of nervous tic, which forces them to look into the rear mirror more often than straight ahead to see whether a cop is chasing them. They know damn well they're guilty. If they didn't violate the speed laws, it was one of a million other regulations they failed to observe. Maybe the beam of the headlights wasn't focused right, or the rubber on the windshield wiper wasn't up to par, or perhaps a cop spotted this knight on wheels when he passed that idiot hugging the left lane and obstructing traffic two miles back. Who knows, the kids might have blown the wrapper off a Popsicle out of the window and right onto the highway and thus worked up another black mark against the cringing criminal at the wheel!

The fact is that crime and car ownership are as inseparable as ham and eggs or kids and bubble gum. A man with a car is *ipso facto* a law breaker. He may want no more than to get from one place to another, but that alone will involve him in dozens of violations of the law. Assuming that his car is in perfect condition, a large assumption these days, and further assuming that he himself is in the pink of condition, an even larger assumption in view of the strain on his nerves and physique, he is still bound to have violated some law or ordinance. If he moved as much as a hundred feet from his starting point, he no doubt beat the traffic light as it changed from green to red. He moved at a rate faster than ten miles an hour through a school street. This was on Sunday when schools are closed, but the crawl stroke is *de rigeur* on school streets even on Sundays. He made a wide turn into the highway in order to avoid the dumb cluck alongside who made an even wider turn, and he was guilty of dangerous if not reckless driving. He honked his horn to wake stupid ahead of him and didn't honk as he approached a side alley, both of them punishable offenses. On a "Stop" street he came to an almost complete rest but it is a fact that he did'nt send the wife out to flag approaching cars. He is therefore guilty as charged!

Guilty, guilty, guilty, all the time! He was foolish to have started in the first place. He never should have moved from where he was because there, at least, he had himself parking space for the car. He had gained the parking space by hard work, skill and enterprise. He was quicker on the draw than the guys behind him, and ahead of him, and had managed to squeeze into the spot without shearing off more than half a fender from the neighboring car. It was heedless recklessness on his part to give up the spot, for it was a far, far better parking space he was giving up than he was going to find at the end of his journey. There in midtown he was sure to have no parking space whatever. As everybody knows, the business sections of all municipalities are off limits for motorists. Cities and towns were laid out in the days of the oxcart and, therefore, only mule trains are permitted to halt at business establishments. Stores, offices and other business enterprises purposely congregate in midtown in order to avoid the importunate customers who travel by automobile. This forces the customers to stay put and shop in their immediate neighborhoods. This, in turn, affords the stores an excuse to branch out with annexes in the suburbs so as to entice the customers whom they straightarm away from their establishments in midtown by prohibitions on parking.

The suburban communities are also smart and they know how to keep the motoring mob in its place. In the old days the main highway was purposely laid out so as to lead customers into town to Four Corners where a man could stop to freshen up his team and take a little something in Joe's tavern to sustain him on the long journey home. The wife and kids at the same time could stop at the general store and lay in a length of red flannel for the winter. If they went on a lemon drop and black lick'rish binge in the process, that was part of the joy of travel and, anyway, it didn't mess up the upholstery in the hay-bedded sleigh nohow. But now the idea is to keep the main highway as far away from town as possible. The city fathers know that with the slightest encouragement a motoring family might be induced to stop and spend a couple of bucks in the stores, and they're not going to have it said about them that they permitted customers to pester the merchants with their trade, the storekeepers being solid citizens and voters in every community. Politicians are cagey that way.

What the politicians have done is something even Stalin would have been proud to invent. After clamping down rules and regulations to prevent motorists from parking anywhere but their own back yards, they went ahead and built them beautiful highways to go some place. To be sure, when they get to the place there is nowhere to stop, but the roads are elegant and you can admire the scenery and the beautifully decorated toll gates all tricked up with Christmas lights and tinkling cash registers. The dream of every motorist these days is to establish a toll bridge on his premises. It has been estimated that if Junior had to pay a fifty-cent toll every time he sneaked out of the garage with the old man's jalopy, there would be enough to pay off the finance company and have a little over to go in hock for a television set. Of course, the history books tell us that when our forefathers founded this republic they proceeded to wipe out tolls and other hindrances to free communication between the states, but that was because they were old fashioned and believed in making things easier for the traveling public. Nowadays the idea is to make things tough all around.

Since every motorist is invariably a law breaker he is fair game for every guardian of the law. Time was when the local constable of Podunk would polish up his potsie, step out on the highway and pull in his quota by the time church let out for Sunday dinner. The neighboring communities had an understanding on the game laws and a bag of twenty or thirty drivers was considered the limit in most townships, depending on the amount of parking space the Justice of the Peace had in his area. There the hapless victims had to visit until the Justice woke from his Sunday snooze and proceeded to dole out justice for the crime of being spotted by the constable. A motorist in the toils of rural justice could plead guilty and pay a fine ranging from ten to twenty-five bucks, or plead innocent and deposit bail of twenty-five bucks. He could then return Wednesday six weeks from Sunday and get a refund in case he was fined less than twenty-five bucks, which he wasn't. It was a wonderful racket and the local boys used to pay big money for the concession, but it was not to last. The Statehouse gang got to fighting with the Courthouse gang and took the business away. The motorist is still being clipped, but now they wing him at the toll gates instead of the speed traps.

One of these days some up-and-coming youngster will discover that the automobile has come to stay and will make himself a great political career from the discovery. He will say that a motorist is practically human and can even operate the lever on a voting machine once he steadies his hand sufficiently from the ordeal of driving. That being the case, the politician will try to cotton up to the motoring public and run on the issue that this is the twentieth century and automobiles are not nuisance encumbrances on the streets but conveyances to transport people from place to place. When elected, he will surround himself with aides who will not look for new ways to make things tough for the driver. He will insist that parking lots, garages and repair shops be established right in the cities where people have a right to be and where they have to transact business. Instead of working up fines and penalties for drivers, he will pass laws to penalize builders and merchants who do not provide space for parking, loading and shopping. He will encourage the smart business men to use their bean and recognize that in a motoring age the main drag can stretch beyond the perimeter of walking distances, and they will then look for ways and means to make the approach to their stores and business offices more inviting for motorists.

This, of course, is a dangerous idea, and might work havoc with the plans of present day traffic experts. I see where in New York they have finally worked the ultimate in relieving traffic congestion. In Times Square it is absolutely forbidden to stop a car at a curb at any time, any way, no matter how. During the war they did even better by refusing gas for any travel except the most favored. The next step would be the one they have in Russia where nobody except the chief commissars have cars at their disposal. No cars, no roads, no traffic, no congestion, and happy days on the Moscow subway! The only ones who get a ticket there are those who stay out of line on the party line, a traffic offense that is practically fatal in Russia.

As a driver and hardened lawbreaker I still think there ought to be an easier way to solve traffic problems. Don't shoot the driver, I say. You can't never tell. He may be a voter.

NAM Could Learn From Eaton

Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland is one of the great financiers of our time. In his day he has successfully bucked such giants as the House of Morgan. Recently he was called to testify before the Senate Committee on Elections. A part of what he said is worth quoting:

"I felt that, in my own interest as a capitalist, my place was on the side of the laboring man. I have long tried to promote better relations between capital and labor, and I opposed the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law, which Congress passed in a burst of blind emotion. There must be a partnership between capital and labor, if the capitalist system is to survive," the industrialist told the committee. "I deplore the practice of management of issuing denunciations of labor and approaching labor leaders in a spirit of hostility and anger. Management ought to take advantage of every possible occasion to express confidence in labor and in leaders of labor.

PLANE GOSSIP

EVERYBODY HAPPY

For the umpteenth time, Russia is launching a peace offensive. For purposes of his own, old Moustache Joe is once more waving the olive branch frantically trying to convince the world that all he wants is compromise. However, many Europeans know how Joe compromises.

This story is going the rounds in European countries that have compromised with the Kremlin.

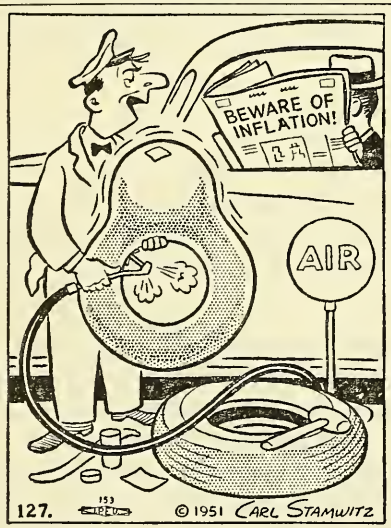
A hunter once went out hunting with his favorite rifle. Pretty soon he caught up with a great big bear. The bear had no rifle but he had a lot of guts.

Said the bear to the hunter: "Why are you hunting?"

"I need a new fur coat," replied the hunter.

"Well," retorted the bear, "I need my breakfast. Why don't we retire to my den and talk this thing over."

The hunter agreed, so they sat down to work out an agreement. They talked and talked without too much luck. So finally the bear suggested that they compromise. Again the hunter agreed. After awhile the bear got up alone. They had reached a compromise. The bear had his breakfast and the hunter had on his fur coat.



"Looka dem headlines!... Hah! Let 'er bust, I say! It'll be no skin offa my nose!"

MATTER OF OPINION

A wood butcher is a poor person to comment on legal matters, but it seems to us that some of our courts have been missing the boat. Recent investigations disclosed how closely gambling has been tied up with graft, corruption of law enforcement agencies, and even murder. For a long time the people responsible for maintaining law and order have cried that it was impossible to pin anything on the rats running the crime syndicates.

Then along come the investigating committees with a lot of embarrassing questions which the vice overlords refused to answer. Hailed into court on contempt charges, a number of these skunks were found guilty on many charges which could have gotten them 20 to 50 years in the pokey.

In several cases, however, the courts handed down sentences of only a few months, plus fines that really mean nothing to the vice lords who drag down millions annually. To our way of thinking the crime czars could have been put in a position like that which faced Oscar in an ancient story.

Three high school boys, George, Tom and Oscar played hookey one day. Upon their return to school the principal had all three in his office trying to find out what they did the day before. George admitted he had been out petting with a girl. He drew a month's suspension. Tom admitted he had been out smooching with two different girls and drew two month's suspension.

About that time Oscar had his hand on the door knob. "What do you think you are doing?" the principal demanded.

"Well," answered Oscar, "it looks like my school days are permanently over."

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NO LAUGHING MATTER

The other day a new father went to the infant ward of the hospital to see his brand new offspring. Looking through the window, he saw row upon row of new arrivals and every last one of them seemed to be crying.

"Why are they all bawling?" he asked the nurse.

"Listen," she replied, "if you were only a few days old, without any clothes, out of work, and owed the government almost $1,700 on the national debt you'd be bawling too."

WHAT A PITY

The much-heralded hunt for evil-doers in government has fizzled out with all the bang of a wet firecracker. The super-sleuth who was hired to do the job got the axe in less than two weeks. In turn the man who hired him (and then fired him) got the axe himself. And all the grafters, chisellers and crooks must be laughing so hard they are spilling their $12 a quart champagne down their $30 shirts.

There was only one thing wrong with Newbold Morris, the man hired to ferret out the stinkers—he thought the way to do the job was to start at the top. While he was riding herd on the little guys, everything was fine, but when he started investigating Congressmen and other Big Wigs he soon got his ear pinned back.

We can best express our reaction to the whole mess by telling the old one about the football player. This particular player was the star of the team. With the pigskin he was a whiz, but with the books he was a flop. Having drawn a particularly low grade in a chemistry class, the coach went to the chemistry professor to protest.

"Come, now, Professor," said the coach, "surely Jones doesn't deserve a zero."

"I'm sure he doesn't either," replied the professor, "but that is the lowest mark there is."

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FAVORITE SON

Next month political fever will reach its highest pitch. With the president out of the pitcure, every Democrat above precinct committeeman is coyly casting eyes toward the White House, and in the Republican Party even a few precinct committeemen are probably nursing secret hopes. The old machine politicians run the show, but lower echelon boys keep right on dreaming.

So long as this is the season for proposing unknowns for the presidency, we have one of our own we want to mention. He is a West Virginia farmer we recently read about.

Several years ago he borrowed five dollars from the bank. He paid the usual six per cent interest in advance. To the banker's surprise, he put up a $5,000 government bond as security. Each year he renewed the loan. This year the perplexed banker asked him just what the big idea was.

"Well," replied the farmer, "it's a lot cheaper than renting a safety deposit box."

Think what a guy like that sitting in the White House could do to the national debt.

GOOD REASONING

City after city is knocking public housing in the head. A well organized and well financed campaign seems to be under way to put the skids under rent controls as well as government initiated housing. Reams of propaganda are being thrown at the people from all sides.

Needless to say, all this propaganda is pretty potent stuff—all about what a great job the real estates people are doing and how everybody will be better off if the housing job is left to them exclusively.

Maybe so; but our own reaction is about like that of the Scottish chemistry student. In class one day the professor held a two-shilling coin over a glass of acid.

"Now I am going to drop this coin in the acid," he announced. "Will it disolve?"

"No, sir," replied one of the students.

"Good!" replied the professor, "Now will you explain to the class why it won't?"

"Because," came the answer, "If it would dissolve, you wouldn't drop it in."

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STRANGE NEW MALADY

The medical profession sees the day not far ahead when polio will be licked. It is also confident that cancer can be beaten in the not too distant future. But it seems to be making absolutely no progress with the mysterious malady that seems to strike all Washington chisellers as soon as an investigating committee calls them to testify. Every time a sticky-fingered gent is to be subpoenaed the process server finds him in a hospital "too sick" to testify. "Subpoenitis" might be a good name for it.



"We can't afford to be rescued—We still have two week's rent paid!"

Just As Bill Said

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RIGHT after the close of World War II, General President William L. Hutcheson wrote a much-reprinted article predicting that organized labor would prove to be one of the major forces in rebuilding a free and democratic Europe from the rubble created by the war. In part, he said:

"The importance of organized labor to mankind's future welfare has assumed a newer and greater role—it is through organized labor that the little people all over the world will articulate their aims and beliefs and aspirations. It is through organized labor that they will promote and foster an economic and social order capable of achieving lasting peace and prosperity. The first free institutions which Hitler and Mussolini destroyed in their ruthless march to power were the free trade unions. Now it appears that the first free institutions which must be rebuilt before Europe can emerge democratic are the trade unions."

These words were written in 1946, and the years since then have proved their basic truth. The United States has spent billions upon billions of dollars to rehabilitate Europe and teach its people the advantages of a democratic society. Some of the money was spent wisely; some of it was spent foolishly. Some of it got results and some of it was wasted. In the final analysis, the one program that worked with 100% effectiveness was the time and money expended by American labor unions to help their brothers abroad. The annual report of the U.S. Department of Labor for the first time this year appraised the role played by American labor in halting the march of communism throughout Europe. The following excerpts from that report should be of more than passing interest to all union members:

"American trade unions have been the Nation's most effective salesmen of the democratic way of life as the hope of human freedom and a rising standard of living the world over," Secretary of Labor Tobin said.

"Labor has played a key role in the crisis into which communism has precipitated the world. The support and cooperation of a skilled and efficient working force has long been essential to the military defense efforts of free nations. But the nature of the current conflict has thrust the labor question into the very heart of the crisis in another and even more crucial sense. The allegiances formed by organized workers throughout the world will have a significant effect on the outcome of the allied and United States defense efforts. These allegiances will inevitably reflect the degree to which the democratic way of life offers the most direct path to the improvement of living and working conditions.

"Opposition to totalitarianism in any form has consistently been one of the basic principles of American trade unions. They repudiated the bogus 'labor fronts' of the Nazis and Fascists, and denounced dictatorships everywhere. American labor leaders are particularly alert to communism be-

cause of its concentrated infiltration and propaganda directed at the labor movement and because of its misleading claims of serving the interests of workers. American unions were among the first and most realistic groups to alert their own membership and others to the Communist danger, a resolution to that effect having been passed by the American Federation of Labor as early as 1920.

"Communism subverts and distorts every principle for which free trade unionism in the United States has been struggling since its inception: The freedom and individuality of the worker, the self-determination and permanence of the trade union, a decent home in a free community, economic progress through collective bargaining, and participation in the government of the community and Nation.

"Top American union officers have recognized and accepted as one of American labor's major responsibilities the need to keep the foreign policy of the United States consistently and vigorously democratic, and to work actively for the strengthening of free trade-unions and for social and economic improvement of workers throughout the world. The threat of communism has greatly enhanced American labor's interest in foreign developments. Both the AFL and the CIO have established international policy committees and administrative departments to deal with foreign labor problems.

"Initially, the ECA, administrative organ for the European Recovery Program, sought to help restore and expand the shattered economies of Western European nations. By the middle of 1951, industrial production in Western Europe as a whole had substantially surpassed the prewar level. These achievements contributed conspiciously to a decline in Communist strength in most Western European countries, particularly in the labor movement. Non-Communist trade-unions were enabled to safeguard the labor movement from Communist control in most countries and to weaken the strong Communist grip on unions in Italy and France. Under non-Communist leadership, these trade-unions in turn made a major contribution to the economic recovery program, supporting production and anti-inflationary measures in the interest of reconstructing and expanding production facilities. In the majority of ERP countries, special trade-union committees maintained official contact with their Government agencies responsible for ERP matters, keeping the labor movements informed and expressing their views on policies and program implementation.

"Because of the economic and political importance of trade unions to Western Europe, their support has been essential to the success of the Marshall Plan. To build confidence among European trade-unionists in the program and in its objectives, U.S. labor was invited to participate in the operation of ECA.

"In the Washington headquarters of ECA, two trade-union officials were appointed as advisers to the ECA Administrator. Assisted by a small staff, they have assumed responsibilities in areas of policy, information, and technical assistance.

"In the European headquarters of ECA and in most of the ECA country missions operating in Western Europe, American trade-unionists have been participating as chiefs of labor divisions. In a few instances, American trade unionists have served simultaneously as labor attache and as ECA Mission labor director.

"As labor representatives within ECA, they have sought to relate the activities of the ECA Missions more

closely to the economic interests of non-Communist trade-unionists. More specifically, labor staff responsibility has included the development of programs for improving living standards, raising productivity, and increasing labor mobility. It has involved, among other things, encouragement, of low-cost workers' housing through ECA-approved allocations of aid in Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Italy, and France; direction of investment programs towards increasing employment opportunities in Germany, Italy, and Austria; and the financing of training programs in Greece and the Netherlands.

"In recognition of the importance of keeping European workers informed about the Marshall Plan and the country out of which it developed, labor information specialists, drawn wherever possible from editorships of American labor papers or from positions where they have come to know the American labor movement, have been assigned both to the European headquarters of ECA and to most ECA country missions.

"Under these programs, trade union and Labor Department publications about industrial life and standard books about industrial relations are widely distributed among trade-union officials, educators and government officials and are in great demand. Several of them have been translated into various foreign languages for dissemination among rank-and-file unionists, and their distribution is numbered in the hundreds of thousands. News and feature stories, photographs, posters and exhibits are also distributed extensively, as are reprints of articles appearing in trade-union publications, magazines and other American union sources.

"Increasing use is being made of appropriate films from American trade union and other sources. These are reissued with either sub-titles or complete dialogue in the language of the country in which they are used, and distributed through trade union and other outlets. Here, as in the pamphlet and related operations, ECA's Labor Information and Information divisions in Europe have worked in close cooperation with the USIS.

"Meanwhile, the Voice of America has been carrying two basic programs weekly—one a commentary on labor developments and the other a summary of significant labor activities. News events of specific interest to particular countries are selected and broadcast in the appropriate language, usually by persons well known in their respective country. Since the Voice of America is the major medium for reaching the people in the USSR and captive countries, the inclusion of accounts of the activities of free American labor is of particular significance in this country's international labor program."

LESS THAN 50% VOTE

More than 56 million persons eligible to vote did not cast their ballots in 1950, the Census Bureau reported.

In the U. S. that year, 96,833,000 persons were of voting age. Of these 73 per cent registered. That means that 27,268,000 did not even bother to register.

Of those who registered, only 58 per cent or 40,430,000 actually voted, according to the Bureau.

The Census Bureau figures for 1948, a Presidential year, show that not many more voted then.

The number of persons over 21 in 1948 was 93,704,000. Of these, only 71 per cent, or 66,812,000, registered. Those who went to the polls were 73 per cent of those registered, or 48,834,000.

Thus, even in a Presidential year, almost 45 million people failed to vote.

Is Politics Killing PTA?

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DO YOU belong to the Parent Teachers Association in your community? If you have children of school age or children who will eventually reach school age, it might not be amiss to consider joining. Up to now at least, the PTA has been a valuable adjunct to primary and secondary education. Its only purpose—according to its constitution—is to foster greater understanding between the schools of a community and the citizens of that community. Insofar as the PTA has adhered to this formula it has done fine work in many, many communities.

However, in Indianapolis, at least, a disturbing situation has arisen in regard to several PTA groups. Instead of sticking to aims laid down in the PTA constitution, several groups have seemingly appointed themselves lobbies for projects that hardly seem connected with education. For example, one PTA unit supposedly circularized its membership with literature advocating the dissolution of the Public Housing Authority in Indianapolis which was contemplating the erection of a low-rent housing project. School authorities, as we understand it, soon put an end to that kind of politicking.

But the PTA in Indianapolis is split wide open on another matter, the question of federal aid to education. This may or may not be a question in which the PTA should properly involve itself. In any event, several PTA units have gone on record as opposing any sort of federal aid to education. These units maintain that the National PTA officers are lobbying in Washington in favor of the Barden Bill which proposes to give federal funds to various states to help them elevate their educational standards. Whether this is true or not is unknown to this writer. But there is one thing in the whole matter that smells a little funny.

Federal aid to education is not a new matter. The Barden Bill was originally introduced some five or six years ago. For all these years the PTA has not been particularly concerned about the matter.

Recently, however, the Supreme Court of the United States decided for the third time that all the oil lying under the ocean beyond the low tide mark belongs to the people of the United States rather than to the adjoining states. Best estimates indicate that somewhere between 40 and 50 billion dollars worth of oil and natural gas are involved.

This off-shore oil has long been a hot potato. The oil companies have been desperately trying to get the off-shore oil awarded to the adjoining states. Three cases were taken to the United States Supreme Court and three times that tribunal has ruled that the oil belongs to all the people.

Now the oil lobby has changed its tactics. Now it is working on a bill to have Congress give up all claim to ocean oil and transfer ownership of the off-shore oil lands to the maritime states. Strangely enough, such a measure can muster a great deal of strength in Congress. One of the chief stumbling blocks to passage of such a bill is another bill introduced by Senator Hill of Alabama. The Hill measure would keep ownership of the ocean oil in the hands of all the people. But it would earmark all

funds derived from leasing out the oil lands for the specific purpose of helping states elevate their educational standards.

Now maybe it is purely coincidence that certain elements in the PTA take it upon themselves to oppose all federal aid to education at the very time when the Hill Bill proposes to set aside for educational purposes the bonanza which the Supreme Court decisions handed the American people. If it is a coincidence, it is a very happy one for the oil lobby. If a sizeable number of state PTA's can be lined up as opposing all federal aid to education, the oil lobbyists and their errand boys in Congress can say: "See, the people do not want the oil lands educating their children. The only thing to do is give them over to the management of the various states."

Perhaps it is only that we have a suspicious mind, but the timing is too pat. For one thing, the Barden Bill, the original bill proposing to use federal funds to help state educational systems, is some five or six years old. For five or six years the PTA concerned itself comparatively little with the matter. But suddenly a peculiar situation arises. A Supreme Court decision hands a bonanza in oil lands to the American people. The only recourse to the oil lobby is to work for a bill to transfer title to maritime states. Chief stumbling block in the pathway of such a measure is another bill which would keep the oil lands under federal control and devote any revenues derived therefrom to helping states educate their children. All at once some PTA elements kick up a terrific furore against federal aid to education.

It may be significant, too, that these PTA elements are not merely working against the Barden Bill, but against "all federal aid to education." There is quite a difference. The Barden Bill proposes to raise money through taxes to subsidize state educational institutions. The Hill measure proposes only that the oil lands under the ocean be kept in the hands of the federal government while a committee of twelve prominent educators devise ways and means of allocating the funds to the various states. But the anti groups in the PTA make no distinction; they are against all federal aid to education. Period. They may be sincere in their protests (and certainly the question of where, when and how the growth of federal power must be checked is a pressing one), but if they are, they could hardly be doing a bigger favor to the oil lobby. Muddying the waters is a standard technique with lobbies and publicity agents. Nothing could have possibly done a better job in respect to the oil land question than the furore raised within the PTA.

And the saddest thing of all is that the PTA as a national institution may suffer irreparable harm. As a liaison group between the schools and the community the PTA has been rendering a very valuable service for years and years. But if certain elements within the organization manage to pervert the functions of the group, either maliciously or incidentally, the usefullness of the PTA may dwindle.

Involved in the federal aid to education question is the whole problem of centralization of power in Washington, D. C. It is a knotty one and one that will definitely have to be settled before long. However, the PTA hardly seems to be the proper place to settle it.

Those who want to make the PTA a lobbying agency for a political philosophy are making a big mistake. The only result can be to tear the PTA asunder and thus cripple the effectiveness of a fine organization that up to now has done a fine job.

Many Members Visit Home

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EVER SINCE the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, was first opened nearly 35 years ago it has been one of the prime tourist attractions of central Florida. People from all 48 States and ten Canadian Provinces, as well as from many foreign countries, have visited the Home and marvelled at its completeness and the beauty of its surroundings. Diplomats, government officials and people famous in arts, sciences, and sports have been among them. Each year the number of visitors seems to increase as one person tells another of the attractiveness of the Home and the unusual beauty of its setting.

Naturally such widespread interest in the Home is gratifying. But even more gratifying is the ever-increasing number of members of the United Brotherhood who are visiting the Home each year. In March of this year, Brotherhood members from 15 States, two Canadian Provinces and the District of Columbia signed the visitors' register at the Home. Some months during the winter season, registration of visiting members is higher; some months it is lower. But each month invariably sees a large number of United Brotherhood members visiting the Home to inspect the magnificent plant which they and their brother members built, maintain, and own for the benefit of all members.

Perhaps the fact that winter vacations in Florida are becoming more popular accounts somewhat for the steady increase in the number of members visiting the Home. Perhaps the motion picture, "The Carpenters Home," produced by authority of the General Executive Board and shown in hundreds of Local Union, State, and District Council meetings, has whetted the curiosity of some members. In any event, more and more members are traveling to Lakeland each year to get a first-hand look at the Home. Invariably they are glad that they did so. If there are guests at the Home from their home districts, they visit with them awhile. If there are not, they inspect the unmatched facilities for taking care of aged members and stroll through the acres of beautiful flowers, shrubs and lawns anyway. One and all they leave Lakeland inspired by what they saw.

Members inspecting the Home in March came from as far away as Montreal, Quebec, and Colorado Springs, Colorado. There were 56 visitors in all, many of them accompanied by wives and friends. Following is the list of Brotherhood members visiting the Home during March:

Emile Bonneau, Montreal, Can., L. U. 1558.

Don M. Smith, Chester, Penn., L. U. 207.

Mr. and Mrs. John Slevaka, So. Milwaukee, Wis., L. U. 1114.

Candar Martello, Monongahela City, Penn., L. U. 1731.

Mr. and Mrs. Dane G. Osborn, Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. 572.

Edwin B. Baker, Warren, Ohio, L. U. 1514.

Gay E. Daneill, Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.

John C. Pearson, West New York, N. Y., L. U. 391.

G. J. Carlson, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 58.

Louis C. Pigeon, Central Falls, R. I., L. U. 342.

James Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. 2163.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rochat, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1093.

Irving Huffmire, Schenectady, N. Y., L. U. 146.

Oscar C. Benikz, Rochester, Minn, L. U. 1380.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Biggs, Valparaiso, Ind., L. U. 1873.

George H. Brown, Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 532.

Chas. A. Mileur, Murphysboro, Ill., L. U. 604.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gillcrist, Milton, Mass., L. U. 67.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Nichols, Hanover, Mass., L. U. 1275.

Virgil Sprenger, Detroit, Mich., L. U. 983.

G. Sprenger, Detroit, Mich., L. U. 983.

Erwin Haboda,, Lyons, Ill., L. U. 1054.

Geo. L. Peterson, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 10.

Shetley Puhur, Detroit, Mich., L. U. 2265.

Atha A. Castle, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 185.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Thompson, Lake Geneva, Wis., L. U. 290.

Angelo DeCamo, Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. 787.

J. C. Green, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 531.

P. C. Chester, Colorado Spgs., Colo., L. U. 515.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Ross, Oswego, N. Y., L. U. 747.

P. J. Meeks, Fulton, N. Y., L. U. 408.

Van M. Hills, Syracuse, N. Y., L. U. 12.

John J. Shuker, Shillington, Penn., L. U. 492.

John T. Jackson, Duluth, Minn., L. U. L. U. 361.

Harry Parsons, Evanston, Ill., L. U. 1307.

Edward Banks, Summit, N. J., L. U. 115.

D. D. McClain, Independence, Mo., L. U. 1329.

Ernst Fairclough, Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.

Frank A. Maglia, Paterson N. J., L. U. 325.

Chas. E. Smith, Windsor, Ont., L. U. 494.

Bernard J. Osborne, Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 11.

Chas. R. Booth, California, Penn., L. U. 2072.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peters, St. Paul, Minn., L. U. 87.

Brase Marks, Muncie, Ind., L. U. 592.

James W. Russell, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 62.

Wm. A. Chestnut, Oaklawn, Ill., L. U. 141.

L. M. Nunn, Savannah, Ga., L. U. 256.

Otto Heun, Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849.

Natter Wagner, Washington. D. C., L. U. 132.

Fred B. Zobel, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 80.

W. R. Russell, Chicago, Ill., L. U. 80.

Jacob Anderson, Long Island City, N. Y., L. U. 488.

Erik Johnson, Astoria, N. Y., L. U. 257.

James C. Salter, Pittsburgh, Penn., L. U. 211.

I. J. McKee, Maplewood, Mo., L. U. 1739.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fishbourn, Mishawaka,, Ind., L. U. 413.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis. Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida
February 22, 1952

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order by Chairman M. A. Hutcheson on the above date.

In accordance with the terms of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood, M. A. Hutcheson succeeded to the office of General President, effective as of January 1, 1952, upon resignation of William L. Hutcheson, who served in official capacity for approximately forty years.

John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President, succeeded to the office of First General Vice-President, as provided for in Section 12 of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood.

In accordance with Section 10 of our Constitution the General President filled the vacancy in the office of Second General Vice-President by appointing O. Wm. Blaier, Board Member of the Second District.

Also, in accordance with Section 10 of our Constitution the General President filled the vacancy created, by appointing Raleigh Rajoppi of Springfield, New Jersey as the Board Member of the Second District.

The appointments were unanimously concurred in.

Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada in September 1951 was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the January 1952 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-third Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, California in September 1951 was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the January 1952 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of $50,000.00 for one year expiring February 1, 1953 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

The sub-committee which was appointed to investigate conditions existing in Local 98, Spokane, Washington submitted its findings in a written report. The committee reports that they were convinced that a serious factional fight has developed over a period of years and apparently the Local is unable to function properly so long as disturbances referred to occur.

The committee further reported that they are convinced that certain members' activities should be discontinued and have reached the following conclusions:

That the members involved and so named in their report be denied the privilege of attending meetings of any Local Union, District Council, State or Provincial Council, or holding office, or serving on committees, or being a delegate to any convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or any subdivision thereof, or be employed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or any subdivision thereof, for a period of five (5) years from this date.

Failure to comply with the above stipulations will subject such member to be forever debarred from membership and donations in this order.

A motion prevailed unanimously that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Members of the sub-committee did not vote on their report.)

Appeal of Local 2274, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Emerson W. Ruth was considered and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local 658, Millinocket, Maine, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late William Kiah for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered. A motion prevailed that the decision of the General Treasurer be sustained.

The General President appointed the following committee to inspect the rooms of the Home:

John R. Stevenson, Albert E. Fischer, Andrew Cooper.

He also appointed the following on inspection of stock and supplies:

O. William Blaier, Harry Schwarzer, R. E. Roberts.

The balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

Letter of appeal from several members of Local Union 788, Rock Island, Illinois appealing the decision of the First General Vice-President in reference to the action of Local Union No. 788 in increasing their dues, was considered.

A motion prevailed that the decision of the First General Vice-President be sustained. Carried unanimously.

A communication from the American Heart Association in reference to a contribution to the 1952 Heart Fund was brought to the attention of the Board, and a motion prevailed that we give the same amount as previously donated.

In furtherance to the dedication of Peter J. McGuire memorial at the Arlington Cemetery near the City of Camden, New Jersey, the General Executive Board selected the date of August 9, 1952 to hold the dedication and several prominent speakers are to be invited to attend and deliver short addresses.

The committee appointed on arrangements are as follows:

O. Wm. Blaier, Charles Johnson, Jr., Raleigh Rajoppi.

Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils will be informed of final arrangements in connection with the dedication of the memorial.

At several previous sessions of the Board, discussions were held in reference to selection of a convention city for the Twenty-seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood and the Board's attention was called to the various invitations extended. An exhaustive survey of the various cities was made in which to hold our convention and since it is difficult to secure adequate and appropriate accommodations, the General Secretary at the last session of the Board, was directed to secure additional information from the Cincinnati Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The General Secretary read letters from the aforementioned Bureau, confirming definite dates, etc., upon which the Board decided to hold the next convention in the City of Cincinnati.

Communication from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International regarding agreement dated May 10, 1950 was read, and after discussion the General President stated if there were no objections same would be turned over to the committee for further consideration.

Communication from the Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties Carpenters District Council, Cleveland, Ohio, requesting reimbursement of legal fees and expenses incurred in the federal case, in which the United Brotherhood was a party, as well as the Cleveland District Council, was carefully considered. In view of the fact that the Brotherhood was a party to the litigation it was decided that the request be granted.

Communication from the President of the American Federation of Labor, as well as copy of letter addressed to the President of the International Association of Machinists were read in reference to complaint entered by the United Brotherhood against the International Association of Machinists with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its January 1952 meeting in the matter of the International Association of Machinists filing unfair labor practice charges against our Brotherhood, as well as our Local Unions under the Taft-Hartley Law. Upon motion the communications were received as information.

The committee on inspection of rooms reported in writing as to their findings.

The committe on audit of books and accounts found same correct.

The committee on stock and supplies found same in good order.

A committee was appointed to revise in part the application for admission to the Home, this committee to confer with the Executive Director of the Home. The committee selected was:

John R. Stevenson, O. Wm. Blaier and Albert E. Fischer.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the Securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana and their report as of December 31, 1951 shows the following:

GENERAL FUND

$2,920,625.00	*U. S. Treasury Bonds	2¼s	1959-62
25,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes	1⅞s	1952
1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2¼s	1959-62
1,000,000.00	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½s	1963-68
1,500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½s	1964-69
50,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1953
100,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1954
120,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1957
100,000.00	Dominion of Canada Bonds	3 s	1958
107,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3 s	1959
200,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3 s	1962
100,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3 s	1966
50,000.00	Canadian Victory Bonds	3 s	1956
242,100.00	Adams Packing Ass'n. Preferred Stock 2421 shares $100.00 share		
100,000.00	Adams Packing Ass'n. Debenture		1952
140,000.00	1st Mortgage Note—4 at $35,000.00 each		

*Maturity Value of these bonds—$3,000,000.00

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Will Industrialists Swallow What Labor Scorned?

Between the West and Russia lie nine nations which have been completely enslaved by the Kremlin. They are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Together they comprise a population of close to 100 million.

These nations may have been overrun by the Reds but they have not yielded. Particularly is this true of the labor unions that existed when the Russians moved in. Hundreds of free trade unionists left their homelands to continue fighting Russian imperialism from foreign soil. Thousands of them congregated in Paris and from there they are fighting the Russian Bear with everything they have. By newspapers, by radio and by underground contacts they are beaming the truth behind the Iron Curtain and lending every encouragement possible to the people who revere freedom.

Among the fine publications put out by these transplanted unionists is a hard-hitting little newspaper called "Labor in Exile." For several years it has been printed in French and now it is being translated into English. For our money it is about as informative and factual as any labor paper we have yet seen.

Among the many features contained in the first issue was an editorial entitled "Popular Front For Capitalists." What the editorial cried out against was the blindness of some industrialists who cannot see anything beyond the dollar sign. Because of its timeliness, the editorial is herewith reprinted in full.

A POPULAR FRONT FOR CAPITALISTS

Having failed miserably to unite the workers of the world, Stalin and his cohorts, improbable as it seems, are now trying to unite the capitalists of the world.

The Kremlin is calling an International Economic Conference to be held in Moscow next month, April 3-10. The organizer of the Conference is the renegade Polish socialist Oscar Lange and invitations have been sent out to Western industrialists, economic experts, and other capitalists.

No one who believes in a democratic world of human decency will oppose the principle of freedom of international trade. Labor, in the West or the East, has traditionally been a staunch advocate of free trade. But no one in his right mind will believe it possible to trade freely with the countries behind the Iron Curtain as long as they are in the grip of the Communist dictatorship.

What does Moscow hope to achieve with this Economic Conference? By holding out such bait as free trade with the East the Stalinists seek, in the first place, to weaken the armament program of the West by creating dissension and differences among the free nations. The Kremlin has one primary objective for the present: to split NATO. At the same time, the Soviet rulers desperately need western trade to build their vast military machine which extends from China to Berlin.

Will Stalin succeed in creating a popular front of capitalists as a kind of sister-organization to the World Peace Partisans?

The Moscow Economic Conference has already been exposed as fraudulent by labor in the United States, Britain, France, and by the International Center of Free Trade Unionists in Exile.

But one need only read the financial press of the West to realize that some western industrialists are getting itching fingers. They can smell profits in the East. They would like to take advantage of the trading opportunities that the Moscow Conference ostensibly offers.

To make an extra franc, pound, or dollar, they seem ready to adopt a policy of appeasement towards Moscow, completely ignoring Munich, and the tragic lessons of wartime and postwar history.

For the sake of a few immediate profits they are ready to accept the enslavement of millions of men and women living behind the Iron Curtain.

What if their trade with the East will strengthen the Soviet war machine and correspondingly weaken the free countries of the West! What if some of the steel, industrial goods, and raw materials they intend to send to Russia will eventually be used by Stalin to enslave the West!

Some of the industrialists of the West have long ago lost even the will to power which distinguishes creative from decadent capitalism. They seem to be determined to fulfill Marx's prophecy that capitalism digs its own grave. The Communist dictators could not ask for more.

The Big Problem Remains

What will life be like 100 years from now? Recently several widely-acclaimed books predicted dire things for the future of mankind. The main theme of all these books was that population is growing faster than food supplies and things therefore look black indeed. The books emphasized that there is only so much tillable soil in the world and that practically all of it is now in production. With the population of the world doubling every 70 years or so, hunger is bound to catch up with us soon. They also emphasized the fact that the earth contains only limited amounts of all natural resources which we have been using up at an alarming rate.

On the face of things they put up very logical arguments. If science stood still, their predictions would undoubtedly come true. But science is always reaching out a little farther and changing things drastically. About 100 years ago, a man named Dr. Malthus first "proved" that the human race was destined to starve because food supplies could not keep up with population growth. Had farming conditions remained static, Dr. Malthus' theory would have long since come true. If farmers could raise no more per acre today than they did 100 years ago hunger really would be stalking the land. But scientific farming has trebled the amount each acre can produce with the result that food is more plentiful than it ever has been.

At a recent meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York, Dr. Vannevar Bush, one of the nation's outstanding scientists, gave the world a quick peek at some of the wonders that are to come. In his book, there seems little likelihood of food famine catching up with mankind for a long, long time to come.

Dr. Bush said progress had begun in cultivation in the seas, instead of mere harvesting. Scottish fiords have been successfully fertilized, greatly increasing the yield of fish. Other efforts include rapid raising of oysters by controlling their food, promoting of fish ponds to yield 300 pounds of bass an acre a year and harvesting of protein from tiny shellfish fed on sea plants.

In new methods of reclaiming land, Dr. Bush said the United Fruit Company had diverted a river in Honduras to lay down several feet of fertile silt in a swamp, which would then be drained. In India, he said, sub-soil cutters are exterminating kans grass, which has been taking over 10,000,000 acres of wheat land.

Efforts still under way, he went on, include new synthetic chemicals to bond clay soils, which, unlike natural chemicals, are not attacked by soil bacteria. Their use may give 20 to 80 per cent crop increase in "a revolution in agriculture."

At his own institution, Dr. Bush said, single-celled plants—algae—are being grown in water circulated in plastic bags with controlled food and carbon dioxide. Each plant's product may be varied from 56 per cent protein to 80 per cent fat.

Such a process, he explained, may furnish food "in enormous quantities with relatively little use of land, and apparently at a cost such that the status of whole populations may ultimately be greatly altered."

A combination of vitamin B-12 with antibiotics may increase growth of chickens or hogs by 30 per cent on the same weight of food, using vegetable proteins instead of more expensive animal proteins, Dr. Bush said. A milk formula for small pigs may cut mortality, and allow sows to have three litters a year instead of two. Breeders are seeking a sheep that habitually gives birth to twins.

In medicine, Dr. Bush predicted that "the process of maintaining a normal hormonic balance as a means of preserving the health of the population generally may be the great medical accomplishment of the next decade."

In chemistry, Dr. Bush envisioned exchange methods that would make pure water from salt water, and select desired chemicals from the seas "without handling the entire mass." In industry, he said automatic controls would require "not less labor" but more skilled labor.

If Dr. Bush's assumptions are correct, man has little to fear from depletion of nature. But the problem of getting men to live together in peace and harmony, with every man entitled to and receiving a place in the sun, may take a lot more imagination than science has yet been able to produce.

A Long Over-Due Reform

Last month a bill designed to prevent shady practices in national elections was introduced in the House of Commons. That such a bill is long overdue is attested to by the fact that a Senate subcommittee is right now engaged in investigating the fitness of one member of the Senate to serve, and the legality of the election of another. Politics has always been a nasty business, but in recent years it has been kicked deeper into the gutter by opportunists and demagogues to whom honesty and decency are only words in the dictionary.

Object of the new bill is to put the spotlight of public scrutiny on all political campaigns. There seems to be more and more evidence that some elections

have been "bought" in recent years. Millions have been spent to elect a single Senator. A poor man—regardless of his ability, honesty and suitability for the job—has no more chance of getting elected these days than a snowball has in a traditionally hot place. Unless something is done, and done soon, the will of the people will count about as much in national elections as it does in Gumboovia.

The new bill proposes to remedy the situation in three ways. First it would set up an organization within the government charged with the definite responsibitly of policing election campaigns. A "custodian" would head this "Office of Election Records." All candidates would have to file with the custodian full statements of contributions and expenditures involved in their campaigns. These the custodian would investigate and check, with all violations to be reported to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

The second thing the bill would do would be to require candidates to report all contributions and expenditures connected with primary elections as well as with general elections. As it is now, candidates are required to account only for the things they do in general elections although in many instances primary elections are infinitely more important and more susceptible to corruption.

Lastly, the bill would require "political committees" to file reports of receipts and expenditures too. These "political committees are handy gimmicks candidates use to keep from letting Uncle Sam know how much money they are spending and the source from which they received the money. The candidate is required to report only what he spends. If he throws the bulk of his finances into the hands of a "committee' the committee does the dirty work for him and he is in the clear. The new bill would put the responsibility on the candidate by making it unlawful for any committee to spend a cent without written authority from the candidate.

This is an election year. It will probably be one of the bitterest elections in history. Millions upon millions will be spent. Certainly the people have a right to know who puts up the money and how it is spent. There is something rotten when a candidate can spend two million dollars (as one Ohio Senator reputedly did running for a job that will pay a little over $100,000 in six years). Maybe there is a man in the nation so charming that people will throw him two million dollars without expecting anything in return, but we seriously doubt it. We would feel much safer if we knew who gave him the money and how much. The only way we will ever know is if a bill such as the one in the House hopper at the present time is passed. Honest Congressman—for their own protection—should see that it is passed right away.

Money has become far too great a factor in elections. Too many unprincipled men have been able to literally buy their way into public office. The scandals which have been rocking Washington became a natural result. There is no use kidding ourselves; a good deal of the rottenness in the Capital originated in Congress. Many Congressmen who were shouting loudest for a housecleaning changed their tunes quickly when investigators began uncovering their own questionable activities. Government must be cleaned up, but the only way it can really be cleaned up is by guaranteeing that only honest, sincere and independent men are elected. There is no better way of assuring this than by keeping the spotlight of public scrutiny on all elections.

(Continued from page 23)

DEFENSE FUND

$ 243,437.50	*U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½s	1959-62
50,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1953
50,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1954
105,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes	1⅞s	1952

*Maturity Value of these bonds—$250,000.00

HOME AND PENSION FUND

$ 974,843.75	*U. S. Treasury Bonds	2¼s	1959-62
50,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1953
50,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1955
100,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1954
100,000.00	U. S. Defense Bonds	2½s	1957
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½s	1963-68
600,000.00	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½s	1964-69
500,000.00	U. S. Treasury Bonds	2½s	1967-72
140,000.00	U. S. Treasury Notes	1⅞s	1952
150,000.00	Adams Packing Ass'n. Common Stock 1500 shares $100.00 share		
200,000.00	Adams Packing Debenture—4 at $50,000.00 each		

*Maturity Value of these bonds—$1,000,000.00

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned on February 29, 1952 to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

Labor Given Voice In Farm Policy

For the first time in the history of agriculture in the United States, organized labor has an official voice in determining policies affecting the nation's 2 million farm workers, H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL National Farm Labor Union, declared.

Mitchell's statement was made in connection with the release of a series of recommendations made to the Labor Department by an 18-man committee composed of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO. The committee was appointed by Secretary of Labor Tobin.

It recommended that the Secretary of Labor conduct public hearings in each major agricultural area to determine the availability of domestic farm workers for employment before certifying the need for importation of foreign workers.

The secretary was called upon also to determine through public hearings the prevailing wages to be paid to foreign workers if it was found necessary to import them from Mexico, the British West Indies or elsewhere.

The committee asked for official representation of organized labor in future negotiations with Mexico for an international agreement permitting the importation of farm workers. It recommended that the United States seek to have incorporated into the agreement with Mexico a minimum wage of not less than 75 cents an hour to be paid imported Mexican nationals.

While expressing disappointment that Congress did not provide that persons knowingly employing illegal aliens would be subject to penalty, the labor representatives felt that the law had been strengthened by the amendment to penalize persons transporting, harboring, or concealing illegal aliens. However, they pointed out that if Congress fails to appropriate funds to enforce the law, it becomes a public fraud.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother DAVID BANAKA, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kans.
Brother CHARLES BATTLES, Local No. 1065, Salem, Ore.
Brother RALPH W. BENNETT. Local No. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Brother P. J. BOHAN, Local No. 1065, Salem, Ore.
Brother REGIS F. BROWN, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
Brother JAMES BUTT, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.
Brother ALFRED E. CADDY, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother ERNEST CARPENTER, Local No. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Brother CHAS. CHRISTENSEN, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother WILLIAM COOGAN, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother GEO. M. COOKE, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother HARRY B. COOK, Local No. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
Brother W. C. CREASEY, Local No. 388, Richmond, Va.
Brother C. O. CROUCH, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother ROY F. CUNNINGHAM, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas
Brother WM. DANNENBERG, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother ERNEST B. DOBBINS, Local No. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
Brother EDWARD EASTON, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kans.
Brother E. FAVEERE Local No. 5 St. Louis Mo.
Brother EMORY EDGAR FRALEY Local No. 1322, Belmont, Ohio
Brother JOSEPH GAYEWSKI, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother DOMINICK GRADY, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother CHAS. E. GRAVES, Local No. 1065, Salem, Ore.
Brother GEORGE HAGAN, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother WILLIAM H. HAGGARTY, Local No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Brother AL HAHN, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JAMES A. HARDESTER, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother EUGENE HOLZINGER, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother WALTER JUNCK, Local No. 1114, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother FRED KLAPMEYER, Local No. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Brother W. K. KNIGHT, Local No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Brother JOHN LAPPI, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
Brother JAMES LE HANE, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Brother WILLIAM LONG, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.
Brother JOHN H. MC CORMACK, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.
Brother JAMES A. MARLEY, Local No. 1065, Salem, Ore.
Brother J. W. MASON, Local No. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
Brother JOSEPH MECHLER, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother STEWART MUNN, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.
Brother KAARLE NYBERG, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother JOHN W. OTT, Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Brother C. E. PEOPLES, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother HOWARD PETERSON, Local No. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Brother MATT PIPPO, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
Brother JAMES POWELL, Local No. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
Brother JOHN PRUELLAGE, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother FRED ROSHON, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kans.
Brother SAMUEL ROTHMAN, Local No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
Brother HUGH RUDDER, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother S. D. RUTLEDGE, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
Brother HEZEKIAH SADDLER, SR., Local No. 388, Richmond, Va.
Brother OSCAR SCHUESSTER, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JULIUS SCHUMANN, Local No. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother HENRY W. SCHUSTER, Local No. 1445, Topeka, Kans.
Brother RUDOLPH SEGER, SR., Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother JOHN A. SMITH, Local No. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
Brother HARRY C. STUCKLEY, Local No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Brother RUBY SUMPTER, Local No. 2479, Fairfield, Ill.
Brother U. A. TOWNEN, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother WILFRED TRUDEL, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother EDWARD ULTES, Local No. 363, Elgin, Ill.
Brother MICHAEL VANDENABEELE, Local No. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother OTHA W. YOUNG, Local No. 388, Richmond, Va.
Brother A. J. ZEPF, Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

BLOOD

MEANS LIFE

A pint of your blood, donated through the Red Cross Blood Bank, can help save the life of a soldier who spilled his own blood to protect you and me and the rest of the nation.

He gave his in agony and suffering; we can give ours in comfort and ease.

Make a date at your nearest Blood Bank to give a pint of blood for the boys who are giving theirs by the gallon.

GIVE!

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

INDIVIDUAL ANNUITIES

An annuity is a guaranteed income paid by an insurance company, immediately or in the future, at stipulated periods (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly), in return for either a single or annual premium. Group Annuities are issued to a group of employees under a blanket contract held by the employer, who pays the premiums, or shares the cost with his workers. Annuities are commonly thought to be available only for business men and the elite of the white-collar class in general. Blue-collar workers are not credited with having any great regard for them, presumably because of the high cost of minimum premiums. Though the minimum annual premium for a Retirement Annuity is not exactly an American's ransom, the pay-off date is a long way ahead. Some of us are obliged to live only for today—God is good, tomorrow will take care of itself. In the lives of many working men every day is a rainy day, so how much fore-handed can a fellow be? Merely as an item of curiosity just a brief review of the common annuities is given, so that anyone who perforcedly declines the opportunity to build for himself a mansion in the sky, may at least take a look at the plans.

General conditions: No medical examination. Minimum single premium, $1,000. Minimum annual retirement premium, $100. No income checks issued for less than $10. Annuity for a woman is that of a man 5 years younger. Future income ages, 50 to 70. Immediate Annuities are non-participating (no individuals). They have no cash or loan value. Retirement Annuities are participating (dividends extra). They have a cash or loan value. Incomes are guaranteed minimum, paid for life of annuitant (the income receiver). Figures given here are average. Some companies pay more, a few less.

IMMEDIATE LIFE ANNUITY

Single premium. Income, guaranteed for life, begins at end of stipulated annuity period, monthly, quarterly, etc. What happens at death of annuitant is given below. This type annuity is favorable for the older people; the greater the age, the greater the income. Premium is not recallable. Once paid you'll never see it in one piece again. There is no cash or loan value. No dividends. Income is maximum and minimum.

Annual Annuity received for Single Premium of $1,000. Non-participating.

Age when bought. Male	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Life only. No refund	$40.25	$44.55	$50.00	$57.00	$66.15	$78.35	$94.90
10 years guaranteed.	39.85	43.80	48.65	54.55	61.60	69.85	78.75
Installment refund.	36.95	39.85	43.30	47.50	52.50	58.70	66.25
Cash refund.	36.35	39.00	42.10	45.80	50.20	55.35	61.35

Cost of Single Premium for Monthly Annuity of $10.00. Non-Participating.

Age when bought. Male.	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Life only. No refund.	$3,039	$2,753	$2,460	$2,165	$1,873	$1,590	$1,323
10 years guaranteed.	3,071	2,798	2,526	2,258	2,006	1,777	1,583
Installment refund.	3,306	3,070	2,830	2,586	2,343	2,103	1,870
Cash refund.	3,361	3,136	2,907	2,678	2,450	2,227	2,014

If annuitant dies before full premium value is paid these conditions apply:

Life only. No refund.	That's all there is, there isn't any more. Not to anyone.
10 years guaranteed.	Payments continue to heirs to end of 10th year from issue date.
Installment refund.	Payments continue to heirs until full value of premium is paid.
Cash refund.	Cash payment to heirs of uncollected balance of premium.

Many people object to the "Life Only" forfeiture of unpaid premium balance, especially the heirs who never owned the money in the first place. This forfeiture rule benefits those annuitants who survive to collect the largest possible income. This Life Only Annuity is a shoot-the-works contract for a man whose interest is in Number One, everyone else being provided for long ago. Time he thought of himself. This type of contract pays a nice income, so he goes the whole hog, and be damned to anyone else. The "10 Years Guaranteed" contract has the welfare of the heirs in mind. The other two types guarantee the return of full premium in any event, so what have you got to lose? Any old how, the annuitant gets his as long as he sticks it out.

JOINT LIFE AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY. IMMEDIATE.

Called the husband-and-wife annuity, though it may include any two persons. It provides a guaranteed income while both persons live, and at death of one, continues to the death of the survivor. There are various forms of this type annuity. We give the figures of that of the V. O. Insurance Company, simple and typical. No cash or loan value. No dividends. No refund at death of last survivor. Woman's age in relation to man's determines the income. Note the premium for a man aged 65 and a wife of various ages. Yield is $120 per year on all premiums quoted. For ages 60-65 this is about 5 per cent. Not as good as A. T. and T. maybe, but A. T. and T. isn't guaranteed, is it?

Cost of Single Premium for $10 Monthly Annuity. Payable to Death of Last Survivor.

Ages when bought. Man.	50	50	55	55	60	60	65	65	65
Ages when bought. Woman.	45	50	50	55	55	60	60	65	50
	$3,337	$3,158	$3,048	$2,859	$2,746	$2,549	$2,435	$2,234	$2,895

RETIREMENT INCOME ANNUITY. DEFERRED.

Also called Income Continuation, Retirement Pension, Deferred Income. It could be called also Rainy Day Income. This is the annuity for a young fellow with a long-range vision—very, very long. He can buy this contract during his best earning years and collect the benefits when his earning capacity isn't what it used to be. Its a good idea when it works. Here's the pitch: Figures are average for a contract requiring a unit premium of $100 a year. It has an increasing cash value which, after the 10th year, is more than total premiums paid. There is a nominal death benefit equal to total premiums paid, or cash value if greater. If contract lapses, cash value may be taken, or a reduced income at later age. Cash value at income age may be taken instead of income. Premiums stop at income age. Dividends are extra.

Monthly Income at 65 for Annual Unit Premium of $100. Death Benefits. Participating.

Age when bought. Male	35	40	45	50	55
Life only. No refund.	$26.40	$20.50	$15.30	$10.70	$6.60
10 years guaranteed.	23.85	18.55	13.80	9.65	6.00
15 years guaranteed.	21.40	16.60	12.40	8.65	5.35
20 years guaranteed.	18.75	14.55	10.85	7.60	4.70
Cash refund.	18.10	14.05	10.50	7.30	4.55
Cash value at 65.	$3,951	$3,068	$2,288	$1,598	989

A recent proposal put to this Brotherhood would, for $9 extra dues a year, add $15 a month to the current Pension. Taken alone, this amounts roughly to a Retirement Income of $15 monthly for annual premium of $9. Our average Pensioner collects for 13 years, paying dues right along. Take a member aged 35. His total premiums to collect $15 monthly life income would be, say $390. Let's see what he'd get from the Al Insurance Company for $390. To be fair we point out that all the conditions applying to Retirement Income Annuity apply to the Al Company except it does not pay dividends. Now go over all the pros and cons carefully, and then figure out why this proposition was voted down in referendum vote. FOR: 74,000. AGAINST: 97,000

Al Ins. Co. Ann. prem. $13. Gen. Office. Extra dues $9.	Paid up at 65, $390. Paid, 43 years, $390.	Cash Value, $524. Not optional	Mthly life inc. $3.64. Mthly. life inc. $15.00.

Although it really doesn't belong here we mention the Retirement Income Policy issued by most companies. General conditions: Carries $1,000 Life Insurance payable at death before income age, or cash value if greater. At income age, $10 monthly for life, 10 years payments guaranteed. Cash value at income age ($1,655) may be taken instead of income. Premiums stop at income age. Dividends extra. We give the figures for a typical policy at various ages for men. Income at 65. No disability.

Age when bought. Male.	30	35	40	45	50	55	C. V. at 65
Annual Premium.	$40.30	$49.25	$61.85	$80.85	$112.40	$175.20	$1,655

The proceeds of most life policies may be used for a single payment annuity on the lines of those noted here. The cost of annuities is constantly increasing. People live longer, especially annuitants who, it is said, never die. A company which could make over

5½ per cent on its investments 25 years ago can make only around 3 per cent today. A Life Only contract bought in 1930 would pay at the age 65 $108 annually. Same contract bought in 1935 would pay $95. As shown elsewhere today's income is only $79. Many big companies don't push their annuity business over much, many don't handle it at all. But once a contract is signed, come hell or high water, inflation or deflation, the stipulated income is paid. Insurance companies don't renege. We mean the big fellows of course. It is claimed that for certain people, under certain conditions, an annuity is the best investment of all. You can form your own opinion now that you know the details.

News item: New York, March 23, 1952. Lewis W. Dawson, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, personally called on Mrs. Thomas Almond to present to her the regular income check on an annuity contract she has had with Mutual for forty-six years. He informed her that since she purchased her contract in 1906, his company has paid her more than three times the cost of the contract. Mrs. Almond timidly remarked that she had no intention of defrauding the company. She was assured that Mutual considered it a pleasure to serve her. Mrs. Almond is 102 years old.

Got A Good Tool Box?

The Carpenter:

Being a carpenter and a member of the United Brotherhood, I thought I would ask your help. I receive my copy of THE CARPENTER and appreciate reading it.

At present I am filing saws. The company I work for employes about forty carpenters so naturally I see all kinds and sizes of tool boxes. In most cases it is just a common box and the tools are piled in it without too much rhyme or reason.

I was wondering if through the columns of THE CARPENTER I could get a blueprint or sketch of a practical tool box that would contain all the tools a carpenter needs but keep them in such a way that all tools would be readily accessible at all times without having to dig to the bottom of the pile for a certain tool.

Has some member devised such a box? I would appreciate hearing from him through this journal.

Fraternally yours,

Daniel Adolph, Creston, B. C., Can.

EIGHT LOCALS SIGN NEW BRUCE AGREEMENT

Several weeks of negotiations were successfully brought to a close on March 10th when the E. L. Bruce Company and eight Local Unions of our United Brotherhood signed a new agreement covering all the operations of the Bruce Company. The new agreement calls for an across-the-board increase in wages, an additional paid holiday and the elimination of the last pay differentials between plants.

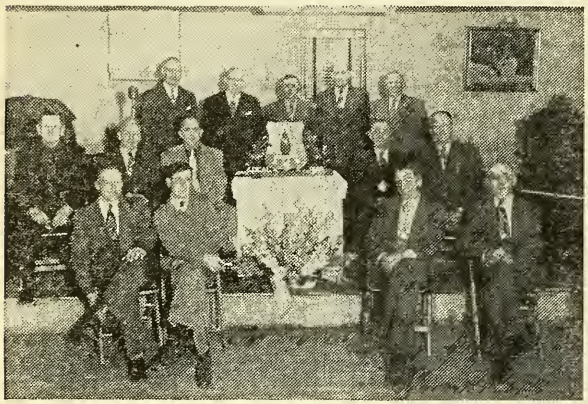
Bruce is the largest manufacturer of hardwood flooring and other hardwood products in the world. Furthermore, every Bruce product carries the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. For a number of years all eight Brotherhood Locals have negotiated a single contract to cover all Bruce employes although the plants are scattered over a wide area in several states.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

DOWNERS GROVE CELEBRATES 40th ANNIVERSARY

To celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding, Local Union No. 1889, Downers Grove, on the night of February 17th sponsored a banquet and social evening. Over 200 members, friends and guests were on hand for the occasion, and a great time was had by all.



Top Row, Standing left to right, are: Chas. A. Thompson, Secretary Chicago District Council; Ted Kenney, President of Chicago District Council; John Lawry, President of Local 1889; Alex W. Robertson, Representative of Chicago District Council; Leon Druse, Representative of Local Union 141 of Chicago.

Second Row, Seated left to right, are: Edw. Landorf, Warden of Local 1889; Harry Rayner, Treasurer of Local 1889; Arthur Prokaski, Vice-President of Local 1889; George Vix, Trustee of Local 1889; Fred Prokaski, Representative of Local 1889.

Bottom Row, seated left to right, are: Frank Dean, Conductor of Local 1889; Edw. Steinhauser, Trustee of Local 1889; Roy Vix, Financial Secretary of Local 1889; Otto Vix, Recording Secretary of Local 1889.

The program was opened by President John Lawry leading the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. A highlight of the evening was the reading of the minutes of the first meeting of Local Union No. 1889 held February 17th, 1912. Better than anything else possibly could, the minutes of the first meeting of Local Union No. 1889 emphasized the consistent progress that has been made during the past four decades.

Among the special guests to the celebration were the officers of the Chicago District Council, representing Cook, Lake and DuPage Counties, who helped to make the evening a memorable one. A number of short but highly interesting speeches congratulated the union on the progress it has made and recalled the many real contributions to sound unionism Local Union No. 1889 has made down the years.

A delicious Smorgasbord dinner with absolutely nothing left out started off the evening. All sorts of refreshments were provided for the guest during the evening. A fine dance band provided first class music for either dancing or listening. It was an evening of reunion, fellowship and fun, and all who attended went home proud of Local Union No. 1889 and sure that it would continue serving the community for many more years to come.

MANSFIELD LOCAL MARKS 50th BIRTHDAY

Away back in February, 1901, there were only 45 states in the Union (Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma still being territories), the automobile a rich man's novelty and radio was still 20 years away. About that time a small group of carpenters in Mansfield, Ohio, was deciding that if they were going to get anywhere with correcting the many injustices plaguing their trade at the time, it would have to be done through organization. They applied for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. On February 22, 1901, Washington's birthday, that charter was installed.

Fifty-one years and one day later—February 23rd, 1952, to be exact—Local Union No. 735 of Mansfield celebrated the 51st anniversary of its founding with a banquet and social evening held at Sons of Herman Hall. In the 51 years, Local Union No. 735 has helped to bring about many, many changes for the better.

Starting out with a fine dinner, the 51st anniversary celebration was a success from start to finish. A highlight of the evening was the showing of the two films "This Is Your Brotherhood" showing the General Office in action, and "The Carpenters Home" showing the many-sided operations of conducting the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Fla. The films were well received and many members expressed a determination to visit both the General Office and the Lakeland Home in person at the earliest possible moment. Entertainment, reminiscing and just plain having a good time took up the remainder of the evening.

CHARLEROI CELEBRATES 50th ANNIVERSARY

On the night of March 18, Local Union No. 1044 of Charleroi, Pa., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with a banquet and social evening. Some 250 members and guests were on hand for the occasion, to help Local Union 1044 properly celebrate its Golden Anniversary.



Officers of Local 1044 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Charleroi, Pa., shown above are: Seated, left to right, Robert Gregg, Trustee; Walter Smith, Charter member and Treasurer; Paul Gibson, Charter member and Trustee; and Fred Hill, Trustee.

Standing, left to right, are: Sam Conrad, Vice-President; Gene Solomon, Financial Secretary; Roy Smock, President; William Harrison, Warden; Wilbur Blum, Conductor; and Edward Dopler, Recording Secretary and Business Representative.

John Cregan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council served as toastmaster, being introduced by William J. Kelly, manager of the Pittsburgh District Council. A short speech was given by Charles Slinker, International Representative and President of the State Council of Carpenters. Local 1044 was highly honored in having with them Raleigh Rajoppi, the newly appointed General Executive Board Member of the 2nd District. An address, which was well worth listening to was delivered by him. Among the honored guests were: L. E. Ross, Secretary of the Reading Joint Council; Nickolis Merlo, of the Wage Stabilization Board; Angus MacKay and Dale Horner both Vice-Presidents of the State Councils of Carpenters.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of Bonds to the two charter members, Walter Smith and Paul Gibson. The presentation was made by Carl T. Westland, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pittsburgh District Council.

Souvenir pencils commemorating the occasion, were presented to all the members and guests.

Certificates of Journeymen were given to, Milan Veres, Robert Blasko, James Lee Brown, Roth Perlinger, Arthur Cantarell and Fred Montgomery.

A gala floor show followed and the balance of the evening was spent dancing to the music of Ernie Ames.

ADA LOCAL BUYS OWN BUILDING

The officers and members of Local Union No. 2013, Ada, Okla., are wearing broad smiles these days. Recently they moved into their own building. There is nothing unusual about a local union owning its own building, but in the case of the Ada boys there is. Local Union No. 2013 is less than seven years old. It was on September 7,

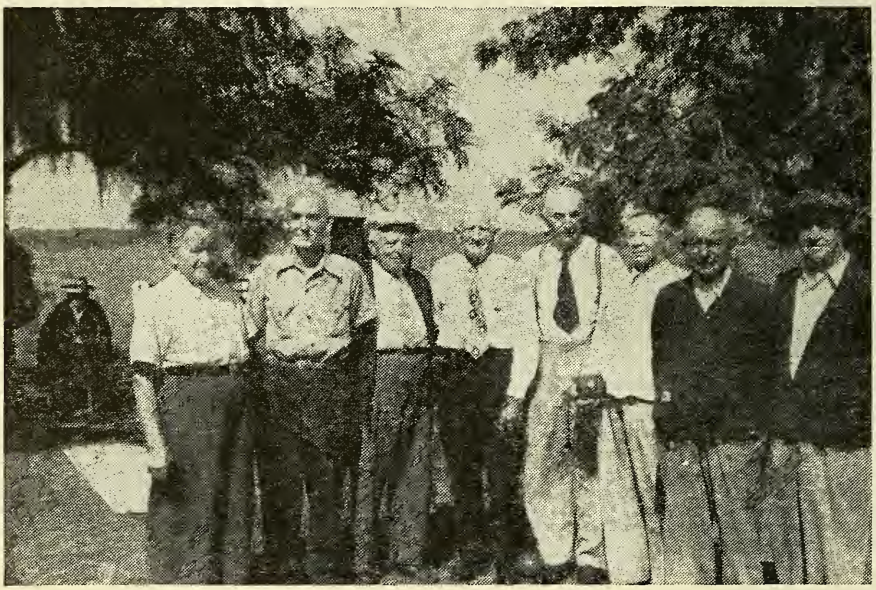
1945, that Frank Hanks, secretary of the Oklahoma State Council installed Charter No. 2013. At the time there were some 30 carpenters in Ada anxious to establish a local —most of them transfers from other locals.

This group of men got together and formed Local Union No. 2013. What they lacked in size they made up in determination. From the Ada Trades and Labor Council they rented a place to meet. Gradually they began organizing all the eligible men in the community. Today the membership exceeds 120, and 95 per cent of all the work in the territory is done by members of the union.

Late last year the union decided it was time to have a home of its own. A committee was set up to explore possibilities. After considerable investigation, the committee found a suitable building that could be bought cheaper than a new one could be built. On February 26th of this year the deal for the building was closed, and a few days later the union moved in. For a union less than seven years old that is a record of which all members can be proud.

LAWN BOWLING IS POPULAR HOME SPORT

Of all the forms of recreation available to residents of the Home at Lakeland, lawn bowling seems to rate high in popularity. Somehow or other hands that used the hammer,



Pictured herewith is an enthusiastic group of bowlers. Reading from left to right, they are: C. Mellott, Joe Koughan, Gus Strate, Frank Finn, Abe Vrogindewey, John Mitis, Joe Wagner, and Con Selze.

saw and square for years seem to have a talent for handling a lawn bowling ball. Practically every fine day teams of lawn bowlers can be found fighting it out on the spacious courts near the Home.

LOCAL No. 1445 MEMBERS WINS ARMY COMMENDATION

Local Union No. 1445, Topeka, Kansas, has received word from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, to the effect that one of its members, Private John R. Buelthel has been commended for his proficiency in engineering. Over the signature of Major Hugh M. Schoolfield, commanding officer of the 68th Medium Tank Battalion of the 6th Armored Division, Brother Buelthel was handed the following citation:

1. "As your Battalion Commander I wish to congratulate you for attaining the highest score in your Company in the Engineer Proficiency Test given by this Division.

2. This achievement reflects your intelligence, ambition, and devotion to duty without which such a success in military life would not have been possible.

3. I am confident that the characteristics which have enabled you to attain this honor will stand you in good stead in future life."

LOCAL 3100 PAVES WAY FOR CENTRAL BODY IN MUNISING



Pictured above are labor leaders who succeeded in securing a Central Labor Union charter for Munising. From left to right, they are: (seated) Leon J. DeBroux, AFL Representative; Howard Bennett, General Representative; and Vern Stuht, Secretary-Treasurer of the newly-organized Munising Central Labor Union.

(Standing) John Pater, President of the Central Labor Union and also President of Local Union No. 3100; John Romans, Sergeant-at-arms of the Central Union and a member of Local Union No. 625 of State, County and Municipal Employes Union; Charles J. Wilderspin, organizer for the Central Labor Union and Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 3100; R. J. "Pop" Dorow, Second Vice-President of the Michigan Federation of Labor, Business Agent of the Marquette Central Union and a 50-year member of the United Brotherhood; Leonard Methot, Central Union Trustee and a member of Local Union No. 96 of the Paper and Sulphide Workers Union; Ted Compton, Trustee of the Central Union and a member of State, County and Municipal Employes Union; Tony Louis, Trustee of the Central Union and a member of Local Union No. 96 of the Paper and Sulphide Workers Union.

On March 21st, a Central Labor Union was officially installed at Munising, Mich. Installation of the Central Labor Union charter was the culmination of a long campaign by officers and members of Local Union No. 3100 to have such a body established in Munising to coordinate the efforts of all organized labor in the area.

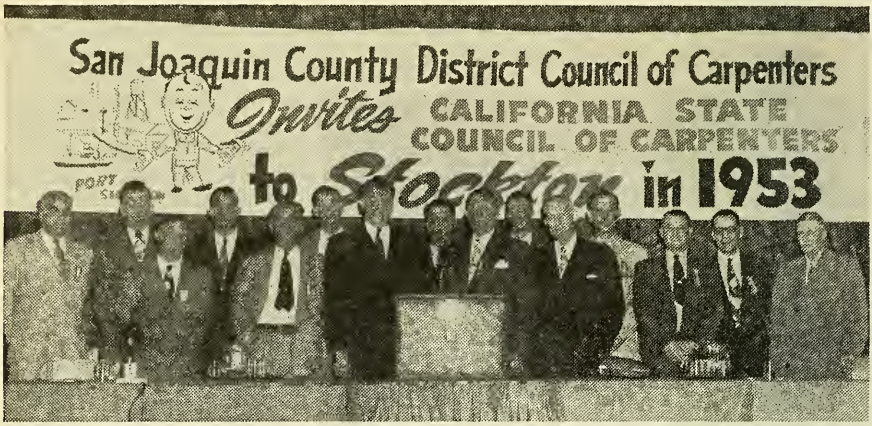
Last October, John Pater, president of Local No. 3100, and Charles Wilderspin, secretary, with the assistance of General Representative Howard Bennett—started the wheels rolling to get a central body established in Munising. To further the project, they sought and eventually received the cooperation of the other trades in the area. Together the various unions petitioned for a central body charter and in due time the charter was granted. On March 21st the charter was installed with appropriate ceremonies.

Without a central body to act as a clearing house for all labor activities in the community, the various unions in Munising have been working at a disadvantage. At various times there was talk of trying to establish such a body. However, until the officers of Local Union No. 3100 took on the job, all plans remained in the "talk" stage. Within five months after the leaders of Local Union No. 3100 took over the job of establishing a central body in Munising a charter was hanging on the wall.

CALIFORNIA COUNCIL HOLDS FINE MEET

With one of the largest delegations in history on hand, the California State Council of Carpenters held its 1952 convention in Los Angeles during March 14, 15 and 16th. A full agenda of matters pertaining to the welfare of Brotherhood members in the state kept the delegates busy throughout the three-day session. Highlight of the meeting was the presence of General President M. A. Hutcheson who fortunately was able to be in Los Angeles to attend his First State Council convention since assuming the General Presidency. In a few well-chosen words he reviewed the growth of the membership from 1,900 in 1881 to better than 800,000 at the present time. He also emphasized the need for an all-out political effort on the part of organized labor this year.

During the convention, Joseph Cambiano, State Council President, was elected for the 26th consecutive time. Brother Cambiano, a Brotherhood representative, was presented with a handsome leather travelling bag bearing a suitably-inscribed silver plate



Front Row, left to right: A. H. Fedler, Stockton; J. A. Sousa, Stockton; M. A. Hutcheson, General President; J. F. Cambiano, International Representative; Harry Grady, Secretary State Council; Floyd Carmichael, Stockton.
Back Row: Frank Castiglione, Stockton; Estes Woods, Lodi; Robt. Stanbrough, Manteca; Jack Dillashaw, San Andreas; Frank Harp, Tracy; Ernest Helm, Tracy; M. R. Marcus, Secretary, San Joaquin County D. C.; Earl Thomas, Secretary Los Angeles, D. C.

on the inside to commemorate his silver jubilee in office as Council president. The presentation was made during the annual banquet which has become a tradition with Council conventions.

Stockton was chosen as the site of next year's convention.

BOSTON UNION LABEL SHOW ALL SET

All indications are that this year's Union Label Show will surpass any similar show yet held in both attendance and interest. Hundreds of exhibitors —among them the Boston District Council and the General Office of the United Brotherhood—have lined up a show that should please everyone.

The Union Label Show in Boston will help provide a better understanding of the trade union objectives AFL President William Green declared.

"The annual Union Industries Show sponsored by the Union Label Trades Department of the AFL," said Mr. Green, "fulfills a long-recognized need for better understanding of the objectives of the trade union movement, reflected in true collective bargaining between workers and employers and symbolized by the use of the Union Label, Shop Card, and Service Button.

"The response of trade unionists and the public in general to the Union Industries Shows has been reflected in constantly spiraling attendance records and the number of participating exhibitors each year.

"I strongly urge support for an attendance at the Union Industries Show to be held in Boston, Mass., beginning May 17 and continuing through May 24. It presents a unique undertaking in public relations work and an opportunity for all to gain firsthand knowledge of the actual work done by many trade unionists in producing the needs of every day life.

"At the same time, the Union Industries Show provides an opportunity to gain a better appreciation of the varied benefits to be derived through better employer-employe relations.

"Make attendance at the Boston '52 Union Industries Show a 'must' on your engagement calendar."



L. A. 122 HOPE TO REACH 200 MEMBERS

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 122 of Kansas City, Mo.

We have a membership of one hundred and ninety-three and are striving to reach the two hundred mark.

Our meetings are held on the first Monday evening and the Wednesday afternoon following the third Monday in the Carpenters' Hall with luncheon at noon.

Our activities consist of card parties, sewing circle and quilting. Our latest achievement was a parcel post sale which was very successful. We thank all the Auxiliaries as well as individual members who helped to make it so.

We contribute to the Polio Fund, Red Cross, Shrine Circus and Boys' Town. We have a birthday luncheon in March of each year at a Hotel for all members. We have a Christmas party each year. At the quarterly meetings of the Local, we serve cake and coffee to the men. Occasionally, the men have a dance and we help serve the refreshments.

For our membership drive, we chose sides, blue and gold and the one who lost served and entertained the winning side.

In July 1951, the Auxiliary sponsored a clothing, canned goods and cash drive for the flood victims—we helped about fifty families.

We are affiliated with the M.F.W.A.L. As yet we do not have a State Council in Missouri, but hope to soon.

Glad to hear from Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,
Neva Mack, Recording Secretary

AUXILIARY IN ITS 25th YEAR

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 195 of Burkley, Michigan, sends greetings to everyone and best of luck to the new Auxiliaries.

We just passed our 24th Anniversary by having a potluck dinner and entertaining our husbands. Also, Mr. Leo Hoffman and Mr. Clarence Lumley, of Local 998, received their twenty-five year pins. Mrs. Hoffman surprised us with a huge cake for the occasion.

We are receiving new members slow but sure. Our social evenings are growing larger and larger.

We have started a fund of twenty-five dollars for a large American flag for the outside of the building of Local 998.

At Christmas, we had a party and assisted the Local in their party.

We are so happy to see new Auxiliaries join our ranks and we would be very happy to hear from every Auxiliary in Michigan and wish the best for them.

May God bless and keep you all.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Lloyd Thompson, President

AMARILLO LADIES PLAN FOR STATE COUNCIL CONVENTION

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 180 of Amarillo, Texas.

Our Auxiliary was twenty-five years old on March 17, 1952, and in celebration of this event, we had a fried chicken dinner for our members and their families. A life-time

membership and corsage was presented to our charter member, Mrs. Geo. T. Enoch, who has served the Auxiliary in many capacities during the past twenty-five years. A spelling bee was held after the dinner.

Our main project for the past year has been helping a handicapped child who comes from a broken home. Recently, we voted to help the Negro Rescue Home here in Amarillo with a food shower and used clothing.

We are making plans to entertain the Texas State Council of Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliaries at their annual convention to be held here in June. We are expecting a good representation from the various Auxiliaries from over the state.

Our business meeting is held the first Thursday evening each month at Carpenters' Hall. We serve refreshments to the carpenters after the meetings are over. Our socials are held on the third Thursday of each month, usually in the home of some member.

We would be happy to have any Auxiliary member visit us when she is in Amarillo. We would like to hear from the Auxiliaries in other cities.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. W. W. Finch, Recording Secretary

HOUSING STARTS RISE 27 PER CENT TO 98,000 IN MARCH 1952

A total of 98,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units were started during March, up 27 per cent from February, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The February-March rise was not as great as in most previous years on record, but, March 1950 excepted, new housing volume during March 1952 was at a record high for that month. Included in the March 1952 estimate were 12,000 new publicly owned units begun during the month.

Preliminary reports to the Bureau indicated a pronounced rise in new housing activity during March in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central regions, but evidence of some decline in the Mountain and West South Central States.

Private housing starts increased 16 per cent (11,800 units) from February to 86,000 new units in March, bringing the 1952 first-quarter total to almost 225,000. This figure was 10 per cent lower than the volume for the first quarter of 1951, but if the level of private activity (on a seasonally adjusted basis) continues for the remaining three quarters of this year, 1952 will nevertheless be another million-unit year for new private housing.

A total of 18,100 new public units were put under construction during the first quarter of 1952, compared with 11,400 for the comparable 1951 quarter. During the 9 months July-March of the 1951-52 fiscal year, 28,100 new public units were started in the United States. The majority of these (about 26,500) represent units begun under the 50,000-unit limit established by Congress (for the U. S. and possessions) for the fiscal year ending June 1952 for the Federal low-rent housing program.

Final 1951 reports show a total of 1,091,300 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, compared with the Bureau's preliminary estimate of 1,090,000, issued in January. Of the final total, 1,020,000 were privately owned units. One-family houses accounted for 87 per cent of private activity in 1951—a slightly larger proportion than in 1950.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 284

The First Thing—The home builder, if he doesn't already own one must first of all find a lot to build on, in a satisfactory locality. This part of the project should not be dealt with lightly; for, in a sense, everything depends on it. The ideal home is more than a house with modern conveniences; there must be congenial neighbors, who are practical in their compatibilities. The whole enviroment must be free from disagreeable noises, unsanitary conditions, and unsightly spectacles.

Contour of Lot—The contour of a lot is important, especially in cases where some or all of the persons concerned do not have a chance to visit the lot before a definite decision is made. For example, the owner

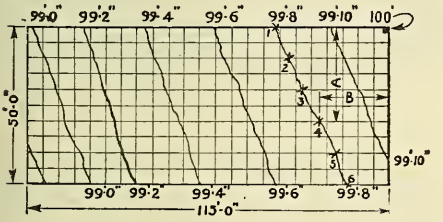


Fig. 1

is moving to a rather distant locality, and he employs an agent to buy and build a house on it. The agent, who most likely would be the architect, will make contour drawings of the lot and submit them to the owner for his approval before the purchase is made. Fig. 1 is such a drawing. This shows that the lot is reasonably level, 50 feet wide and 115 feet long. Each little square in this and the next drawing represents a plot of ground 5 feet by 5 feet. In each of these two cases, point 100 is the highest point on the lot. At this point a stake has been driven flush with the ground. With the transit set at some convenient spot, the target is adjusted to start at the 100 foot point. Then the target is set to 99′ 10″, and with it the contour line is carried across the lot, as shown by the irregular line, from 99′ 10″ to 99′ 10″. Next the target is adjusted to 99′ 8″, and with it a contour line is carried across the lot, as shown between 99′ 8″ to 99′ 8″. In the same way 99′ 6″ is carried across the lot, and so on, until the contour of the whole lot is shown on the drawing. For example, take the line between 99′ 8″ and 99′ 8″, where six points are shown by the X's.

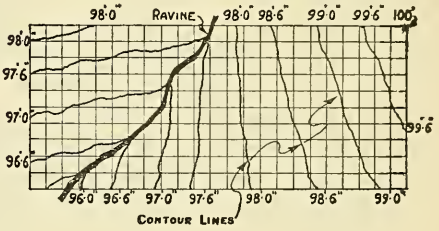


Fig. 2

These points are located with the target and by measurements. This is shown at point number 4. Here distance **A** locates the line on which the target is moved until it is on the right elevation. Then distance **B** is obtained by measurement. This done, the point is located on the drawing by means of the little squares, and marked, as shown. In this case X marks are used, but any convenient mark will do. In the same way all of the other points are located and marked on the drawing. After these points are all shown, draw the contour line through them, as shown by the line 99′ 8″ to 99′ 8″.

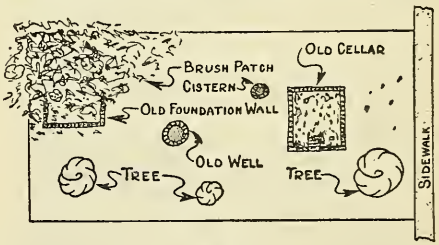


Fig. 3

When the lot is reasonably level, the contour lines can be placed farther apart—also the points for locating the lines can be farther apart. But is should be remembered, that the closer together the marks are, the more accurate will be the results, which is equally true in case of the contour

lines. When the lot is rough, or has a ravine running through it, as shown in Fig. 2, then it is advisable to make contour drawings as accurate as possible, in order to show how much filling-in has to be done. Some means would have to be provided so the water would not pool on the lot to the north, if no satisfactory agreement could be reached with the owner of that lot. Such matters often involve enough expense, etc., to justify looking for a lot in some other locality. The contour lines shown in Fig. 2 are located in the same way as explained in Fig. 1.

Old Lots—Fig. 3 is a drawing of a lot that has previously been used as a building lot. Here instead of contour lines, the general condition of the lot is indicated on the drawing. Old cellars, wells, cisterns, foundations, trees, etc., should be indicated on such drawings, giving the relative position that they hold on the lot. If necessary, the contour of the lot should also be given on the same or some other drawing.

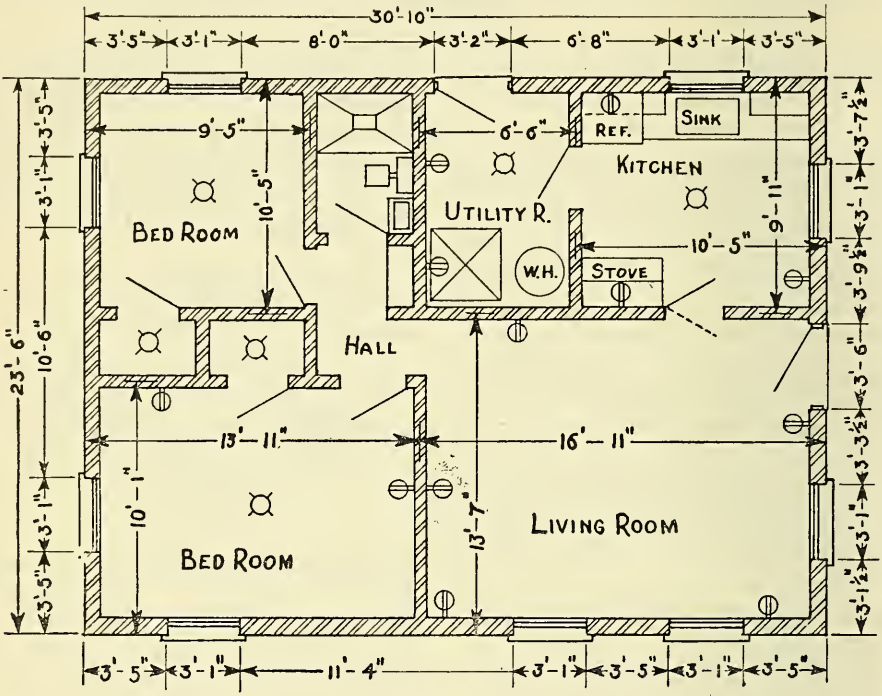


Fig. 4

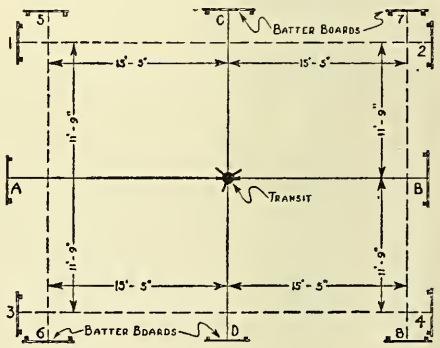
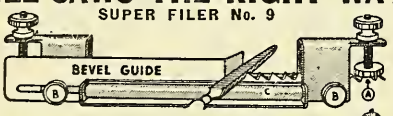


Fig. 5

House Plan—Fig. 4 shows a plan of a house with two bed rooms, a bath room, utility room, kitchen, and living room. Each

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of the two bed rooms has a small closet. The walls of this house are to be built of concrete blocks. Outside measurements are 23′ 6″ by 30′ 10″. Details and other parts of this house will be shown as we proceed.

Squaring with Transit—Fig. 5 shows how to square a building with a transit. First locate the center of the building on the lot, and set the transit in such a position, that the center will be directly over the building center. Now establish the long center line, making it parallel with the lot line, as from A to B. Set a batter board at each end of this line with a saw kerf to hold the line. Swing the transit around to establish the cross line, as from C to D. Place a batter board at each end, and cut a saw kerf, as in the other case. With lines stretched from A to B, and from C to D, the other lines can be established by measurements. For instance, set lines 1-2 and 3-4 parallel with and 11′ 9″ from line A-B. In the same manner, set lines 5-6 and 7-8 parallel with and 15′ 5″ from line C-D.

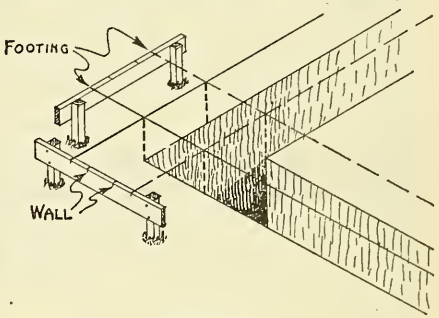
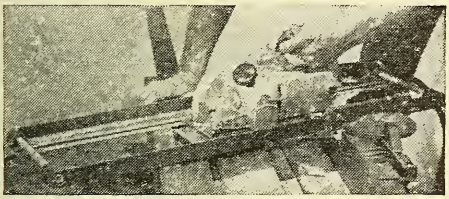


Fig. 6

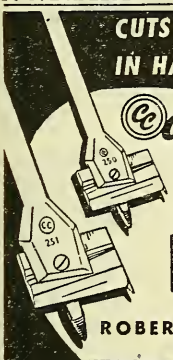
Batter Boards—Fig. 6 gives two batter boards, showing the saw kerfs for the foot-

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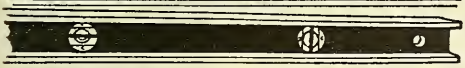
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ings and also for the walls. The excavated trench for the footings and the walls is shown in part. The lines in this drawing are set for the footings. Fig. 7 shows the same corner and batter boards, with the lines set for both the footings and the walls. Study and compare the two drawings. You will discover that the footing lines are used to establish the width of the trenches. Fig. 8 shows a batter board, a part of the main trench, and the lines set for the footing of an underground column, and also for the column itself. Footings for such columns are called spot footings. The irregular

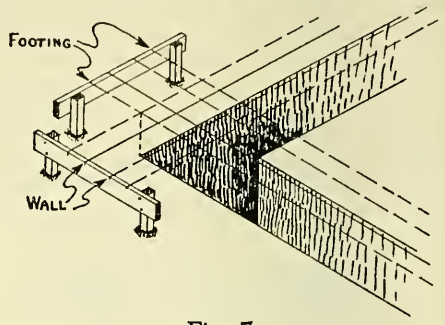


Fig. 7

shaded streak between the trench excavation and the excavation for the spot footing, indicates part of the drawing cut out, to bring the two excavations closer together.

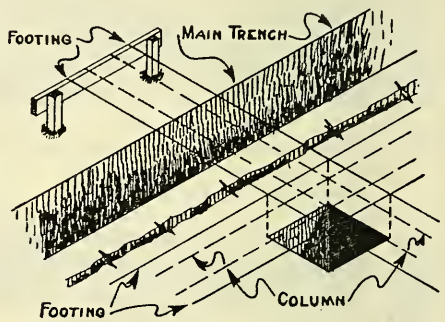


Fig. 8

Hitting Holes

A solution to the problem of hitting holes in metal plates by driving the nail from the other side, is given here. In this case a handle for a door is used to illustrate the

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problem, but there are many other ways that the problem presents itself to carpenters.

Fig. 1, to the left, shows a door handle in its proper location against the side of a door. This handle is to be fastened by driving the nails from the other side, clipping off the points and rivet-clinching them in order

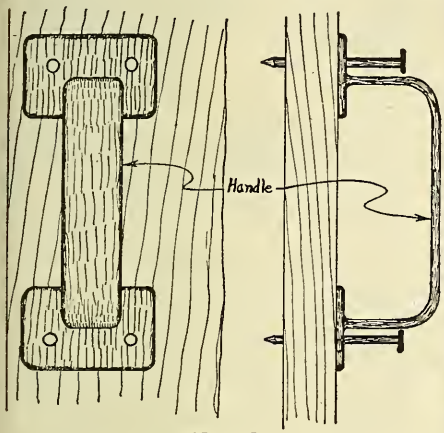


Fig. 1

to hold the handle. To the right is shown the first operation. Here the nails are driven through the door, as if the handle were to be nailed to the door, but that is not the case. After the four nails have been driven through the door in this manner, and hold the handle in place, they are pulled out one by one and driven through the same holes from the other side, somewhat as shown by Fig. 2, bottom right. In this figure the upper

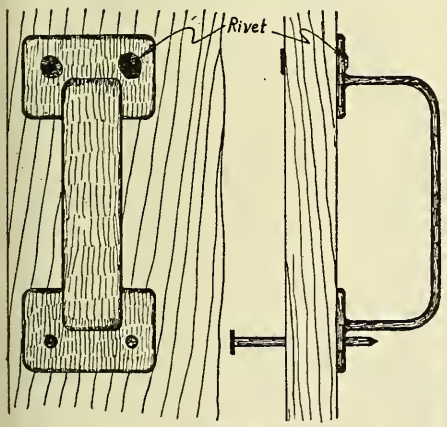
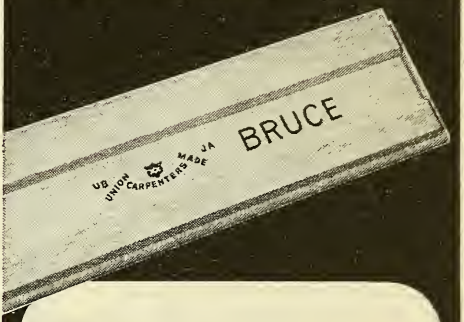


Fig. 2

part of the handle is shown riveted to the door, by clipping the points of the nails off, and giving them a rivet clinch, as shown. At the bottom the nail is shown partly driven through the door for the riveting. Nails made of soft metal, such as copper nails, give excellent results.

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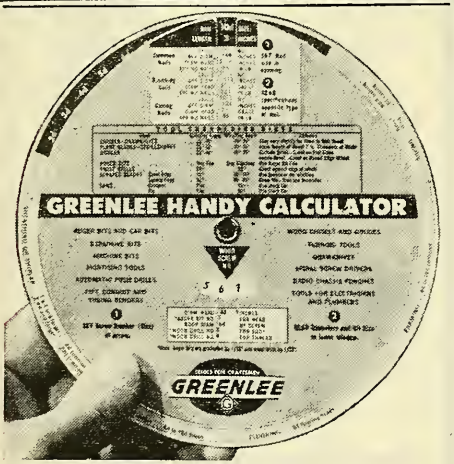


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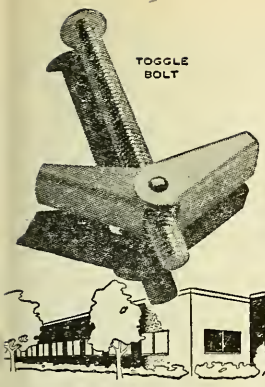
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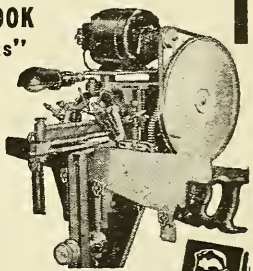
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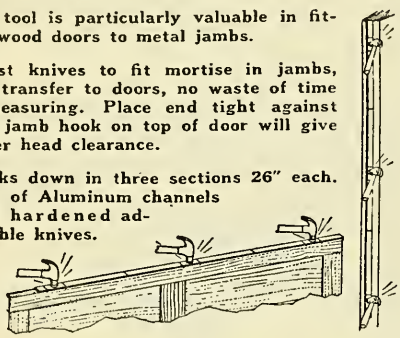
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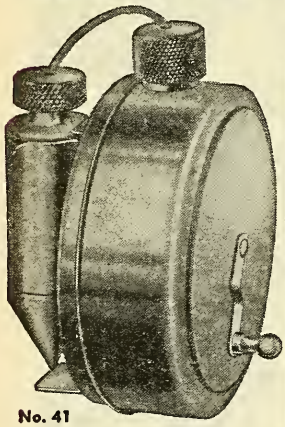
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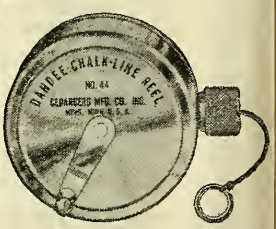
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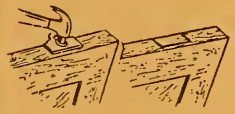
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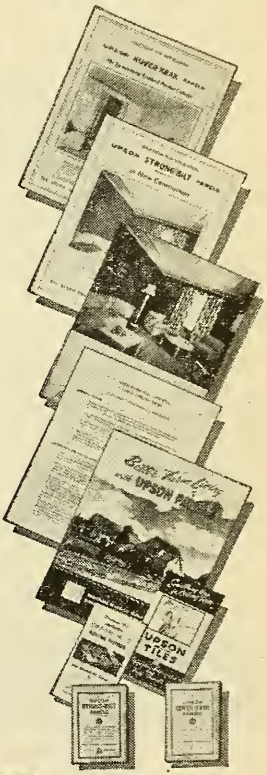

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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1952

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For eight out of the last 10 years the government has controlled credit. Under government controls it has been difficult for people to get beyond their depth financially. Now that controls have been lifted, the high-pressure salesmen will be beating the bushes again, and people who are not wary find themselves in trouble. Credit is a fine servant if used wisely, but when abused it can become a terrible master.

Many Honor "The Chief" - - - - - 7

Some 600 union members from all over the nation gather together in the Grand Ballroom of the Columbia Club in Indianapolis on May 3rd to pay tribute to one of the greatest labor leaders of all time—General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson.

You Must Vote In 1952 - - - - - - 14

With the defense program slated to reach its goal next year, what is in store for the nation in 1954? Things can be either good or bad. Much will depend on the kind of men we send to Washington in November of this year. With the right kind of men sitting in Congress and the White House, recession or depression need not bother us in 1954. So, in the final analysis, what we do in November will tell the story.

Boston Sees Great Show - - - - - - 18

Year by year the Labor Industries Show grows better and better. This year's show at Boston undoubtedly topped them all. And the display entered jointly by the General Office and the Boston District Council was among the most interesting and educational in the show.

Curious Facts About Nails - - - - - 21

Only a hundred years ago nails were so valuable they were often passed on from father to son by being listed in wills with real estate and other assets. Only with the coming of wire nails and nail-making machines did nails become the common commodity we know today.

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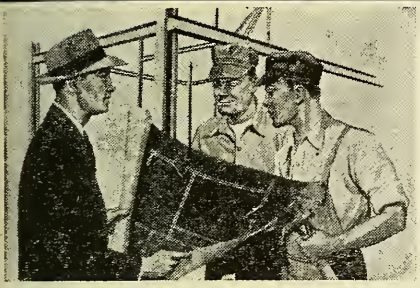
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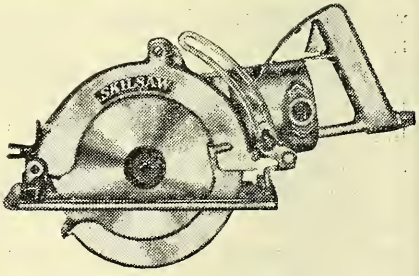
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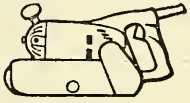
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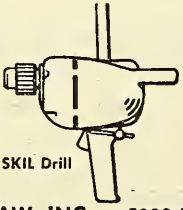


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Fine Servant—Poor Master

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LAST MONTH Regulation W was lifted. This regulation was established as a means of holding down buying—particularly in heavy goods such as washing machines, refrigerators, automobiles, etc. What it did was impose definite restrictions on credit. A merchant had to get a substantial down payment on any item he sold and the balance could be carried for a limited time only. As a weapon against inflation, Regulation W probably worked as effectively as anything yet devised. In all its aspects it may not have been entirely fair to working families, but it did prevent people from throwing all their credit resources as well as their cash into the scramble for goods that were scarce.

Now the regulation has been lifted. Merchants are once more free to sell goods on any terms they may see fit. And the burden of buying wisely has once more been passed back to the customer.

It seems a little ironical that Regulation W should be lifted but that price and wage controls should be continued. There is only one reason why Regulation W was lifted, and that is because demand has not been able to keep up with supply. Goods have been piling up in the warehouses because people have not been able financially to buy the goods fast enough at the prices that are being charged today. Hence business was rapidly stagnating. To counteract the situation, Regulation W was lifted so that the full credit resources of the people could be tapped by the merchants.

Now it seems a little silly that price ceilings should remain on items that have been freed from credit controls because demand is not equal to supply, but that is the way it is. There is only one really effective brake on prices—and that is competition. When supplies exceed demand, competition sees to it that prices are kept in line. Apparently the days of competition are back. There are more goods of practically all kinds than there are customers. To get more customers, all credit restrictions are tossed to the winds. Still price and wage controls are kept in effect.

What we suspect is that business insists on price and wage controls being kept in effect. In the first place, price ceilings are meaningless in a situation where goods are more plentiful than buyers. But ceilings do give the illusion of scarcity. A price ceiling of $300 on a refrigerator for which the manufacturer can only get $250 means nothing. The price ceiling costs the manufacturer nothing and on the other hand it gives him a strong selling point. So why not keep the ceiling?

But even more important, business knows that wage controls really do control wages. To the above manufacturer the $300 ceiling price is a farce if he can sell his product for $250 and still make a decent profit. On the other hand, he knows that the wage controls will really keep the

wages of his workers in line. Wage controls are no farce. The formula for setting wages is fixed and specific. So we suspect that business is willing to trade meaningless price controls for rigid wage controls. Both ways they win.

Regardless of how and why Regulation W was lifted, the fact remains that all credit restrictions are now off. And it behooves every wage earner to do a little pondering on the matter. The super-salesmen have been given the green light again. They will once more be putting on the heat and the family that is not wary may find itself in financial trouble eventually.

Fundamentally there is nothing wrong with installment buying. As a matter of fact it has been a great boon to the average wage earner. Without installment buying, few carpenters or butchers or railroad men would have been able to buy cars or refrigerators or even houses. But because they have been able to use their credit wisely, many wage earners have elevated their standard of living to the point where they are the envy of the world.

Lately, however, the super-salesman and the nothing-down and three year-to-pay school of merchandising has developed. Instead of being a boon this kind of selling can lead families into bankruptcy. Now that all credit restrictions have been dropped, the super-salesman will be running hog-wild again. It will pay all working families to be on their guard.

For eight of the last 10 years credit restrictions have been in effect in this country. These restrictions have acted as a natural brake on the credit commitments most people could make. Before they could buy they had to have at least a third down, and the balance they had to pay off in a year and a half or less. Under the circumstances, it has been relatively difficult for people to over-extend themselves financially. After eight or 10 years of this sort of babying, there may be a danger that some people have grown sloppy in the management of their credit possibilities. It is an easy thing to do—particularly in view of the fact that for almost 10 years credit restrictions have done our thinking for us. Now that the super-salesmen will be beating the bushes right and left, it will pay every member to be doubly careful.

Installment financing, like eating, is not a bad thing if it is indulged in with some degree of wisdom. Most young couples just starting out to establish a home and a family have to rely heavily on credit financing. If they buy wisely and keep their payments within a safe margin of their ability to pay they usually acquire the things they need with a minimum of hardship. Furthermore, they get to enjoy the things they need while they are paying for them. But the woods are now full of sharpies who are out to make a buck regardless. They have no scruples about loading down people with all the junk they possibly can. While they are selling they are bland as butter and as polite as Lord Chesterfield, but when they are collecting and the payment is a day late they can be meaner than old Scrooge. Now that all credit restrictions are off they will be having a field day.

Buy what you need and what you can afford. Credit is a great servant but a terrible master. Use him as a servant and he can make your life happier and more satisfactory, but let him become your master and he will hound you to a premature grave and continue hounding your survivors even unto the third and fourth generation.

Many Honor "The Chief"

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THE Grand Ballroom of the Columbia Club in Indianapolis, Indiana, has been the scene of many memorable parties in its time. Here, the rich, the famous, and the near-famous from all parts of the world have been entertained and feted at one time or another. Here, Presidents, Ambassadors and Cabinet Members have broken bread together and formulated policies affecting the entire world.

But it is doubtful if the memory-filled walls ever witnessed a happier event than the one held on Saturday night, May 3rd, when some 600 union men gathered together there to pay tribute to one of the grand old men of the labor movement. They came from all 48 States and 10 Canadian Provinces, and even the Territory of Alaska. And they came for one purpose.

The occasion was a testimonial dinner tendered to William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who, after nearly 37 years of outstanding service in that capacity, voluntarily bowed out of the presidency of the United Brotherhood on January 1, 1952, to assume the post of General President Emeritus in accordance



Photo—courtesy Indianapolis Star

Nearly 250 years of outstanding labor leadership are represented in the above photograph as four old-time stalwarts join hands with General President M. A. Hutcheson just prior to the start of the William L. Hutcheson Testimonial Dinner. From left to right, they are: William Green, AFL president; John L. Lewis, president of the Miners; William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus; Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President; and Dan Tobin, Teamsters president.

with the provisions of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Twenty-sixth General Convention empowering him to do so whenever he deemed the time proper.

Few events have gathered together under one roof a more distinguished roster of guests than did this testimonial to William L. Hutcheson. Conceived by the United Brotherhood as a means of expressing to Brother Hutcheson the esteem and respect with which he is held by the membership of the organization he helped so much to build, the affair nevertheless attracted a host of prominent labor leaders from many unions and many crafts.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was there to pay his respects to an old colleague. So was AFL Secretary George Meany. Both Richard J. Gray, President of the Building Trades Department, and Joseph Keenan, Secretary, were there for the same purpose. Fourteen presidents of Internationl Unions either came themselves or sent personal representatives to convey their respects to Mr. Hutcheson.

But the vast majority of guests in attendance was composed of Carpenters who came from far and near to pay tribute to "The Chief" who led them through good times and bad for 37 years down a straight and unswerving road of sound trade unionism.

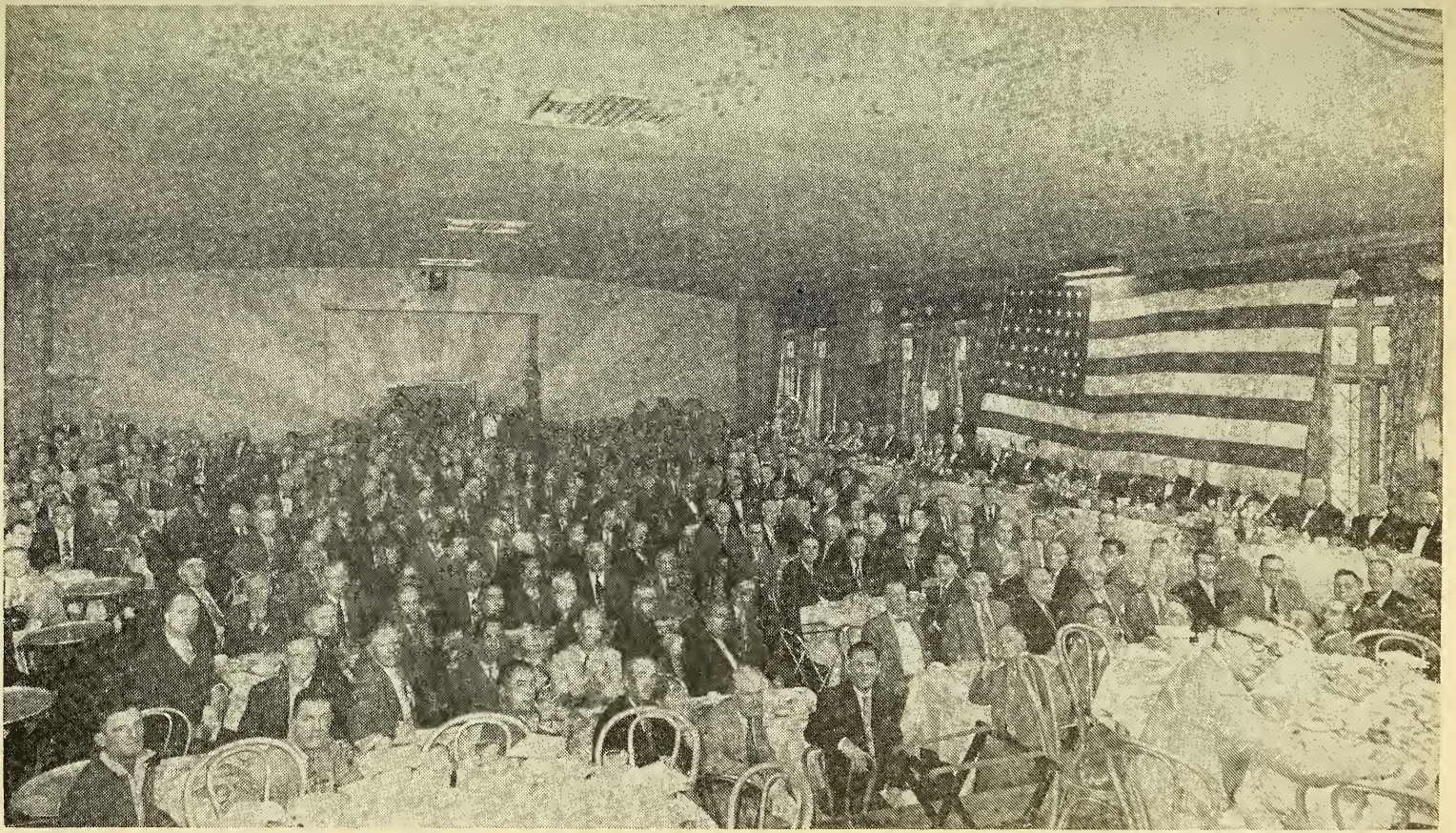
When General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy, who served the United Brotherhood for 47 years as General Secretary, finished recounting the many contributions Brother Hutcheson made down the years to the advancement of the trade of carpentry, the applause was close to deafening.

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters, in a short address, recalled the many times William L. Hutcheson stood four-square against attempts to subvert the sound principles upon which organized labor in America was founded. "I consider William L. Hutcheson one of the foremost labor leaders of all time", he said. "He represents the best there is in the labor movement and it makes me feel lonely to know he is laying down his buckler and sword. But it makes me happy to know that the leadership of the United Brotherhood has passed into worthy hands. I know Maurice Hutcheson and I have the highest regard for his ability. It will be a pleasure to work with him."

William Green, AFL President, also lauded Brother Hutcheson as "a great representative of labor, a great American, and a great man". He recalled the many occasions upon which Brother Hutcheson defied the forces which were seeking to reduce American working men to some sort of glorified peonage, and he urged that the deeds of Brother Hutcheson be used as an inspiration to continue the fight against all things and all people bent on undermining the freedom of American labor.

Dick Gray, President of the Building Trades Department, touched on many problems that have confronted the Building Trades in years past and the part that Brother Hutcheson played in solving these problems.

Charles Tuttle, New York, Chief Counsel of the United Brotherhood, verbally doffed his hat to the achievements of William L. Hutcheson as General President. He told of the time when Thurmond Arnold was prepared to put a leach on all organized labor through anti-trust prosecutions. He recalled that Brother Hutcheson met with Arnold in Washington and when the Justice Department asked him to sign a constant decree, Brother Hutcheson put on his hat and walked out. Seven times Arnold tried to put a noose around the neck of the United Brotherhood and seven times



A part of the huge crowd which filled the Grand Ballroom of the Columbia Club to pay tribute to William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus.

William L. Hutcheson fought him in the courts. Each time Brother Hutcheson won, and as a result, organized labor was spared from dictation by the Justice Department.

The last speaker was John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, a man who has fought side by side with Brother Hutcheson for nearly half a century. President Lewis touched on the many times he called on Brother Hutcheson for help down the years. "Not once did I call in vain", he said.

Lewis eloquently outlined the need for greater unity in organized labor. "That unity", he said, "can never be achieved by dealing out the Miners. If we do not achieve it, this growing encroachment of government controls will lead us to disaster". He closed his remarks by congratulating the United Brotherhood on having a man of the caliber of Maurice A. Hutcheson to carry on the great traditions and policies laid down by William L. Hutcheson.

Choked with emotion, William L. Hutcheson made a brief but touching response. He thanked everyone for the many kindnessess shown him and pledged himself to continue working to the very end for the elevation and advancement of the working man's interests.

General President Maurice A. Hutcheson acted as toastmaster. During the evening President Emeritus Hutcheson was presented with a suitably-inscribed, solid platinum watch as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the United Brotherhood. An African Rosewood bust which the sculptor was unable to finish in time is also being presented to Brother Hutcheson. Both were the gifts of the General Officers and General Representatives who are in a better position than anyone else to appreciate the quality of the leadership displayed by Brother Hutcheson down the last 37 years.

A further tribute was paid to General President Emeritus Hutcheson by Local Union No. 334 of Saginaw, Mich., which conferred on him a life membership. Al Maier, president of Local 334, presented to Brother Hutcheson a hand-embossed scroll bearing the following resolution:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Local Union No. 334

Saginaw, Michigan

WHEREAS, William L. Hutcheson, a member of this Local Union, has devoted half a century of valiant service to the cause of organized labor, and

WHEREAS, From October, 1915, until his voluntary retirement on January 1, 1952 he served as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with distinction to both himself and the organization, and

WHEREAS, During his stewardship the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been built into a mighty force for the advancement of the trade of carpentry in all its branches and the welfare of those who earn their daily bread therein, and

WHEREAS, By his determination and courage William L. Hutcheson has on many occasions beaten back the assaults of those who sought to destroy not only the United Brotherhood but all organized labor as well, and

WHEREAS, The name of William L. Hutcheson has become known all over the world where men revere freedom, integrity, and devotion to principle, and

WHEREAS, In his capacity as General President Emeritus, his wisdom, experience and counsel are constantly being called upon to further the interests of the United Brotherhood, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this meeting of Local Union No. 334 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Saginaw, Michigan, this 18th day of March, 1952, by unanimous action, make Brother William L. Hutcheson a life Member of this Local Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That this memorial be presented to General President Emeritus Hutcheson, one of the truly great labor leaders of all time, as a courtesy and a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the officers and members of this Local Union.

Dirt Farmers Turning To Unions

Over 3,500 farmers, comprising all of the fruit and vegetable growers in this southeastern Louisiana area, have organized a union affiliated with the AFL National Farm Labor Union and are pioneering in an experiment that may result in wedding the family-type farmer to the industrial worker and halting the trend to large-scale, corporate farming.

Through the work of their organization—Local 312 of the Louisiana Fruit and Vegetable Producers Union—farmers in this section are receiving a fair share of the profits from their products that are sold on the markets.

Before organizing, the small farmers were going broke, the middlemen were getting rich and the consumer was paying high prices at the grocery store. Many family farmers were driven out of business, the number dropping from 10,000 to 3,500 in the last seven years.

Following a few unsuccessful attempts by small farmers to organize and head off bankruptcy, certain farmers who had been trade union members took the reins and established the union despite bitter opposition from produce buyers.

They received help from the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, the AFL Southern organizing staff, and the National Farm Labor Union.

The union meets the needs of the farmers here by doing three things: Selling produce cooperatively; buying cooperatively, and financing cooperatively through a credit union.

Utilizing trade union methods and techniques, a solid marketing organization was created.

The union has anchored itself firmly by securing written agreement with every handler of fresh produce in the area. Agreements with all the canneries provide that these companies buy produce only from union members.

The small farmers, seeing the benefits of union organization, are making plans to organize other family-farm operators in other Southern states. Plans also are being laid to make all the rural parishes (counties) in Louisiana 100 per cent union.

The union is cooperating with Labor's League for Political Education. Secretary-Treasurer George Forstall said the members realize the champions of all the plain people, whether they earn a living off the land or in stores and shops.

PLANE GOSSIP

FIRST THINGS FIRST

All credit curbs have been lifted. It is now possible to buy any kind of a gadget at any terms the seller can be induced to give. "Nothing down and three years to pay" will once again become the battle cry of merchants.

Credit buying is a fine thing for working people. It enables them to enjoy a lot of luxuries they could not afford otherwise. But easy credit can become the ruination of lots of people, too. Before you buy anything, be sure you need it, and be even more sure the payments will not strap you for years to come. In this connection, it might be appropriate to tell about PFC Johnson.

The sergeant was quizzing a bunch of rookies. "Johnson," he yelled, "what's the first thing you do in cleaning a rifle?"

"Look at the number," the private answered promptly.

"Now what in blazes has that got to do with anything?" the sergeant demanded.

"Just to make sure I am cleaning my own gun," Johnson answered.

So when you are buying something on time, be like Johnson. Make sure you can afford it.



"And just which store regulation says I can't wear a print dress to work?"

MUCH BETTER

This month the political sound and fury will reach their climax as both parties run off their national conventions. All over the land political hopefuls have been beating the bushes looking for support. Over the airways and in the newspapers the political sauerkraut has been assailing our ears and eyes in a never ending stream.

To our way of thinking, the sad part of the whole thing is that somehow or other the Taft-Hartley Law has been lost in the shuffle as a political issue. Instead of candidates being compelled to take a stand for or against repeal of the notorious law, everyone is dodging the issue; all that is, except one anti-labor Congressman from New York. This forthright gentleman—running in a blue-stocking district—recently said: "I would as soon resign my seat in Congress as vote for any change in the Taft-Hartley Law."

We can best express our reaction to that remark by telling the one about the sweet young thing from Texas that was visiting in Boston. One night she had a date with the scion of one of Boston's oldest families. When the young man arrived she was ready and waiting. The only thing was that she had not as yet put on her gloves.

As they walked down the street she proceeded to draw on her gloves, much to the horror of her escort.

"Why, Miss Bentley," he exclaimed, "in Boston young men would as soon see a young lady put on her stockings in public as draw on her gloves."

The Texas miss gave him a cool stare. "Listen, Bub," she finally said, "in Texas the young men would a dang sight rather."

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ADVICE FROM JOE

Last month the occupant of a certain white house in Washington, D. C., got messed up again at a press conference by choosing the wrong word. For days later secretaries were trying to iron out the mess. All of this was not lost on Joe Paup, the poor people's philosopher.

"The best way to save face," Joe informed the palpitating world, "is to keep the lower half of it closed."

HERE IS A BARGAIN

An advertisement in a New York paper last month offered for sale a manufacturing plant which went busted. However, the ad made it clear that someone with money could do all right with the plant not as an operating business but as a tax loophole. The ad explained that anyone interested in obtaining a million dollar tax loophole could buy the plant and then resell the fixtures and equipment and thereby establish a million dollar "loss" for tax purposes.

Just thought we ought to mention this in case some carpenters might be interested in knocking a million or so off his income tax obligation.

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PERPETUAL CUSTOMERS

Reading between the lines in certain financial papers, it seems logical to assume that another major anti-union drive is on its way. Periodically the heads of certain business associations seem to think it wise to raise huge war chests to put on nationwide drives against organized labor. Election years are usually their meat.

If it still has to come, let it come. Somehow or other we feel about like the registrar in an old one about a movie actor.

This particular film hero was married and divorced five times in three years. Before the ink on his last divorce was completely dry he appeared before the registrar with bride No. 6.

The registrar married the couple and when the ceremony was over the actor reached for his wallet. But the registrar waived aside the money he offered.

"Not this time," he said. "This one is on the house."

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DOG GONE

Where do old, worn-out fire plugs go? Why to the dog kennel, of course.

At least, that is where they go in Toronto. The humane society there has taken over the cities used hydrants and installed them—minus any water—in the outdoor dog kennels.

An official said the plugs are designed to calm the dogs' nerves which may be upset by the unfamiliar journey to the kennels. Besides, it must give the canines a nice homey feeling.

LOOK WHO'S TALKING

For years organized labor has been criticized right and left for allowing jurisdictional disputes to exist. Among those who have been loudest in their condemnation are a number of bar associations composed of lawyers in specific districts. Now look what is happening.

In Arkansas, lawyers are suing several banks to prevent them from executing certain documents connected with settling estates and administering trust funds. If that ain't a jurisdictional dispute, Topeka ain't in Kansas. Personally we view the situation about like Aunt Cassie.

A home economist from a nearby university was giving a cooking lesson to a group of farm women.

"Take an egg," she explained, "and carefully perforate the basal end. Duplicate the process on the apex. Then, applying the lips to one of the apertures, by forcibly exhaling the breath, discharge the shell of its contents."

Eighty-year-old Aunt Cassie turned to a neighbor. "Beats all how different these newfangled ways is," she whispered. "When I was a gal we just poked a hole in each end and blowed."

The lawyers may talk like the home economist and the business agents may talk like Aunt Cassie but a squabble about the work adds up to the same thing—a jurisdictional dispute.



"I'll admit you have a critical voice on your union's policies; but they don't hold their meetings in here!"

You Must VOTE In 1952

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WHEN THE current defense program was first put into operation, December 31, 1954 was set as the deadline for having the nation adequately mobilized. All indications are that the goal will be pretty well met. By the end of 1954 the mobilization base will have been built. Thereafter outlays of money for defense purposes can be expected to drop substantially.

While it is good news to know that the nation will be prepared to take care of any emergency by the end of 1954, completion of the defense programs will usher in many other serious problems. For the past few years our entire economy has been geared to rearming the nation as rapidly as possible. Huge outlays of money have been allocated to building up our armed strength. This money has come out of the pay envelopes of Americans in the form of back-breaking taxes.

With the defense program completed, taxes should drop. But the impact of big spending for arms will be gone. The millions of men and women who are now grinding out tanks, planes and guns will have completed their jobs. Unless the civilian economy is able to absorb them and put them to work making toasters, washing machines, etc., joblessness may again haunt working people. The situation is one that merits considerable real thought.

Will there be joblessness and a depression? It all depends on what we do right now. This fall we are going to elect a new Congress and a new President. If we send the right kind of men to Washington, there need be no serious or damaging depression. On the other hand, if we, the working people of the nation, allow this year's election to go by default again as we did several times in the past, the penalty may be heavy.

From best estimates available, government defense expenditures will drop by about 20 billion dollars after the defense program is completed. Further it is estimated that spending by private industry for expansion will drop by about seven billion dollars after the arms buildup has reached satisfactory proportions. Added together, these two factors could make 1955 a poor year, if we allow it to. But there is no logical reason why we should allow it to be.

The past quarter century has made it clear that depressions are man-made. Because they are man-made they are not inevitable. We have the brains and the will to prevent another disaster such as plagued us in the early thirties.

Nineteen hundred fifty-five need not be another 1929 if in 1952 we send to Washington men of vision and courage, men who have the welfare of all the people at heart instead of the welfare of the privileged few. Based on a study made by Twentieth Century Fund, here are a few suggestions that can be followed for making the transition from a defense econ-

omy to a peacetime economy with a minimum of dislocation:

1. **Tax Reduction**—We have willingly paid tremendously high taxes to provide the costs of defense on a "pay as we go basis" to prevent runaway inflation and the pile-up of our national debt. When these conditions no longer prevail taxes should be reduced to provide a source of additional purchasing power to help sustain the demand for goods and services.

Just what kind of tax reduction should we have when the appropriate time comes? To answer this requires certain assumptions respecting the general conditions that may prevail when the tax laws are to be changed. Our reading of these prospective conditions leads to these conclusions:

(a) We are unlikely to experience a private investment boom with its highly inflationary tendencies, such as prevailed after World War II. (b) Consumer demand, particularly for durable goods will be deficient. (c) Government expenditures will still provide for a substantial $40-45 billion defense business with its accompanying large profits for many businesses.

We believe that given the conditions likely to prevail, the first tax cuts should come in the levies on the masses of people in the $5,000 and under income group. For here is located the largest bloc of potential purchasers whose lack of income is the only deterrent to their immediately going into the market to buy the many things they need. Here is the mass of people who have been hardest hit by the imposition of the combined defense income and excise tax levies.

What about tax relief for upper income brackets and business? It is alleged that in the absence of tax relief new investment and risk taking would be discouraged, and might seriously dampen any effort to stimulate post-defense business expansion. It is also true that new and small businesses are at a disadvantage by comparison with large established corporations, because existing tax provisions for carry-forward or carry-back of current losses afford no relief for them. Special provision for early tax relief for such concerns would appear in keeping with our desire to see new businesses form and grow.

The same good case for early tax relief cannot be made for established and larger corporations and upper income groups. Even the taxes required by the defense expenditure program has not prevented their accumulation of large volumes of savings and the maintenance of record levels of investment. In 1951, total corporate securities offerings were 10 per cent higher than in the lower-taxed peacetime year 1948; proceeds from the sales of common stocks were 97 per cent above 1948; while preferred stock proceeds rose 72 per cent. In 1951, common stock proceeds of $1.2 billions represented the largest amount of risk capital raised since 1929. (Note: The Federal Reserve Board shows that only 7 per cent of the Nation's families and individuals own corporate securities; this ownership being confined almost entirely to those with net worths of $5,000 or more. In their latest survey (1950) of individual savers, the top 10 per cent of all income receivers were reported to have accumulated nearly $3 out of every $4 of total net personal savings.) In the heavily taxed defense year of 1951, individuals saved over $9 billions more in currency and bank deposits, savings in building and loan associations and insurance equities than they did in the lower-taxed peacetime year of 1948.

These data suggest that the propensity for high-saving among upper-

income groups has not been adversely affected by defense taxation, and that risk-taking capital has not been choked off by such taxation. Consequently when tax relief is possible they should not be placed in the front of the line ahead of others whose claims for relief from tax burdens are more valid in terms of need and whose increased purchasing power can help most to stave off a depression.

2. Extension and Liberalization of Unemployment Compensation—In any drop of economic activity that may follow curtailment of defense expenditures, increased unemployment benefits takes a high priority as a means of supporting purchasing power.

How many Americans know the low level of such benefits? Workers rendered jobless in covered employment receive on the average less than one-third their weekly pay for periods ranging from as low as 12 weeks in some states up to 26 weeks in the highest states. After they exhaust their benefits, they have only home relief to look forward to. Consider this level of protection against the prevailing situation in 1951, when more than one out of every three factory workers had no liquid assets, and over half had debts (other than mortgages) averaging over $300.

It would appear essential in view of these circumstances, to provide for increasing the benefits paid and the length of the benefit period.

3. Public Works—Many people think the primary way to cushion any post-defense slump should be through the expansion of needed public works. Fortune Magazine said recently that such spending might reach $12 billion a year after 1955 thereby "offsetting perhaps half of the indicated decline in private capital outlays."

The big problem here is to have enough economically justifiable projects ready to go when required to maintain employment. The Bureau of the Budget reports that the reserve of public works authorized to be undertaken after 1953 amounts only to $16 billions. The "lead factor" runs into a considerable period of time. To be sufficiently forehanded and to avoid wasteful, stop-gap programming of public works, action to enlarge this authorized reserve should be started now. It takes time to work up projects to the point where men can be put to work. The preliminaries should be completed long before 1955.

4. Wage-Price-Profit Adjustments—Something more has to be added to the preceding list of measures to spark the economy into action in a post-defense emergency, if the economic engine is to be kept running smoothly. The relationship between wages, prices and profits have to be examined constantly and adjustments made whenever such action is required.

It appears at present, for example, that profit margins have been widened while "real" wages fall. In June 1950, the average gross weekly pay for a factory worker was $58.85. In December, 1951, it was $67.40. In the intervening 17 months, higher prices and two tax increases more than wiped out the purchasing power of the $8.55 weekly wage increase. The unmarried worker was left with 77c less purchasing power per week, and the married worker with three dependents no better off, as compared with June, 1950.

On the other hand business profit margins have risen considerably since June 1950. The corporate profit rate from current operations (before taxes), increased 14.9 per cent per unit of industrial output between the first

half of 1950 and the second half of 1951. "Real" after tax profits from total current operations rose 10.5 per cent over the same period.

5. Housing—The Housing Act of 1949, often described as a "milestone" in American housing legislation, calls for the "realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."

Are we achieving that goal?

If you think so, what about the slum areas that still deface our great cities, including the Nation's capital?

If we are achieving our goal, what about the rural slums, particularly in some parts of the south, where indoor toilets and running water in the kitchen are rarities?

Since the end of World War II, the United States has had a huge building boom. More than 5 million new housing units were built in five years. Yet the Census Bureau reported in 1950 that of 35,000,000 non-farm dwellings, TEN MILLION were substandard and 2,500,000 more were overcrowded!

Decent housing is part of the American standard of living.

We all want decent housing for our people, but we differ on how we can get it.

Some candidates will tell you that we should leave to private enterprise the job of building all the houses that are needed for our people at reasonable costs and rentals.

Others will tell you that private enterprise is interested in only expensive housing that will bring larger profits.

There seems to be a "no-man's" land of workers who earn too much to get into low cost public housing, but not enough to pay the rentals on expensive upper-class housing. Should anything be done for them?

Congressional committees tell us that soldiers' families in many places have to live in "reconditioned" chicken houses for which they pay exorbitant rents.

Even at the present rate of construction, 1955 will see a huge backlog of demand for good houses at reasonable prices. With proper planning now, hundreds of thousands of jobs in housing can be created in 1955 after the defense boom slacks off.

Whether or not Congress recognizes these things and does something about them depends on the kind of men we send to Washington this Fall. In the final analysis it is up to us. If we do a good job in the election, 1955 need not be another 1929. On the other hand, if we let the election go by default, the results can be disastrous. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

COINCIDENCE IS HARD TO EXPLAIN

Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert, was in the army during his father's presidency. One day Robert received orders to report to Washington; on his arrival he was told his parents were at Ford's Theater. As he entered that building he met a group carrying out the body of the President.

Years later, as Secretary of War under Garfield, he was requested by the President to go with him to New Jersey. At the last moment, finding out that business would necessitate his remaining in Washington, Robert Lincoln hastened to the depot to inform the President of the fact. At the building he met a group carrying out the fatally wounded President.

Twenty years later President McKinley invited Robert to the Pan-American Exposition. Lincoln accepted. At the door of the building where he had been told to go, he met a group carrying President McKinley, victim of an assassin.

Boston Sees Great Show

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ON SATURDAY afternoon, May 17th, the 1952 version of the Union Label Industries Show opened its doors at Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass., amid appropriate ceremonies. While flash bulbs exploded and newsreel cameras clicked and radio announcers elbowed their way through the crowds with their microphones, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, cut the traditional ribbon to signify that the show was officially open. All the glamor of a Hollywood first night was there. Blaring bands, pretty models in sketchy attire, and high dignitaries representing city and state were all there to help organized labor ring up the curtain on its mighty annual show.

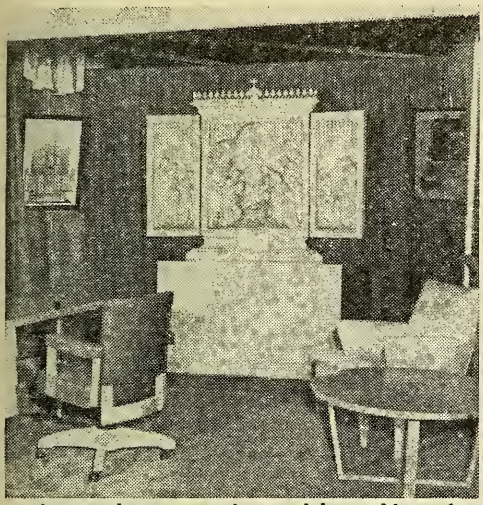


One of the highlights of the Show was the above miniature movie theater which provided seats for around seventy Show visitors. On the screen in the upper right, the three movies made by the United Brotherhood were projected. After an hour or two of walking, visitors were happy to sit down and watch an interesting movie.

Before the doors were closed the following Saturday night, the better part of a million people had passed through the turnstiles to view the hundreds of exhibits of union craftsmanship, play the free games, enjoy the free entertainment and watch skilled union workmen turn out a vast array of products.

Only in America could such an industrial exposition be sponsored by organized labor, for only in America has labor achieved enough stature, respect of the general public to make such an enterprise feasible. Only in America is the relationship between management and labor so firmly grounded in mutual understanding that both can cooperate to the extent necessary to put on a show of such magnitude.

Primarily the Union Industries Shows are put on to publicize union labels, shop cards and buttons. In this respect they do a tremendous job.

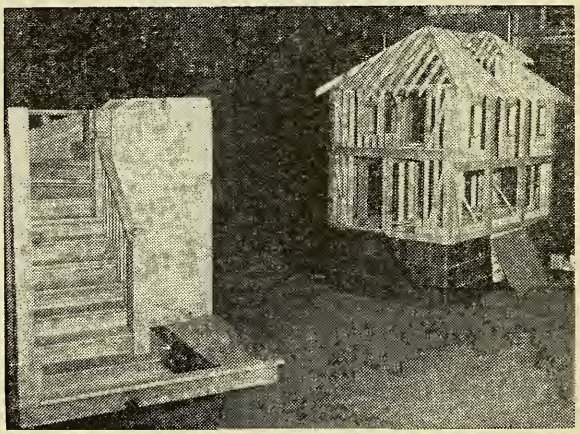


Among the most ancient and honorable crafts in the world is that of wood carving. The booth pictured above displayed an unusual example of what skilled Brotherhood carvers can do with wood and a few tools.

Millions upon millions of people in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Boston and other large cities have attended these shows and marvelled at the skills employed by American workmen and the fruits that develop from sound labor relations which make management and labor industrial partners. Year by year the Union Industries Shows have grown in both size and interest. Undoubtedly this year's show at Boston topped them all. Somewhere around 500 individual displays covered everything from bookbinding to leather tanning. Some displays were sponsored entirely by AFL unions, others were sponsored jointly by unions and employers, and a number of displays were sponsored solely by fair employers. The displays filled all three floors of Mechanics Hall, a Boston landmark erected the year the Brotherhood was born.

High among the interesting exhibits at this year's show was that displayed jointly by the Boston District Council and the United Brotherhood. Among the largest in the show, the Brotherhood exhibit covered some 600 square feet. It presented to the general public a good cross section of the hundred upon hundreds of skills Brotherhood members employ in earning their daily bread.

Actually the Brotherhood exhibit was broken down into a number of individual booths. One booth displayed what expert floor layers can do with carpet and tile. Another booth showed what apprentices do to acquire the high degree of skill needed to entitle a man to the name "journeyman carpenter". Still another booth showed how insulators use cork and other insulating materials to build cold boxes. Other booths acquainted the public with the skills and know-how involved in building union-made doors and laying attractive hardwood floors. One booth was devoted to dock and bridge-building trades. Diving suits, under-water saws

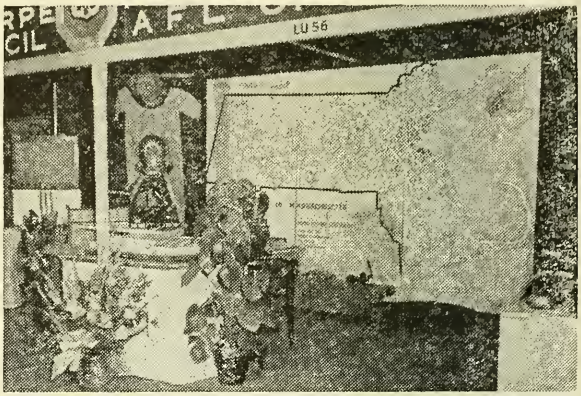


Among the interesting booths in the United Brotherhood display was the above booth depicting the solid sort of work apprentices are taught to do.

and all the paraphenalia of the trade were there to give the public a better picture of what is involved in erecting docks, piers and bridges.

However, one of the highlights of the show was the miniature movie theater provided by the Brotherhood for showing the various films produced by the union. After the people had spent hours wandering around the crowded floor space, the Brotherhood theater gave them a place to sit down while they watched the three Brotherhood films being run off. The Brotherhood exhibit involved thousands upon thousands of hours of hard work. It also involved a good deal of money. But the Boston District Council and its affiliated unions spared neither time nor money in their efforts to make a worth while exhibit. That their efforts were not in vain was amply attested to by the great amount of interest which the Brotherhood exhibit aroused among visitors to the show. All who had any part in designing or erecting the Brotherhood exhibit have a right to be proud.

In this day and age when many groups are constantly taking pot shots at organized labor from many angles, the Union Industries Show should go a long way toward dispelling anti-labor sentiment in Boston and New England. The Boston District Council and affiliated unions did their share beautifully. All connected with the show are to be congratulated.



Boston being one the major seaports in the nation, a great amount of dock and pier work goes on there all the time. The above booth gave visitors to the Union Industries Show a good idea of what is involved in the work. Diving suits, underwater saws, etc., were all there for the people to examine. Particularly interesting was the lighted map in the background which showed by means of different colored lights all the heavy construction projects that have been built recently and the projects that are yet to be built in Massachusetts.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

On a recent Saturday evening, at the Covenant Club in Chicago, something happened of importance to the carpenters of Israel; to wit, a banquet sponsored by Carpenters Local 504, AFL, of Chicago.

About 500 banqueteers paid $50 a plate to attend. The object was to raise money to put up a wood working mill in Beersheba, where door frames and window sashes are a scarce commodity right now.

Beersheba is the place mentioned in the Bible as the southernmost point of Jewish ancient territory "from Dan to Beersheba." It is an old city in name and location, but a new one in everything else.

Four years ago, after 3,500 Arabs left, there was practically nobody in Beersheba. Today there are 18,000—from Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, French Morocco, etc.—but nobody from Local 504 of Chicago or Local 1073 of Philadelphia.

But Locals 1073 and 504 proposed to finance the building of the first woodworking mill in Beersheba. The Philadelphia carpenters are paying for the machinery, the Chicago carpenters for the building.

Ted Kenney, president of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago, is chairman of a drive to raise $50,000. The money will be turned over to the Israel Federation of Labor, the Histadrut—a gift from one union to another.

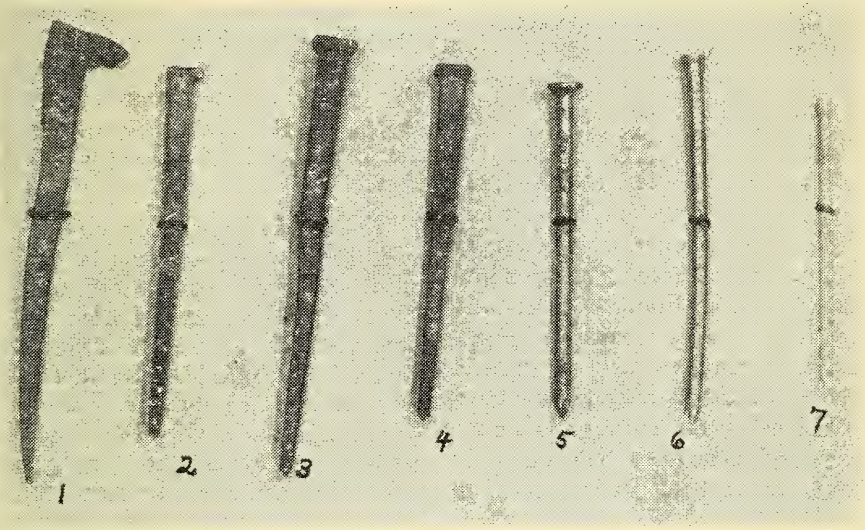
Of 750,00 newcomers to Israel during the past year. a quarter-million live in tents and sheds. The new mill is intended to develop new skilled workers as well as building material.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT NAILS

By H. E. ZIMMERMAN

★

FEW PEOPLE who use nails ever stop to think of the evolution of this most useful and indispensable article in our everyday life. Today wire nails are so abundant, cheap, and serviceable, that the presumption is that they were always in existence. That nails have been in use since prehistoric times is a known fact. One over two and one-half pounds in weight was



Explanation of illustration: No. 1 is a wrought nail. Note the single projection of the head. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are different varieties of cut nails. Note the different kinds of heads. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are wire nails, each with different kind of head. On No. 6 can be seen the corrugation on shank near head, which increases its holding power. These varieties are only typical—there are many other kinds.

found some years ago in the ruins of Troy, and similar large specimens have been discovered in places where prehistoric man made his home. The most primitive method of holding pieces of wood together was by means of thongs or cords. Wooden pins were also used for this purpose, and there are some old buildings standing today which have a number of wooden pins in them.

Then came the hand-wrought nails, the manufacture of which was one of the household industries of New England in the 18th century. In a speech in Congress, 1789, Fisher Ames said: "It has become common for country people in Massachusetts to erect small forges in their chimney corners; and in winter and in evenings, when little other work can be done, great quantities of nails are made even by children. These people take the rod of iron of the merchant and return him the nails, and in consequence of this easy mode of barter, the manufacture is prodigiously great."

The old-time American blacksmith included nail-making among his many accomplishments, one end of his anvil

being shaped for the forging of nails. Such nails were universally used in house-building, until about 1800, when cut nails, because of their cheapness, superseded them. Therefore, where the orginal nails of a house are wrought, the house dates before 1800; or where cut, after that date. Nails used at the time the house was built are nearly always to be found in the garret floor.

The wrought nail is easily distinguished from the machine-made or cut nail. It was made from rectangular strips of malleable iron, several feet long, and about a quarter of an inch thick, called "nail rods," which were furnished the blacksmith.

In Europe a few of the old nailsmiths still exist in Bavaria, where they forge a thousand nails in a 12-hour work day. These nails, which, of course, cost more than machine nails, are sold to local shoemakers or retailed in sport shops, and are used in the boots of shepherds, guides, tourists, and other mountaineers, who have found that the machine-made product will not keep a person from slipping. Many of these nails are imported by Austria and Switzerland for the tourist trade, while a few can be found in any establishment that caters to mountain climbers in a serious way. For the making of these nails a special anvil is used, with various sized holes, into which the rods of heated iron are pressed into nails, and then sharpened with the hammer.

The early cabin builder in Colonial times wanted nails above everything else, and he frequently found it impossible to procure them. In those times the nearest supply of nails manufactured on a large scale was the mother country, England. Under such circumstances nails became so scarce and precious that the practice of a pioneer burning his house when he moved to newer lands, in order to carry along the nails, became so general throughout the colony of Virginia that the following law was passed in 1645, restraining the planter: "It shall not be lawful for any person so deserting his plantation as aforesaid to burn any necessary housing that are situated thereon, but shall receive so many nails as may be computed by two different men were expended about the building thereof for full satisfaction." In 1785 the commandant of Fort Harmar wrote to the governor of Pennsylvania complaining that Kentucky frontiersmen, in order to get nails, had torn to pieces the out-buildings belonging to the fort.

There was apparently no dependable local supply of nails in Virginia even at the end of the 17th century, for William Fitzhugh of King George wrote at least once in 1695 and again in 1697 to his English agent to send him nails. Occasionally among the chattels in the early wills, bracketed with silks, jewels, the family plate and other precious belongings, one finds that nails were bequeathed the lucky legatees. Early in the 18th century nails cost about four shillings six pence per pound, or the equivalent of about $1.12 in our money.

Thomas Jefferson's name is interestingly wrapped up in the subject of hand-made nails. Some years ago the Hon. Albert Johnson, of the state of Washington, had inserted in the Congressional Record a letter from Thomas Jefferson, dated at Monticello, April 29, 1795, to M. de Muenier, from which we quote: "In our private pursuits it is a great advantage that every honest employment is deemed honorable. I am myself a nail maker . . . My new trade of nail making is to me in this country what

an additional title of nobility or the ensigns of a new order is in Europe."

How dealers in antiques would like to own some of those nails, if well authenticated! One wonders how many such nails he made, and if any of them are extant and available. Probably Jefferson's hand-made nails might command as high a price as the signature of Button Guinnett, Georgia, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Following wrought nails came the "cut" variety. Such nails and tacks were invented by John Washburn, Kingston, Mass. He cut the blanks with a machine and children placed each nail where the head was to be struck. Some years after that Jesse Reed improved on the Washburn machine, and later Ezekiel Reed—perhaps a relative—completed the first "successful" nail-making machine. Washburn never patented his machine. He was also the inventor of the screw augur.

The cut nail consists of a rectangular, tapering shank of iron, not hammered into a point by hand, but tapered by a single cut, across a plate of iron. The smith was furnished, not with a nail rod, but a strip of plate iron, several feet long, about 2¼ inches wide, and often about one-eighth inch thick. This strip he slid into a cutter, worked at first by hand-power, resembling those used by bookbinders to trim books. This cutter, rising and falling rapidly, clipped off the end of the iron plate crosswise into narrow, tapering, rectangular slices or nails, whose length was governed by the width, and thickness, and by the depth of the nail plate. The taper of the cut alone produced the point, but not the head. At first this was made by dropping the freshly cut piece, point downward, into a slotted clamp or vise, and then spreading the larger projecting end with a hammer.

Cut nails are easily distinguishable from wrought nails. Both have rectangular shanks, but the wrought nail tapers on all four sides; the cut nail on only two opposing sides. Cut nails everywhere superseded the wrought nail not long after 1797, when two cut-nail factories were established in Philadelphia.

Following the cut nail came the wire variety. On modern machines such nails are made at the rate of about 400 per minute. Wire, in the cold state, is fed into the machine. The hammer moves back the required length with the wire. The wire is then firmly gripped (leaving those "cording" marks near the head), and while a blow from the hammer forms the head, side cutters cut the wire off to form a diamond point. This all takes place so rapidly that the eye can scarcely follow the operation.

The nails are then collected and automatically conveyed to the tumbling machine, where they are shaken together, sometimes as long as an hour, to polish them and remove the rough spots. From there they are automatically fed into the bags or kegs in which they are sold. Screwed wire nails are made in a similar manner, the helix being put on the surface of the wire during its manufacture.

NET WORKING CAPITAL JUMPS

Net working capital of American corporations increased $2.5 billion to $80.9 billion last year, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported. Working capital represents funds to pay operating costs and purchase materials.

Corporations held $2.1 billion more in cash, or a total of $29.4 billion. Holdings of government securities increased $600 million to a total of $21.4 billion, the SEC said.

Editorial

Another Straitjacket In The Making

Not since debate on the Taft-Hartley Law some five years ago has anti-labor hysteria been as wide-spread and virulent as it is today. Taking advantage of the steel crisis and the recent oil strike, the anti-labor forces of the nation have been having a field day whipping up feeling against organized labor. Newspapers, magazines and airwaves have all been chanting the same theme; "Labor is too strong. The power of the unions must be broken." General McArthur in Detroit tells his audience labor is now on the verge of exploiting management. A writer in Fortune implies that labor is becoming a dangerous monopoly. Readers Digest, the Wall Street Journal and a dozen other national magazines all echo the same sentiment.

Needless to say, all this anti-labor furore is not passing unnoticed in Washington. A half dozen ideas for clamping down on labor have been hatched up in recent weeks. The proper anti-labor climate has been cultivated, and unless organized labor is on its toes and prepared to take full advantage of the election now pending, new labor-shackling legislation is almost a cinch to appear before long.

At a matter of fact, such legislation is already in the hopper. Last month, Congressman Smith of Virginia introduced the most viciously anti-labor bill the nation has ever seen. If it becomes law, all the rights which organized labor has built up so slowly and so painfully over the years will be wiped out with a single stroke of the pen.

What the Smith Bill would do is make the 80-day injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law permanent in all cases where the national welfare might be construed as being in peril. Above and beyond that, the Bill would impose government receiverships over both unions and management in cases where a strike threat continued. During such phony receiverships the wages and working conditions of the workers would remain unchanged. However, no provision is made for a corresponding freeze of profits. Fines and jail sentences would be handed out to workers daring to strike in violation of injunctions and receiverships. But employers would be free to carry on any way they saw fit—even to the point of goading men to strike.

The Bill also provides that costs of maintaining such receiverships would have to be borne jointly by management and the workers involved. However, since the earnings of the workers would be frozen while the companies could build up their profits as high and as fast as possible, the real burden would fall on union treasuries.

Needless to say, all segments of labor are bitterly opposed to this Bill and everything about it. AFL President Green recently termed the measure as "Totalitarianism at its worst". It will be opposed every inch of the way. Perhaps its very viciousness will defeat it, but the anti-labor hysteria being built up to its present high pitch, no one can be sure what Congress will do. The fact that all Congressmen and a third of the Senators are now seeking

re-election will undoubtedly temper the actions of many anti-labor members until November. But if organized labor, by staying away from the polls, once more permits an unfriendly Congress to take over, look out for the Smith Bill or something equally vicious early next year.

All the anti-labor hysteria being whipped up at the present time well could be a sort of softening up process to make the general public receptive to new labor-shackling laws. Another Congress like the 80th could well mean a labor movement deprived of all the rights that make it effective.

The November election will really tell the story. If labor goes to the polls in sufficient numbers, the threat of the Smith Bill and other measures like it will be defeated. On the other hand, if labor again allows the election to go by default, look not only for the Smith Bill but for a dozen more equally vicious ones to crop up periodically. As a citizen and an eligible voter, what are you going to do about it?

McGuire Centennial Year

July 6th of this year will mark the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter J. McGuire. Resolution No. 1 unanimously adopted by the Twenty-sixth General Convention in Cincinnati in September 1950, provided that the last half of this year should be celebrated as McGuire Centennial Year. Many Local Unions and State and District Councils are laying plans for appropriately marking the hundredth birthday of McGuire. Some are planning picnics, some are planning dinners, and some are planning to dedicate a definite meeting to the memory of one of labor's great men.

It is only fitting that every group in the Brotherhood utilize some means of honoring the memory of Pete McGuire. No man has contributed more to the advancement of the trade unionism than has Peter J. McGuire. It was McGuire who laid the foundation for the establishment of our Brotherhood. It was McGuire who first dreamed of a national federation of labor. It was McGuire who first advanced the idea of a national holiday for labor. Today he is rightfully known as the founder of the United Brotherhood, co-founder of the American Federation of Labor and the Father of Labor Day.

All the contributions made to the advancement of labor by Peter J. McGuire will never be known, for he was a modest man and a man who sought little in the way of glory or publicity for himself. The great passion of his life was to see all workers organized into strong and stable unions capable of winning economic justice for their members. To that end he devoted all his time and his energies. He kept no notes or personal papers. He sought no recognition or aggrandizement. He was content to let his part be lost in the common history of advancement written by organized labor. Only one who has tried to delve into the life of McGuire can appreciate how thoroughly he succeeded in effacing his personal exploits from labor history.

No one knows how many times he was fired for union activity, or how many times he went hungry in his early days, or how many miles he walked to spread the gospel of unionism because he had not the price of a railroad ticket in his pocket. To McGuire all these things were incidentals and merely part of the game. He kept plugging away, and by the fruits of his efforts this

great Brotherhood of ours was created. He lived to see the American Federation of Labor become the mighty fortress he visualized, and long before he died every State in the Union had recognized Labor Day as a legal holiday.

Pete McGuire has been dead nearly 50 years, but the great things he worked for and fought for live on. On this hundredth anniversary of his birth it is only fitting that we accord his memory some small tribute.

Academic Freedom

Last Summer a Yale student published a book which attracted general attention because it seemed to contain evidence of a trend to approve collectivism in the teaching of the social sciences. The president of Yale appointed a committee of distingushed alumni to survey the intellectual and spiritual welfare of the university, its students and its faculty.

This committee has reported no evidence of indoctrination of students with subversive theories and no Communists on the faculty. The report pointed to current confusion about academic thinking and noted that responsibility is the inevitable accompaniment of freedom.

"Academic freedom means the right, long accepted in the academic world, to study, discuss and write about facts and ideas without restrictions, other than those imposed by conscience and morality," the report of the committee said.

The committee further stated that academic freedom should be denied only to teachers who use it to destroy individual liberty or to overthrow by violence our democratic form of government. Teachers, who have the responsibility to help others to find the truth, must be unrestricted in that search and as private citizens have the same rights as others. But even so, the report held, professors cannot escape responsibility for repercussions if their acts and discussion of controversial subjects reflect on the university. Such moral responsibility is adequate to keep persons of integrity in line with the understanding that academic freedom is concerned with the search for truth, not with the advocacy of partisan causes.

The report concluded:

"Whenever national affairs are at a crisis, the ancient rights and privileges that free men have fought for through the ages are in jeopardy. Academic freedom is attacked by authoritarian powers bent on destroying democracy, because academic freedom is the application of free enterprise to ideas. In the minds of dictators, academic freedom stands in the way of totalitarian domination and therefore has to go.

"There is today, more than ever, widespread realization that religion alone can give meaning and purpose to modern life.

"University education covers so many areas in nature and in human affairs that the resultant impress upon students often lacks wholeness of outlook and fails to furnish direction of life. It is by faith that man sees all things working together in the light of God and gives himself to work with them."

—**The Federationist**

Old Timers Reply

★

FROM THE replies to "Questions for Old Timers," (March issue) it is quite evident that the terms "galloping rafters" and galloping joists" are used in more than one sense. It is also clear that the present usage of the terms, if they are still used in the original sense, must be confined to certain localities. There were nine replies, which I have put into the following classifications:

(1) Hewed on one side. (2) Deviating from the regular spacing. (3) Crown of joist or rafter up. (4) Queen post rafter. It was generally agreed that the expression, "10′ pitch," referred to the total rise of the roof.

Hewed One Side.—Fig. 1 shows in part three commonly used heavy timber joists in place. At the top is shown a joist that is hewed on four sides. Such joists were used in the better class of structures, especially where a floor was laid on top, and ceiling boards or plastering was put on the bottom. Second from the top is shown

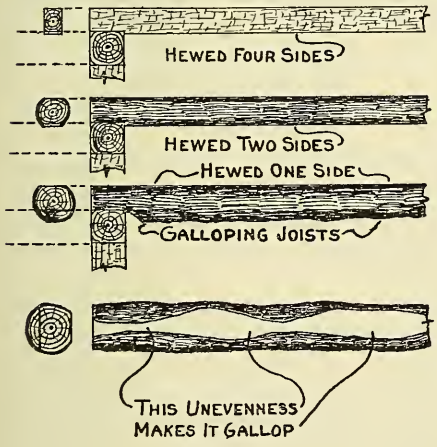


Fig. 1

a joist that was hewed on two sides, top and bottom. This cut the work of hewing in two, and still furnished a straight bearing for the floor that was laid on top, and the ceiling that was put underneath. The third drawing from the top shows a joist hewed on one side only, and hewed only enough to give a straight bearing for the flooring boards. This joist, say two old timers (one from the East and one from the middle West) was called a galloping joist, and rafters that were hewed the same way were called galloping rafters. The bottom drawing shows the top of a galloping joist, as explained by one of these old timers. He gives as the mark of a galloping joist, the wide and narrow hewed surfaces pointed out on the bottom drawing. This log was lined in such a way that the work of hewing was reduced to a minimum—virtually just hewing off the high places and, as it were, jumping or galloping over the low places, where the hewing produced only a narrow bearing for the boards. Such a joist could be hewed with galloping speed, compared with the time it took to hew out the joist shown at the top.

Deviating from Regular Spacing.—Two old timers (one from the East and the other from the South) have similar, but not the same ideas about what constitutes a galloping joist or rafter. I quote from one of the letters:

"When spacing for joists, say, 24 inches on center, and I come to the

end of the building, I find the last two joists will have to cover 55 inches —7 inches more that 48. Then I jump the next space 3½ inches past the regular space, hence I have a galloping or jump joist."

What I deduct from this letter is shown by Fig. 2, where the ends of four hewed joists are in place. The two to the left are spaced 24 inches

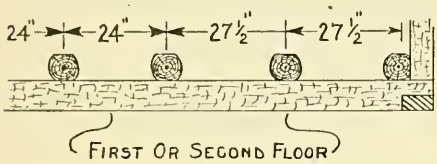


Fig. 2

on center, while the two to the right are spaced 27½ inches. The joist second from the right is a galloping or jumped joist, according to this old timer.

The other man, who also determines what a galloping joist, or rafter is by the spacing, no doubt has the same idea, but gives a different viewpoint. He says that when the spacing comes to stair and other openings, both in floors and in roofs, the regular spacing is "ignored" and galloping

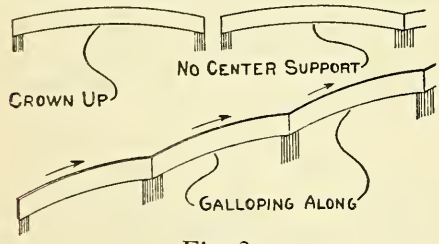


Fig. 3

joists are used with irregular spacing. It would seem, according to these two letters, that any irregular spacing would result in a galloping or jumped joist, or rafter, as the case may be.

(Note: In my early experience I often heard the "jump" expression, as in, jump in a joist, jump in a rafter, or jump in a studding. This was especially true in remodeling work. The "jump in" phrase was used to settle a question of spacing—usually a wide space, that needed more support for whatever was to be nailed on afterward, received a jump in addition.)

Crown Up.—Four of the old timers (two from the middle West, one from the East, and one from the South) have similar crown-up ideas about galloping joists or rafters. One says that it means, always set the joist with the crown up. See the upper left drawing of Fig. 3. . . The second one writes that a galloping joist is one that has no partition support between the end bearings. This, of course, implies that the crown would have

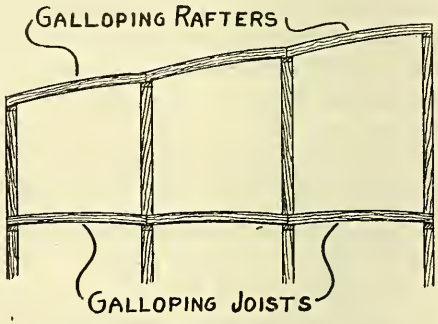


Fig. 4

to be up—upper right drawing. . . The bottom drawing shows, in perspective, what the third of the crown-up old timers sent in. He claims that galloping joists, or rafters, have the crown up, resembling the galloping of a small animal, presumably the rabbit. In comparison, he refers to an animal that does not gallop or hurry, "but is always ready," the skunk. His last bit of advice is: "Frame joists and rafters crown up—do not let the Boss catch you framing them down." . . . The fourth crown-up old timer says that joists or rafters used on two or more sections, as shown by fig. 4, are galloping joists and galloping rafters, evidently implying that the crown must be up.

Queen Post Rafter.—One (from the West) writes that "a galloping rafter is a queen post rafter." It is not clear whether he means the rafter of a queen post truss, or the rafters to which the roof boards are fastened. Fig. 5 shows a queen post truss, shaded, while the rafters that receive the roof sheeting are unshaded.

Conclusions.—After studying the combined information from old timers,

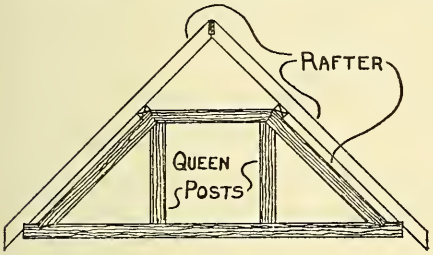


Fig. 5

in the light of experience, my conclusions are as follows:

Back in 1758 rafters and joists that were hewed on one side only were called galloping. This was the speediest way to get such timbers ready, for all that was needed was a straight bearing; the width of the bearing did not matter. . . Galloping used in the sense of jumped, no doubt originated in the early days, and still is used in that sense in certain localities. . . The crown-up principle is fundamental, whether the term galloping or some other term is used. The four letters from old timers covering this point prove conclusively that the crown-up application of the term galloping is still in vogue, and probably is the balloon-framing version of the hewed-on-one-side galloping rafter or joist.

Any further information covering the terms in question will be appreciated by this writer.

H. H. Siegele
222 So. Constitution St.
Emporia, Kansas

* * *

In addition to the foregoing explanations received by Brother Siegele, the editor has been given one other version that merits consideration. A midwest business agent, in examining several buildings erected around 1700, noted that both in the rafters and joists two sizes of timber were used. The large timbers (say 4 x 10's) were spaced 36 to 48 inches apart. They provided the bearing surfaces for the floors or roofs. Between these there were one or two lighter rafters or joists (say 2 x 6's) which served as nailing surfaces rather than as load-carrying members. These lighter members the business agent suspected might have been called galloping rafters or joists. Any arguments?

BIG INDUSTRIAL STATES LAG ON ELECTION DAY

The big industrial states, where organized labor should play an important part in turning out the vote, set poor records in getting people to the polls in the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1948 and 1950, respectively.

In New York, which leads the nation in the number of industrial workers, only 63 per cent of the people of voting age cast a ballot in 1948, and only 49 per cent two years later.

Pennsylvania, another state with large numbers of working men and women, had a similar record: 53 per cent in 1948, and 50 per cent in 1950.

Illinois, highly industrialized, did a little better. Sixty-eight per cent of its adults voted for President in 1948, and 59 per cent voted for Representatives in 1950.

California's percentages were 60 and 47, and Michigan's, 53 and 44.

Officials of Labor's League for Political Education said the figures showed the vital necessity of trade unionists taking an active part in politics this year in order to elect their friends and defeat their enemies.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

CAKES AND ALE

In the course of a full and contented life a man needs, for the benefit of his mind, his soul, and his body, a library of but four books: A due book, a bank book, a Bible, and a one-volume Shakespeare. Some cynics consider the writings of the Bard obscure and obsolete. Others will tell you there is nothing worthwhile written or spoken today that has not already been better said by Shakespeare 350 years ago. This selection of quotations from his plays seems to back up those who hold the latter opinion. Judge for yourself. The play, act, scene and speaker are noted. Readers of this journal not familiar with these plays might well look up Julius Caesar, a rhetorical exhibit of the old double-cross, just as we know it today. And the second line is spoken by a carpenter in his Sunday clothes, minus his leather apron and his rule.

Spielers Speechmakers Windbags

Words, words, mere words—no matter from the heart.
Troilus and Cressida. 5—3. Troilus

Well said! That was laid on with a trowel.
As You Like it. 1—2. Celia

The devil can quote Scripture for his purpose.
Merchant of Venice. 1—3. Antonio

Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.
Twelfth Night. 1—5. Clown

Patriotism

One drop of blood drawn from your country's bosom, should grieve you more than streams of foreign gore. **Henry VI (1). 3—3. Pucelle**

Who is here so vile, that will not love his country?
Julius Caesar. 3—2. Brutus

This Cock-eyed World

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.
As You Like It. 2—7. Jaques

How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable seem to me all the uses of this world! **Hamlet. 1—2. Hamlet**

Oh, how full of briers is this working-day world!
As you Like it. 1—3. Rosalind

The Ladies

Women are like roses, whose fair flower being once displayed, fades that very hour. **Twelfth Night. 2—4. Duke**

Though you're as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, you shall not escape calumny. **Hamlet. 3—1. Hamlet**

Do you think because you are virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? **Twelfth Night. 2—3. Sir Toby**

Frailty, thy name is woman! **Hamlet. 1—2. Hamlet**

Kings Dictators Czars

When beggars die, there are no comets seen; the heavens themselves blaze forth the dead of princes. **Julius Caesar. 2—2. Calpurnia**

Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed, that he is grown so great?
Julius Caesar. 1—2. Cassius

It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. **Measure for Measure. 2—2. Isabella**

Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away. **Hamlet. 5—1. Hamlet**

How wretched is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors!
Henry VIII. 3—2. Wolsey

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is often led by the nose with gold. **Winter's Tale. 4—3. Clown**

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
Henry IV (2). 3—1. King Henry

Vices and Virtues

The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones. **Julius Caesar. 3—2. Antony**

Patience is a tired mare, yet she will plod. **Henry V. 2—1. Nym**

Jealousy, the green-eyed monster which mocks the meat it feeds on.
Othello. 3—3. Iago

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to plague us. **King Lear. 5—3. Edgar**

Cowards

Cowards die many times before their deaths; the valiant never taste of death but once. **Julius Caesar. 2—2. Caesar**

That which in mean men we entitle patience, is pale, cold cowardice in noble breasts. **Richard II. 1—2. Duchess of Gloster**

Conscience makes cowards of us all. **Hamlet. 3—1. Hamlet**

Paternity

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child.
King Lear. 1—4. Lear

What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet. **Romeo and Juliet. 2—2. Juliet**

It is a wise father that knows his own child.
Merchant of Venice. 2—2. Launcelot

Ah, Youth!

Come kiss me, Sweet-and-Twenty, youth's a stuff will not endure.
Twelfth Night. 2—3. Clown

Golden lads and girls all must, like chimney-sweepers, come to dust.
Cymbeline. 4—2. Guiderius

A young man married is a man that's marred.
All's Well That Ends Well. 2—3. Parolles

Praise

He was a man, take him for all in all. I shall not look upon his like again. **Hamlet. 1—2. Hamlet**

His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, and say to all the world, "This was a man!"
Julius Caesar. 5—5. Antony

He was not born to shame; upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit.
Romeo and Juliet. 3—2. Juliet

Dispraise

There's no more mercy in him than there is milk in a male tiger.
Coriolanus. 5—4. Menenius

Love and Beauty

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see the pretty follies that themselves commit. **Merchant of Venice. 2—6. Jessica**

Beauty provokes thieves quicker than gold.
As You Like It. 1—3. Rosalind

Men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them—but not for love. **As You Like It. 4—1. Rosalind**

Men are April when they woo—December when they wed. **Same.**

Advice from An Expert

To your own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, you cannot then be false to any man.

Be familiar, but by no means vulgar.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be. A loan often loses both itself and friend.

Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, act so that your opponent may beware of you.

Give every man your ear, but few your voice.
Hamlet. 1—3. Polonius to his son Laertes

Pain and Sorrow

When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions.
Hamlet. 4—5. King

There was never yet a philosopher that could endure the toothache patiently. **Much Ado About Nothing. 5—1. Leonato**

Sweet are the uses of adversity. **As You Like It. 2—1. Duke**

Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.
The Tempest. 2—2. Trinculo

How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes. **As You Like It. 5—2. Orlando**

Workers and Plebians

We came into the world like brother and brother; now let's go hand in hand, not one before another. **Comedy of Errors. 5—1. Dromius. E**

The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings.
Julius Caesar. 1—2. Cassius

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. **Julius Caesar. 4—3. Brutus**

SHAKESPEARE SAID THAT?

This punk. **Merry Wives. 2—2. Pistol**

Chew on this. **Julius Caesar. 1—2. Brutus**

What the dickens. **Merry Wives. 3—2. Mrs. Page**

Will you shog off? **Henry V. 2—1. Nym**

I'll comb your noddle with a three-legged stool. **Taming of the Shrew. 1—1. Katherina**

Merry as the day is long. **Much Ado About Nothing. 2—1. Beatrice**

Tell the truth and shame the devil. **Henry IV (1). 3—1. Hotspur**

What's mine is yours, what's yours is mine. **Measure for Measure. 5—1. Duke**

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2773	Bend, Oregon	1510	Tampa, Florida
1123	Mobile, Alabama	1601	Marquette, Michigan
1318	Farmingdale, L. I., New York	1982	Seattle, Washington
		2185	Lancaster, California
2778	Moncton, N. B., Canada	1409	Portsmouth, Virginia
2779	Crescent City, California	2311	Washington, D. C.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

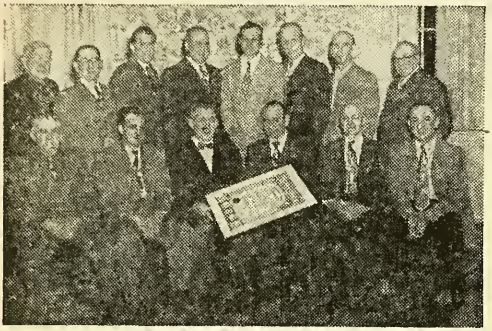
GEORGE AKERS, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
JEWEL O. ALEXANDER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JAMES A. ARRINGTON, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
JESSIE BADEN, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
JACKSON BAKER, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
EDWIN C. BALDWIN, Sr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ISSAIC BANDSTRA, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN T. BEAUDET, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN BEHRINGER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
OSCAR V. BENSON, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
CHARLES E. BIGGS, L. U. 533, Louisville, Ky.
WALTER J. BOMBARD, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
CHAS. N. BOUDREAUX, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FREDERICK S. BRAY, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
W. W. BRYAN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
THOMAS BUNYARD, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
STANLEY BURKE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ODIN BYE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ANTHONY CONRAD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
R. E. COSGROVE, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
C. R. CROSS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM I. CROSS, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
C. O. CROUCH, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
JOHN DAHLS, L. U. 2425, Glendive, Mont.
ERNEST M. DARBY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM J. DICKERSON, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
FRITZ DINGLESTEDT, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
CLAY ELLIS, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
H. S. EWING, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
B. C. FINDLEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES F. FLEMING, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
EUGENE FORTNER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. A. FRANKS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
CONRAD GLATZ, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
S. WILSON GORRELL, Sr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN J. GRAY, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
ROBERT HAMER, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
LLOYD M. HELMS, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
M. J. HODGES, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
E. J. HUDLEY, L. U. 1498, Provo, Utah
JAMES F. HUDNALL, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
J. L. JARRETT, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN A. JOHANSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EYESTON A. JOHNSON, L. U. 1498, Provo, Utah
LOUIS M. KOCH, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
R. W. KRAUSE, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
HENRY KULMAN, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
ROMEO LANTHIER, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Can.
PHILLIPPE LAROCHELLE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Z. LeBOEUF, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
C. C. LEONARD, L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla.
DANIEL LOVAS, Sr., L. U. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRANK MacDONALD, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
JOHN ALEN MacDONALD, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
MATTHEW MALKIN, Sr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CHRIS MARKS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ALBERT McCRORY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
E. E. McDONALD, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
NEREE METHOT, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
A. C. MOEHRIG, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
CALVIN L. NUCKOLS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
AMOS H. NUNLEY, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
WM. S. PARKER, L. U. 1498, Provo, Utah
JOSEPH PELNAR, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
G. F. PENTECOST, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GOTTFRID PETERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
PETER PETERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRED A. PHILLIPS, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
B. R. POTTS, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
VICTOR ROGERS, L. U. 1948, Ames, Ia.
EMIL REISMANN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
RICHARD REISSMANN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ANTON W. SABINI, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
LIVINGSTON SASSAMAN, L. U. 1714, Tamaqua, Penn.
WILHELM SCHULTER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
M. J. SHIPPY, L. U. 1570, Marysville, Cal.
BOYD SMITH, L. U. 1498, Provo, Utah
LOVELL H. SMITH, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass.
EMMETT SPARKS, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
WARD N. STEPHENS, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
BRUNO STORFORS, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
DAVID THOMPSON, Jr., L. U. 1530 Leesville, La.
JAMES A. THOMPSON, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
OLIVER W. THORNTON, L. U. 1498, Provo, Utah
JOSEPH TRHLIK, Sr., L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
WALTER A. TURNER, L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla.
JOSEPH TURRILL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
E. B. WALKER, L. U. 1968, Oberlin, Ohio

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

NIAGARA-GENESEE D. C. MARKS FIRST BIRTHDAY

The 19th of May 1952 saw completion of the first and very successful year of the exsistence of our District Council.



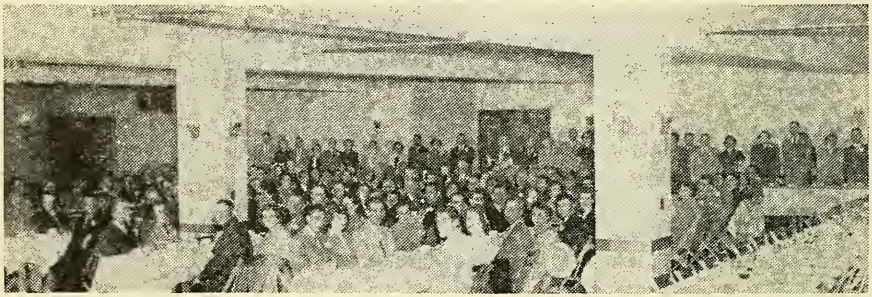
Council delegates in the above photo are, Bottom Row, left to right: Stanley Pratt; William O'Dell, B. A. of Local 1151; Elwood Taylor, President; Rocco A. Sidari, Secretary; Edward Graham, B. A. of Local 289; Carl Sage, Vice-President. Back Row: William Hillman, Andrew Snyder, Richard Lippold, Everett McClung, Harold Reek, Belmont Hawley, Omar Olsen, Roy Hogoboom.

Yes, it was just a year ago that Locals 289 of Lockport, N. Y. and 1151 of Batavia, N. Y. decided to form the Niagara-Genesee and Vicinity District Council. The year was full of activity with many new problems to be worked out. The delegates went right to work setting up the operation of the District Council. With fine cooperation from the General Office and the New York State Council of carpenters we are very proud to look at what we have accomplished in the past year.

Our District Council at this time wishes to extend our sincere thanks to the General Office and the New York State Council of carpenters for their prompt and courteous support to us in the past year.

LOCAL 1072 MARKS 50th BIRTHDAY WITH BANQUET

Carpenters Local Union 1072, Muskogee, one of the oldest unions in Oklahoma, being organized April 4, 1902 during Indian territorial days, celebrated its 50th Anniversary Friday night, April 4, 1952 at the Masonic Temple with a gala banquet and social evening. A fine turn out was on hand to help celebrate this milestone. Several out of town guests were present at the banquet from practically all over the state of Oklahoma. Three charter members are still living and one was present at the celebration.



Brother Frank Hanks made the main address, speaking on the history and advancement of local 1072. When Carpenters Local Union 1072 was organized, Muskogee was nothing but a cow town, no pavement, nothing but board sidewalks, few businesses and dwelling houses were here. Through wars, panics and depressions Local 1072 has been fighting for better wages and working conditions and to this end they shall keep working.

Until a late hour the members and guest discussed and lived old times and experiences once more, enjoying the occasion immensely. All left with a determination to keep pushing Local 1072 to their utmost.

LOCAL No. 762 HONORS HERO-MEMBER



REWARD FOR HEROISM: Harold Johnston, receives a gold watch, presented from Carpenters local 762, AFL, for his rescue of a four year old girl from the water at Town River, off Snug Harbor, in February. Shown left to right are John A. Wishart, secretary of the union; George Oster, president, Alexander G. Cumming, trustee, Mr. Johnston and Fred Ericksin, also a trustee.

At a special called meeting of Local Union No. 762, Quincy, Mass., held on April 10th, Harold Johnston, a member of the union, was presented with a beautful gold watch. In February of this year Brother Johnston risked his own life to save that of a four year old girl at Snug Harbor. The heroism of Brother Johnston received considerable publicity throughout the area.

To honor Brother Johnston for his valiant deed, Local No. 762 called the special meeting. In a few well-chosen words, Secretary John A. Wishart presented the gold watch to Brother Johnston. On the back was the following inscription: "Presented to Harold Johnston by the members of Local No. 762, Quincy, Mass., for saving a child's life at Snug Harbor on February 1, 1952."

President George A. Oster also presented Brother Johnston with a citation from the Massachusetts Humane Society which bears with it a silver medal.

DENISON LOCAL HONORS OLD TIMER

In these trying times, the day by day problems of all people are frustrating and aggravating. Union members are no exception. Officers and members alike must worry about keeping their heads above the troubled waters of financial disaster; about keeping their organization efficient and progressive; about keeping abreast of the ever-changing directives that pour out of Washington.



Local Union No. 371 boasts of a member who has taken all these things in stride for the past 50 years and is still going strong. Recently Local Union 371 dedicated a party to Brother H. P. Capelle, treasurer of the union, who has held membership in the United Brotherhood for over half a century.

About a hundred guests were present to salute Brother Capelle, and everyone reported having a good time.

During the course of the evening, Brother Capelle was awarded a fifty-year pin by the union. In the accompanying photograph, B. E. Perry, president of the Denison Labor Trades Council is shown pinning the emblem to the lapel of Brother Capelle.

MARSEILLES LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Back in 1902 when the United Brotherhood had scarcely become of age, a group of carpenters at Marseilles, Ill., applied for a charter. On March 15th of that year, charter No. 1037 was installed at Marseilles.

Fifty years later, on March 14, 1952 to be exact, members and friends of Local Union No. 1037 gathered together in the Legion Post Hall in Marseilles to celebrate the golden anniversary of the union. Members of Local No. 1037, their families and friends, contractors, lumber dealers, and city officials were all there to help the union properly celebrate the completion of its first half century of service to the community. It was a great party.

A fine turkey dinner with all the traditional trimmings was the celebration kick-off. Pictures, dancing, and just plain visiting among friends rounded out the evening.

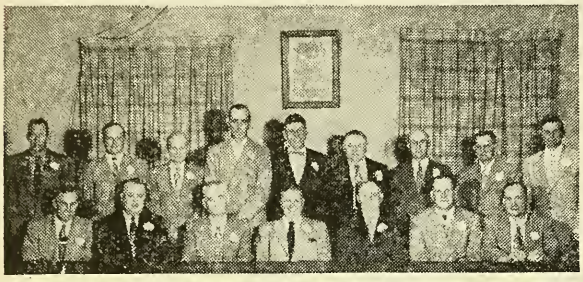
Highlight of the evening was the introduction of Brother Al Watson, only living charter member of the union. In a short address Brother Watson recalled some of the early

struggles of the union. It was a genuine pleasure for many members to renew their acquaintance with Brother Watson who is still active in the trade after all these years.

Brothers Fairclough and Hill brought greetings and congratulations from the State Federation and the State Council of Carpenters. Arrangements were in charge of Business Agent Herman Olsen.

ST. CHARLES, ILL., CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Two-hundred fifty members and guests attended the 50th anniversary celebration held by Local Union No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., April 23rd at the Legion hall. The festivities opened with a roast beef dinner with all the trimmings served at 6:30 o'clock by Jack Edwards. G. E. Thompson, superintendent of Community District 303 public schools, the master of ceremonies, did an outstanding job on introducing the entertaining features and speakers during the program which followed the dinner. The invocation was given by the Rev. George S. McClary.



Pictured above are the officers of Local Union No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., together with speakers and special guests who attended the 50th anniversary celebration of the union.

Congratulatory greetings were extended the local by Mayor I. G. Langum and others spoke of the fine record the local has established over the 50 years of their organized efforts. Among the several old time members present was Frank Underwood, who is now 92 years "young."

An interesting and informative talk given by Stanley Johnson, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was enjoyed. Following the program, which included many other entertaining and enjoyable features, James Newel showed a film which depicted activities and points of interest at the carpenters national home in Lakeland, Fla. Dancing was enjoyed following the movie.

Elrick Soderquist, president of the local, and his corps of officers, spent much time and effort in planning and arranging this evening of fun and fellowship and the large turn out and the success of the program showed the results of the long range planning. Others who assisted included Arthur Meeks, Paul Peterson, Gordon Anderson, Roy Stillions, Cornelius Schrauth, John Nelson, Stanley Swinehamer, Lester Osborne, B. G. Snelting and William Davidson.

BEAUMONT LOCAL BOASTS 4 OLDEST UNIONISTS IN TOWN

Beaumont, Texas, is a well organized town. There are thousands of trade unionists there. However, the four men with the longest records of continuous membership are all members of Local Union No. 753 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Recently Local Union No. 753 paid special tribute to these four old timers. They are: C. O. Richards who has 37 years of continuous membership to his credit; S. L. Arnoled, 36 years; E. F. Delotte, 36 years; and D. J. Ridgeway, 35 years.



Pictured above are two of the veterans of Local No. 753. They are S. L. Arnold and D. J. Ridgeway.

In spite of their years in harness all of them are still actively following the trade and giving the younger men a good run for their money. Likewise they are still taking an active part in the affairs of the union and doing their best to promote the interests of the union whenever and whereever possible. Thereby they are setting a fine example for the younger men to shoot at.

Brother Richards recalls that in all of his 37 years in Local Union No. 753, the union has been on strike only three times, a record which speaks well for the quality of leadership and membership that has made up Local No. 753 down the years.

UTAH STATE COUNCIL HOLDS SPRING MEET

The Utah State Council of Carpenters held its annual Spring Convention at Provo, Utah, March 29, 1952. In many ways it was the most successful convention yet held by the council.

The council is composed of 11 affiliated locals, and delegates representing all 11 locals were in attendance. A full agenda of matters important to the carpenters of the state was



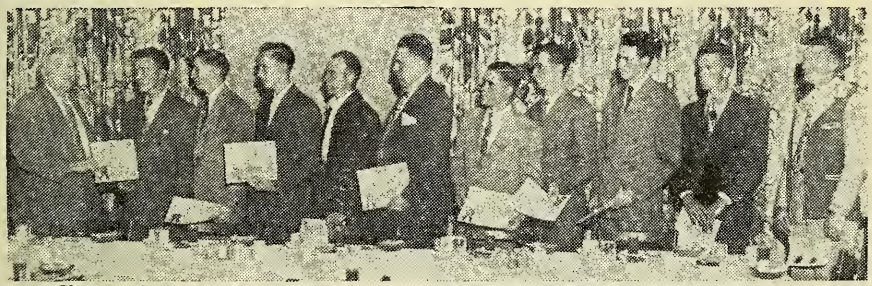
disposed of in good order. Also in attendance were Bert Sleeman and Don Gilman, International Representatives from the Western area. Both of them gave valuable advice to the convention.

The ladies of Auxiliary No. 445 of Provo provided an interesting program for visiting ladies. A highlight of the meeting was a banquet and supper dance tendered the visiting delegates and their wives following the convention. It was a fine affair and all who attended reported having a good time.

The next convention of the Council will be held at Vernal, Utah, July 26th.

LOCAL 109 HONORS EIGHTEEN APPRENTICES WITH BANQUET

On the night of February 29, 1952, Local Union 109, Sheffield, Alabama honored eighteen apprentices with their certificates of completion with a Banquet at the Hotel Muscle Shoals.



Shown above receiving their Journeymen certificates from Representative Vance Stamps are: Dexter J. Robinson, James E. Bowling, James D. Yarbrough, Norman G. Creasy, John L. Clemons, Luther C. Miller, Lindsey D. Cossey, James P. Riddell, Denny W. Gray, and Tommie L. Hines, outstanding Apprentice of 1951.

Not shown in the picture were graduating Apprentices: Otis M. Blevins, Lloyd R. Bond, Robert P. Darby, Broze Dixin, Jack McLendon, Luther P. Mansell, John P. Mashburn, C. G. Stover and James H. Thomas.

Among the distinguished guests present were Brother Vance Stamps, International Representative, who acted as Master of Ceremonies; Sam S. Douglass, President of Alabama State Federation of Labor; Lo Petree, State Superviser, Bureau of Apprenticeship; James P. Burt, Field Representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship; Harry S. Wald, Secretary of Joint Apprenticeship Committee; B. H. Craig, Contractor; J. H. Bigbee, Contractor and the Executive Board of Carpenters' Local 109.

Following the dinner, certificates were presented by Brother Stamps after which brief talks were made by Sam S. Douglass, Lo Petree and Contractors.

After a very enjoyable evening the group was dismissed with a prayer by Sam S. Douglass.

OKLAHOMA CITY HOLDS FINE ANNUAL BANQUET

With some 600 members, friends and guests present, Local Union No. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla., held its annual banquet on the night of March 22, 1952. Carpenters Hall was the banquet site, and few of those who attended could remember ever having a better time.

Barbecued spareribs, a universal favorite, was the main dinner dish, and from the



way they disappeared it was evident that Oklahoma City carpenters are as handy with the knife and fork as they are with the saw and hammer.

A fine program of entertainment helped to make the event the success it turned out to be. A mock opera staged by the YMCA Boys Chorus had the audience in stitches much of the time. Magic tricks by Leonard Sparagowski added to the pleasure of the evening. Square and round dancing until a late hour wound up the festivities.

BRUCE SIGNS NEW UNION LABEL AGREEMENT

In March of this year, a new contract was negotiated between the Bruce Company of Memphis, Tenn., and all the Brotherhood Local Unions representing Bruce employes. Like its predecessor, the new contract provides that all products turned out by the company will bear the Brotherhood label. The Bruce Company is the largest manufacturer of hardwood flooring and other hardwood products in the nation. It has eight or nine



plants scattered throughout the Southern States. The same agreement covers all operations.

The new contract provides for a wage increase across the board, an additional paid holiday, and eliminates the last differentials in wages that existed between plants.

Pictured above are the negotiators who drew up the new agreement.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 285

Concrete Block House—So many inquiries came to this department, wanting information about concrete block houses, that the writer felt that a treatment of the subject was justified. The term concrete block is used here as a symbol, covering terms, such as pumice blocks, cement blocks, or any other blocks that in design and use are related to what is commonly called concrete block. This should be remembered, for from here on only the term concrete block (or blocks) will be used with regard to the composition of the blocks.

Front Elevation—Fig. 1 shows the front elevation of a house, the floor plan of which was shown in lesson 284. To the right is shown a cross section of the right side wall, cut through the door leading to the utility room. Pointed out on this section is a layer of 12"x12"x4" hollow tile, on which the concrete slab rests. More will be said about this when the details of the floor construction will be shown as we proceed with this series of lessons. Asphalt shingles are specified, but if some other kind of roofing is desired, the change can be made. The footing and the foundation wall are pointed out, which also will be treated in some other place with details. The figures, 2424, directly under the windows should be re-

Fig. 1

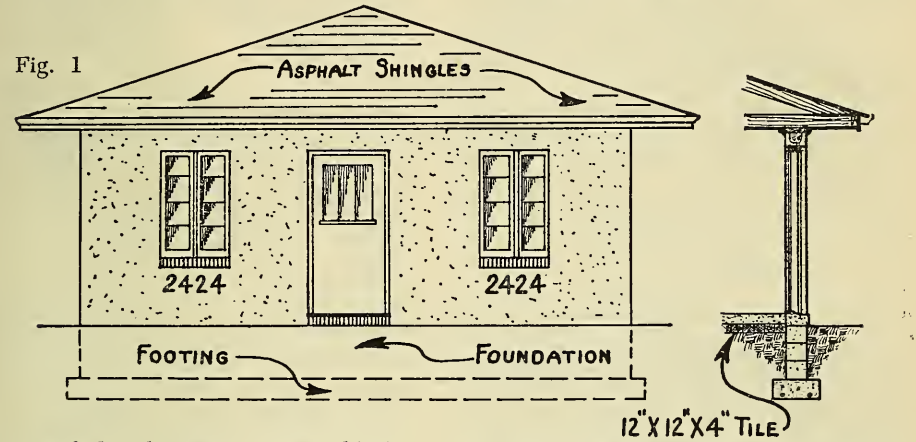
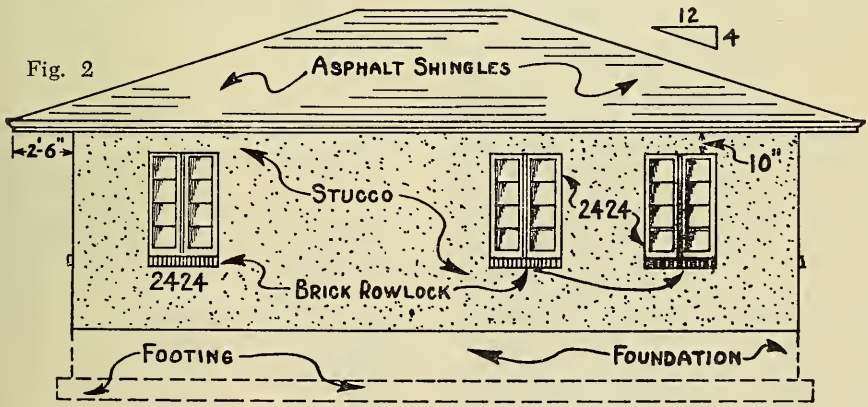


Fig. 2



membered, which will be explained when the illustrations are given. Fig. 2 shows the left side elevation of the same house. To the upper right the pitch of the roof is given, which is a rather flat pitch. Here again, if a steeper pitch is more practical or preferred, the change can be made without altering any part of the plan for the rest of the house.

Concrete Blocks—Fig. 3 shows by the upper drawing an ordinary concrete block, which has three full hollow parts, and two

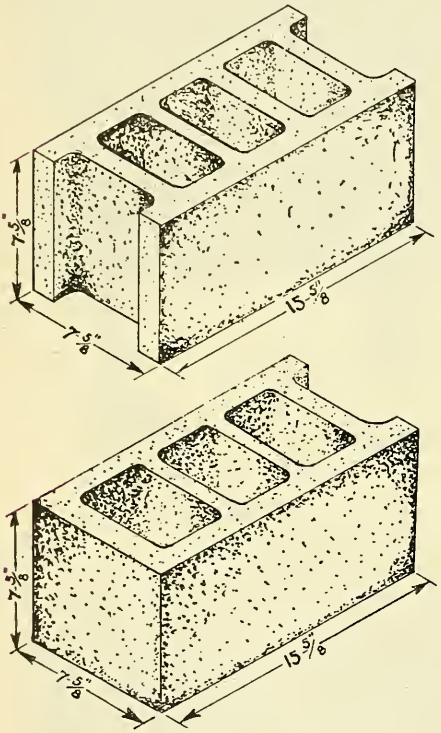


Fig. 3

half hollow parts, one at each end. The sides of this block have straight flat surfaces. The block shown at the bottom, also has three full hollow parts, but only one-half hollow part on one end. The other end has a square flat surface. This block is used at corners and around openings. The two blocks just mentioned are the same in size, 7⅝"x7⅝"x15", as shown on the drawing. These blocks are especially suitable for walls that are either to be plastered or stuccoed. However, they are also used successfully without either plastering or stucco. In fact the original house, that is used here as a pattern, is not plastered on the inside. This feature reduced the cost of construction and at the same time produced something different. Moreover, some concrete block houses are plastered on the inside,

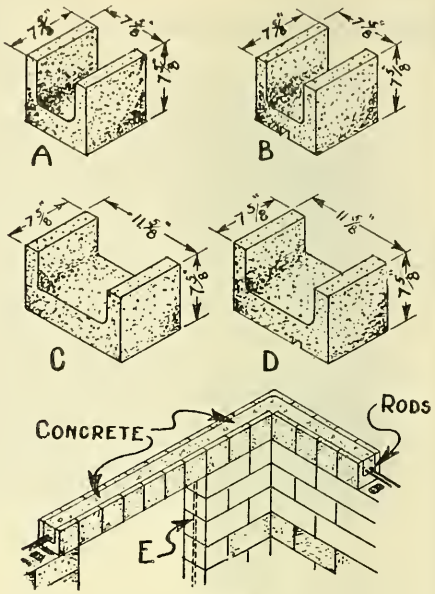


Fig. 4

but are left unstuccoed on the outside. Whatever the case may be, the plastering

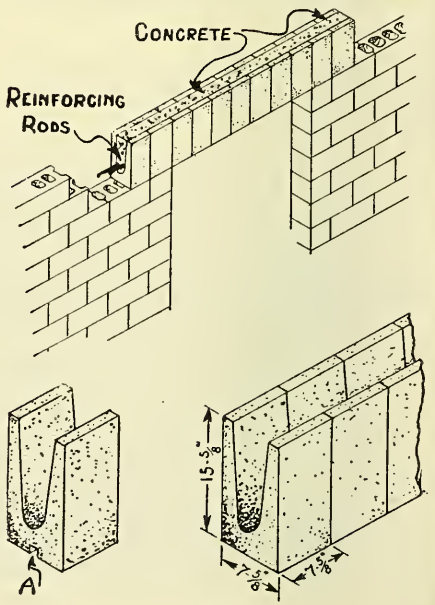


Fig. 5

or the stucco can be put on at some later date, giving the walls new appearances.

Lintel Blocks—Fig. 4, A, B, C, and D, shows four different lintel blocks. The hollow part, when the blocks are in place, is filled with concrete and reinforced with

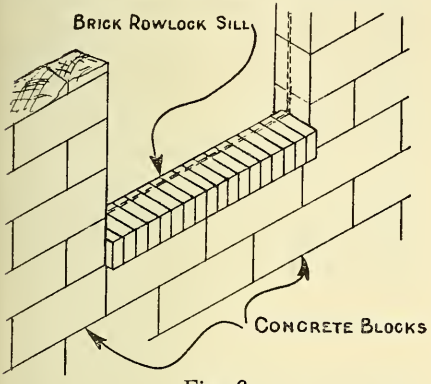


Fig. 6

rods, as shown by the perspective view at the bottom. In order to tie the upper part of the walls securely together, a course of the lintel blocks should be carried around

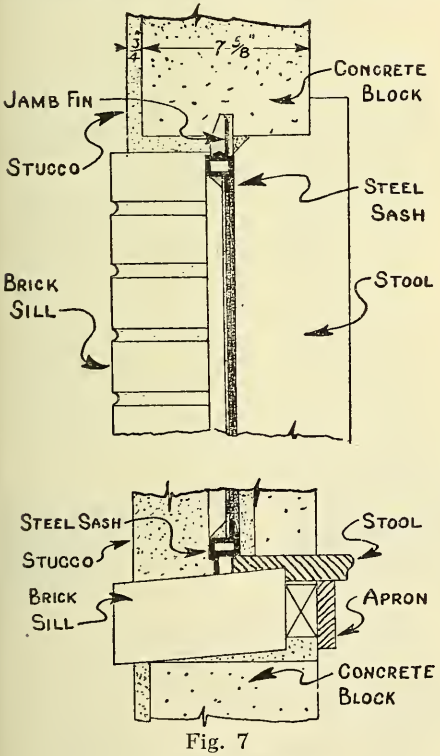


Fig. 7

the entire building. The hollow part of this course should be filled with concrete and reinforced, as indicated on the drawing. The blocks shown at **B** and **D** have grooves at the bottom to receive the flange of the steel window frame.

Lintel blocks to span wide openings are shown by Fig. 5. The perspective view at the top shows the blocks in place, filled with concrete and reinforced. At the bottom are shown details of this block. The one to the left, at **A**, has a groove formed at the bottom for the window frame. Study and compare Figs. 4 and 5.

Brick Rowlock Sill—Fig. 6 gives a perspective view of a part of a concrete block wall, showing the bottom part of a window opening with a brick rowlock sill. Where the steel window frame will be placed is indicated by the dotted lines, respectively on the sill and the jamb of the opening. A cross section of the brick sill is shown at the bottom in Fig. 7, where other parts of the construction are pointed out. The upper drawing shows a plan of a part of the same sill. Here the different parts of the construction are also indicated. Notice that the outside is shown stuccoed, while the inside is left unplastered. Fig. 8 shows a cross section of the window head. Here the lintel

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block is shown filled with concrete and reinforced with two ¾ inch round bars. The outside is shown stuccoed, just as the original house is, as mentioned before.

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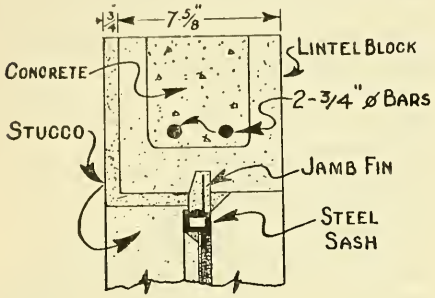
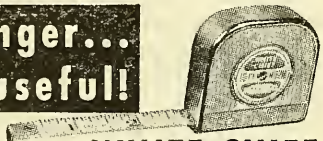


Fig. 8

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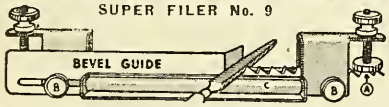
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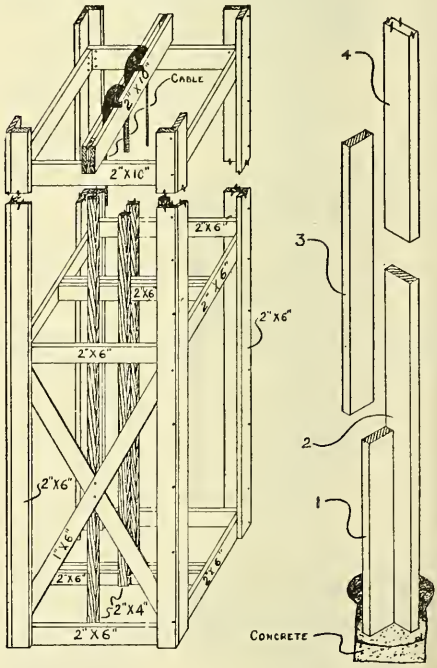
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WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know a good way to construct a hoisting tower.



The accompanying illustration shows by the main drawing at the bottom, the first section of a wooden tower. The corner supports are started first. A detail in a little larger scale (out of proportion) is shown to the right. A short piece, numbered **1**, and a longer piece, numbered **2**, are shown nailed together and set in a concrete base. The four corners are anchored to the ground

in this way. Care must be taken so that just enough space is allowed for the cages, or platform lifts, as they are sometimes called. After the four corners are started, nail the first 2x6 band in place at the bottom, as shown by the main drawing. Then nail the third piece to each corner, which is numbered 3 in the detail to the right. Notice that the corners are constructed so that the nailing can be done in the most convenient way by a right-hand man. The second 2x6 band is then nailed in place, and the panels are X braced. On the main drawing only one X brace is shown, but in practice an X brace should be placed in every panel. When the tower is complete, the X braces, wherever openings to the cage are necessary, are removed.

When the first section is finished, add number 4, shown to the right, to each of the corners, and construct the second section of the tower. In the same way, continue the work from section to section until the tower is the required height. At the top of the main drawing is shown the pulley beam, which is supported by 2x10's.

It should be remembered that a hoisting tower is to be substantially constructed, which means that the material must be straight-grained and strong enough to support any load or strain that the tower must carry or withstand. With the corners well anchored to the ground, guy wires or cables should be placed at intervals of from 25 to 30 feet, depending on circumstances.

The guides for the cages are shown shaded by the bottom part of the main drawing. The 2x6's to which the two center guides are fastened should be noted. The outside guides are fastened to the 2x6 bands. The cables are pointed out at the top drawing, while the symbols of pulleys are shown in black.

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know the right way to place the brace on ledger-and-brace doors, with regard to the hinges.

When the brace acts in compression, it should be placed as shown by the door to

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the right, in Fig. 1. But in case the brace gives its support by tension, then the brace on the door shown to the left is placed in the right way. However, tension bracing for doors or gates is done mostly with rods, wires, etc., while compression bracing is done with wood; therefore the brace shown by the door to the right, is properly placed.

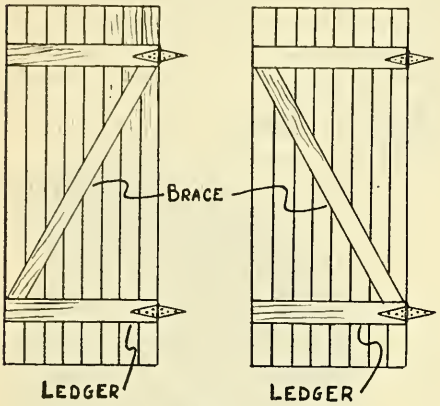


Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows two of many constructions of batten doors. In fact, almost any door made of boards can properly be called a batten door. Those shown by Fig. 1 are batten doors. The term, ledger-and-brace, merely distinguishes them from other batten doors. When the brace is omitted, they are ledger doors, belonging to the batten door family.

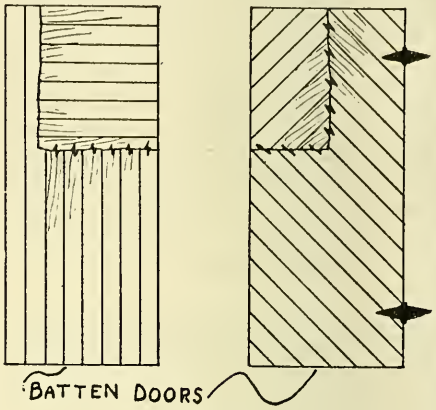


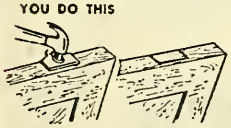
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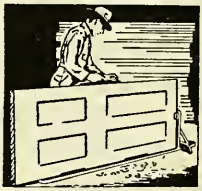
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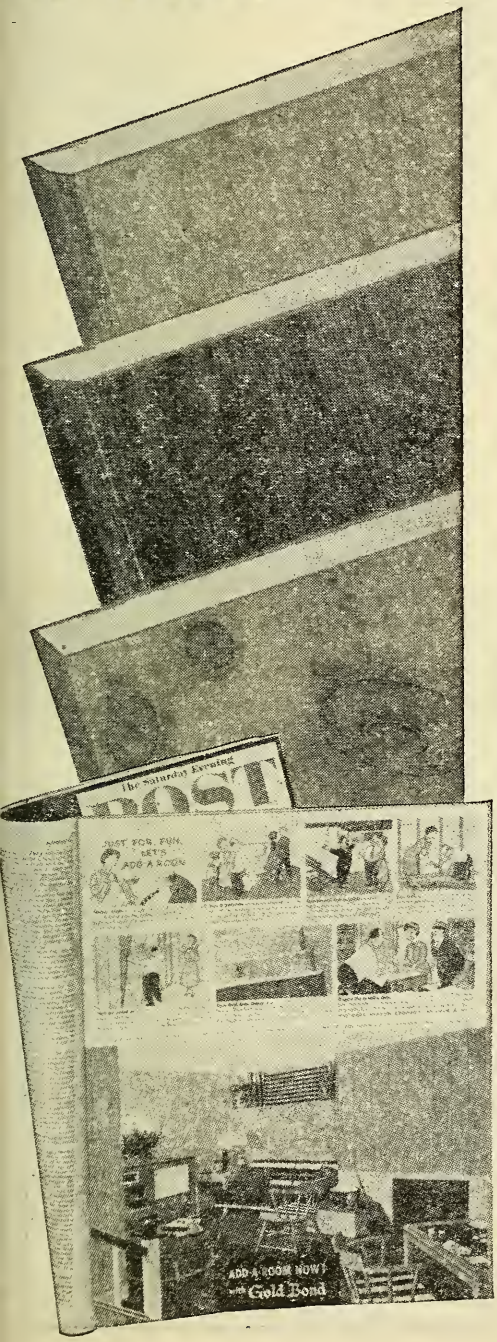
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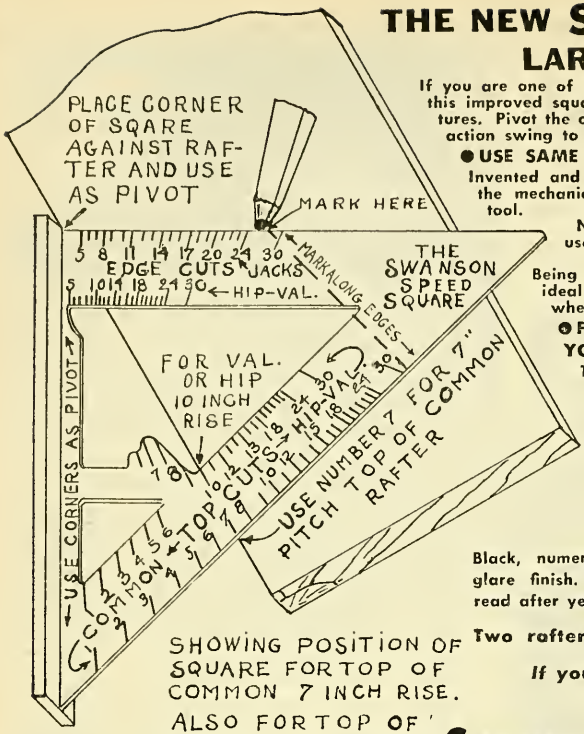
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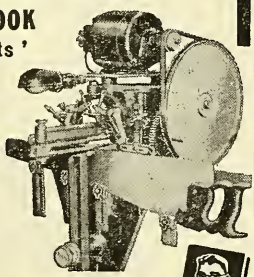
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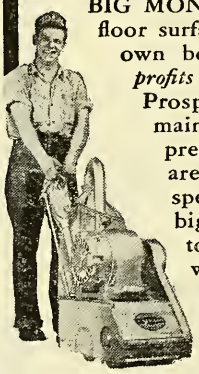


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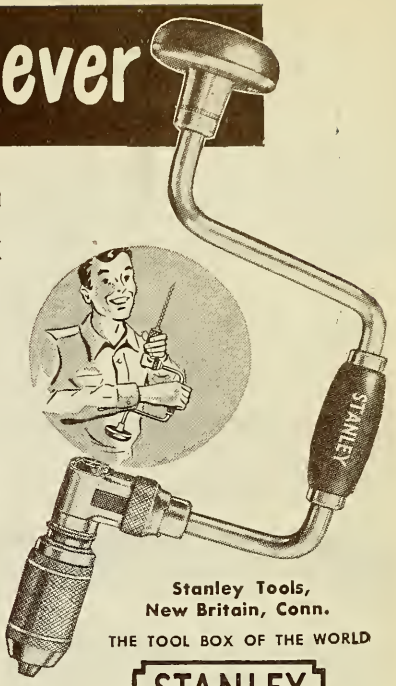


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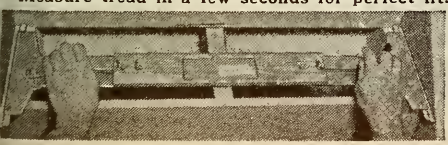
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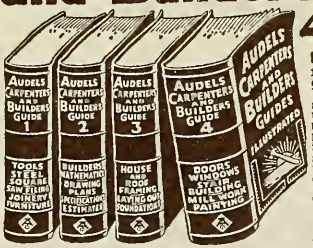
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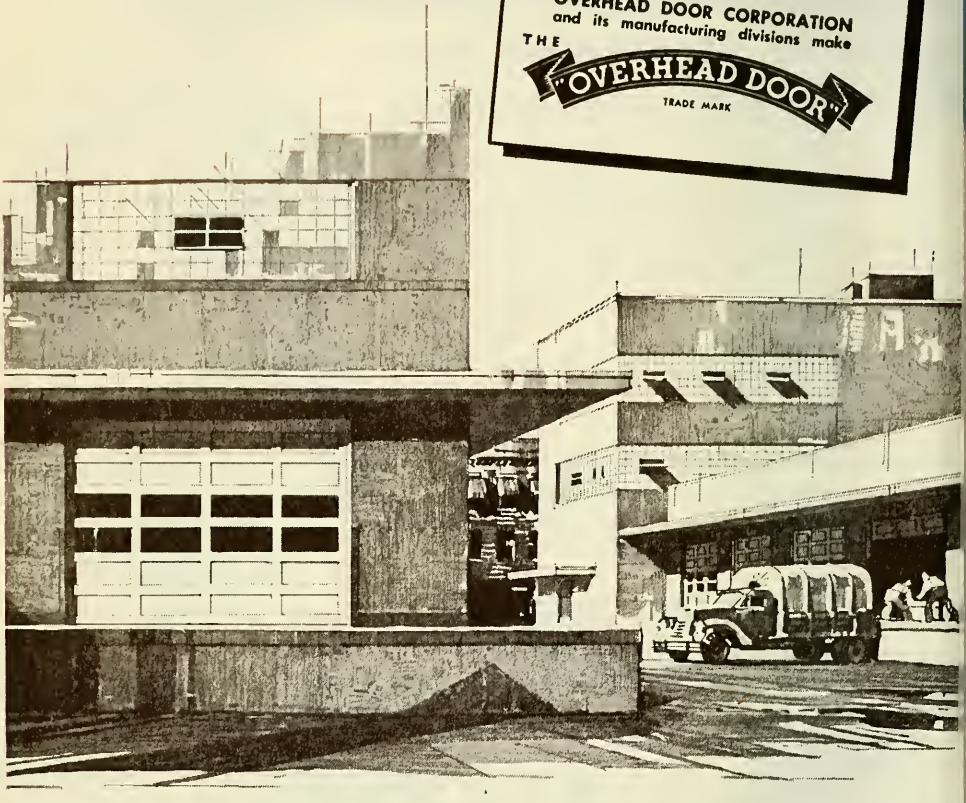
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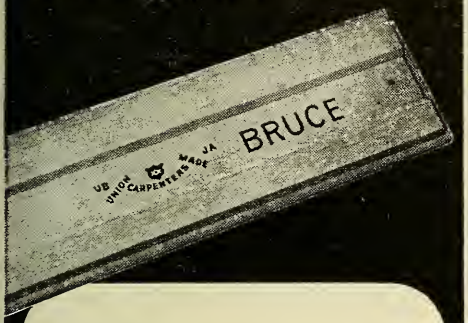
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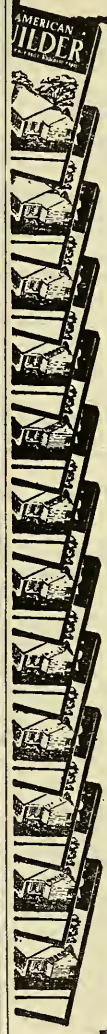
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All Can't Be Executives - - - - - - 5

Hundreds of corporations are now providing for periodic medical checkups for their executives at the expense of the company. They have found that healthy and happy executives can produce more. It is about time they recognized the same principle applies to workers.

Let's Stop Crying Wolf - - - - - - 7

The present crisis is the most serious one this nation has ever faced. There is no need for exaggerating it or embroidering on facts. However, instead of giving the people facts, some branches of government—notably the armed forces—keep crying "wolf" time after time whenever they deem scare headlines will help them get the things they are after. Such a policy is dangerous.

McGuire Dedication August 9th - - - - 12

On the afternoon of August 9th, the memorial ordered erected over the grave of Peter J. McGuire by action of the Twenty-sixth General Convention will be officially dedicated at Arlington Cemetery, near Camden, N. J. In his short lifetime McGuire did as much for the working man as any person who ever lived. Every man who works for a living has benefited from McGuire's efforts, and every one is invited to attend the McGuire dedication.

Blood From Test Tubes - - - - - - 15

Over the airways and through the newspapers, the Red Cross is constantly trying to interest people in giving blood because the supply available to the armed forces is dangerously low. What the situation would be in the event of a bombing of an American city is difficult to imagine as blood and its byproducts would be required in millions of units. To date, no substitute for blood has been found; but science is now working on two promising leads that show considerable promise.

★ ★ ★

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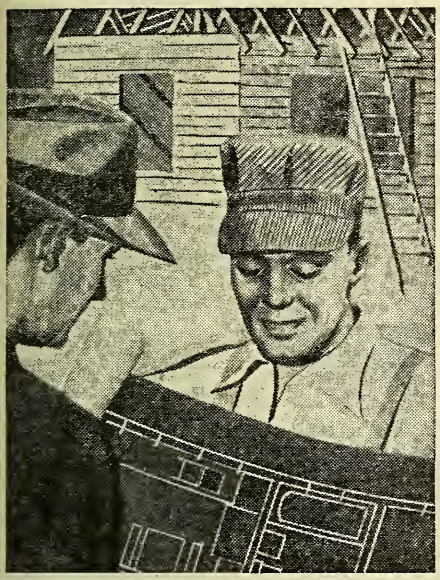
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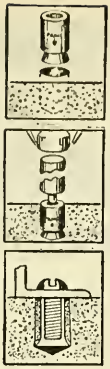
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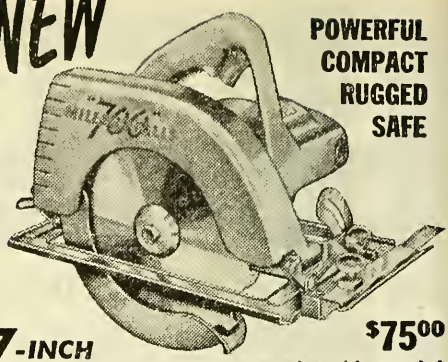


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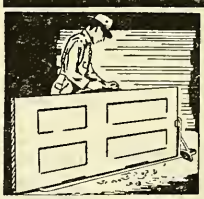
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Recently the Wall Street Journal ran a feature article on what and how American corporations are doing to protect the health of their executives. The article revealed that at least 400 American corporations not only pay for comprehensive medical check-ups for their key personnel, but also that they make these periodic examinations mandatory. Of course, it is all done at the expense of the company. "We discovered that efficient work is related to good health," the Journal quotes one chief executive as stating.

According to the Journal article, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron has been checking up on the health of its key executives for better than ten years. Consequently it seems to have pioneered in the field of protective medicine designed to keep executives functioning efficiently.

The article quotes Goodyear's chairman, P. W. Litchfield, who takes advantage of the free medical services himself, as saying, "My formula for success ranks health as No. 1. The interests of the company require that its key personnel be of good health and it is logical that we should have a comprehensive, smooth-working program to this end. This program has saved Goodyear many millions of dollars by giving us more efficient personnel."

Litchfield's words seem to be echoed by the Brass Hats of somewhere between 400 and 500 major corporations, all of which adopted one form or another of free and compulsory health check-ups for all executives. About 30,000 of their executives are being run through the clinics each year at no cost to themselves. The companies pick up the tabs for medical fees as well as for any travel expenses involved. Says the Journal article:

"Exactly what value an executive health program has in dollars and cents is difficult to estimate. But Dr. O. T. Mallery, Jr., director of industrial health at the University of Michigan, declares that executives "are scarce commodities, worth anywhere from $250,000 to $500,000 apiece." And General Motors' philosophy is that the exams 'protect the large investment' it has in its executives.

"Examinations are generally pretty comprehensive. For a typical one costing around $100, an executive is put through a complete medical-history check and clinical exam, including blood-chemistry, serological (body fluid), electrocardiographic (heart action), metabolism, dental chest X-ray and kidney and liver studies. Throw in another $30 to $50 and he gets specialized X-ray work, such as studies of the gastrointestinal tract. All this is exclusive of possible travel expenses to clinics which the company pays also.

"It isn't any different from what an individual can obtain for himself by entering any one of the 70 or more

clinics throughout the country that specialize in this kind of work. What makes it unique, however, is the fact that the employer takes the initiative in urging an executive to look after his health and even makes the necessary clinical arrangements and gets the bill.

"Benefits work two ways, finds a president of a large Midwestern oil company. Says he: 'We get better working executives. But it's surprising what our program is doing to the morale of company bosses. They have developed a keener appreciation of the need for good health and derive a satisfaction from knowing that their company is sincerely interested in retaining their services for the longest possible time.'

"Most companies refer their executives to clinics and physicians approved by their medical directors. Some, like Goodyear, are set up to do almost the entire job in their own company-run hospitals. 'This way,' says Dr. L. C. Hatch, medical adviser of all Goodyear plants and supervisor of the exams, 'it costs us about half as much as companies which have to send their people to clinics.'

"Chrysler Corp. sends the men who run its business to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., 'to give them a change of scenery.' So does Hotpoint, Inc., subsidiary of General Electric. General Motors has a list of 63 clinics, approved by its chief medical director. It has 4,000 men who are eligible each year for the examination, by far the largest of any company. Republic Steel Corp. has an arrangement with the Cleveland Clinic to do the job."

What the corporations spend on keeping their top brass healthy was not revealed. However, the companies seem to find the investment a profitable one. The discovery that efficient work is related to good health should have surprised no one. In fact companies should eventually learn that good health is as essential to the efficiency of a working man as it is to the efficiency of a swivel chair cowboy. When they do, preventive medicine programs for all employes will become generally accepted.

About the time the Wall Street Journal article was hitting the streets, the President was making a speech to a safety conference. In his speech the President revealed that two million American workers were hurt on the job last year. Some 16,000 of them were killed and several times that number were disabled. What these industrial casualties cost the companies and the nation in money alone, without giving any consideration to the pain and suffering involved, staggers the imagination. How many of these industrial casualties could have been prevented by better safety standards and equipment must ever remain a mystery. Yet if American corporations can spend the money to send 30,000 executives through clinics annually, it seems that they can afford to provide safer working conditions for all employes.

And now that the corporations have found that it is profitable to protect the health of their executives, they ought to be turning their thoughts to protecting the health of their workers, too. They would undoubtedly find that profitable as well. And, sure as shooting, that day will come.

Once only executives were granted annual vacations. Once only top brass were included in profit-sharing plans. But eventually the companies found that the same sauce that fattened the goose fattened the gander. Today, after a goodly amount of union prodding, millions of industrial workers enjoy annual vacations, profit-sharing plans, and other prerogatives that were once reserved solely for executives.

Let's Stop Crying "Wolf"

★ ★ ★

ONE of the things in the present national crisis that has long worried this journal is the complete lack of confidence which the armed forces, the government and the defense agencies have shown in the good sense and good judgment of the American people. Instead of giving the people facts, the powers-that-be in Washington have fed us propaganda. A cloak of secrecy has been thrown around virtually all operations along the Potomac—even those which have only a remote connection with national security and national defense.

All this has bred in the minds of many Americans a serious sense of suspicion and even mistrust. Propaganda is no substitute for facts; and the more that Washington relies on propaganda instead of facts, the more confused and apprehensive the American people will become.

In this respect, the armed forces have been particularly flagrant offenders. Ever since the end of the last war, the various branches of the armed forces have been demanding (and mostly getting) huge appropriations for defense purposes. We are not questioning the right of armed forces to ask for necessary appropriations, but we do question some of the methods they have used to secure them. For a long time the "scare" technique has been standard operating procedure with Army, Navy and Air Force. Whenever an appropriation bill is about to come up before Congress the services all vie with one another to see which can put out the most alarming headlines. Generals and admirals knock themselves out painting lurid pictures of the threat hanging over our heads. Sometimes the stories border on the fantastic. After the appropriations are made, things usually simmer down again.

Maybe the generals and admirals feel that this is the only way they can get the money they need, but we doubt such drastic steps are necessary. Americans are intelligent people. The men and women who represent them in Congress are mostly alert and capable. We do not think it is necessary to beat them over the head with wild-eyed propaganda to make them realize that the Communist threat is a serious one.

During the last several months appropriation bills for the next fiscal year have been before Congress. During that time, increasingly alarming stories of Red air supremacy have been filling the newspapers and air channels. One day last month Congressman Curtis of Missouri took a crack at these stories on the floor of the House.

"I spent four years in the Second World War in the Naval Air Force, he told his colleagues. "There I learned that the basic thing is fuel—not only the production of fuel, but also transportation of it. No air force is more effective than its supply of fuel.

"Do Russians have the petroleum and refining capacity to support an air force of the size the generals and

admirals talk about? Do the Russians have the railroad, rolling stock, highways and pipelines to effectively deliver gasoline and other fuel to their air bases? If so, they have performed a miracle.

"I do not believe in underestimating the power of an enemy," Curtis declared, "but I likewise do not believe in trying to fool the American people when there is no basis for such a scare. The American people and Congress are willing to face up to realities, but they are not willing to be bamboozled."

The last sentence in the above paragraph hits the nail squarely on the head; the American people and Congress are willing to face up to realities, but they do not want to be bamboozled. And the amount of bamboozling stemming from Washington seems to be on the increase day by day.

That the Communist threat is grave cannot be denied. Those of us who have been in the labor movement for 15 years or more are particularly aware of the fact, for we learned long since how ruthless, treacherous, underhanded and vicious Communists can be. They have thrown all their tricks at us in the last two decades, because capture of the labor movement has been their main goal in America. Thousands upon thousands of union men were fighting the threat of Communist infiltration and coming to grips with the hard reality of Communistic treachery in the Twenties and Thirties when a lot of the people who are now waving the flag so vigorously were unaware that Communism represented anything more than a word in the dictionary. Of all people in the nation, union members need less bamboozling relative to the menace of Communism than does any other group.

Aside from the fact that people do not like to be hoodwinked, there is another grave danger involved in the situation. It is best exemplified by the old copy book story of the boy who cried "wolf" so often when no wolf was around that no one answered his cries when a wolf really did appear. That could happen to us. If generals and admirals are going to continue crying "wolf" every time they want to put over a program, the cry may not get the proper response when the wolf really appears at our doorstep. Sooner or later the wolf is really going to appear. When it does we want to be fresh and ready; something we can never be if false alarms keep wearing us down, just as they did the workmen in the copy book story.

Nor are the armed forces the only offenders in this respect. Many of the numerous agencies that have been set up as a result of the emergency are nearly as bad. The fat boys riding the swivel chairs in Washington at healthy salaries want to justify their existence and keep themselves on the gravy train. Consequently they have to keep the picture looking as black as possible. Whenever the pressure eases momentarily they have to jog it up a little by handing out a scare story of one kind or another.

Then, too, there are the politicians who want to use the emergency for political advantage. The ins sometimes try to gain advantage of the outs by picturing the situation as too desperate to permit the changing of horses in midstream. On the other hand, the outs try to get in by minimizing the accomplishments of the ins and trying to convince the people that the national security can be maintained only by throwing out the inefficient ins and putting the efficient outs into power. This being an election year, the people are being subjected

to a particularly heavy dose of this sort of political maneuvering. In the process, more and more rights are being put on ice for the duration. And if a lot of people who are bettering themselves these days have their way, the duration will never end.

What it all adds up to is that the American people are being bamboozled too much and too often. And the results may prove disastrous. If people ever lose confidence in their government and their armed forces, planes and tanks and guns will not matter much for the chances of victory will be gone.

It is the opinion of this journal that the American people are fully aware of the seriousness of the present situation. It is our conviction that the American people are ready and willing to make any sacrifices necessary to meet the clear and present danger. All they want to know is the facts as they really exist. When they do know the true facts, they will be far ahead of the admirals, generals, and politicians in putting out the time, effort or money needed to insure victory. It will not be necessary to prime them with propaganda.

Lest anyone get the impression that we do not consider the present emergency a serious one, let us make it clear that in our opinion the nation is in the greatest peril it has ever had to contend with in all its history. Never before has a potential foe been so treacherous and underhanded as the Communist orbit is today. Never before has so much of the world been lined up against us at one time. Never before has a more vicious Fifth Column existed than today exists in America. Added together, these things make our plight a serious one. If and when war does come, we will be facing the hardest fight in our history.

But let us face the situation squarely, honestly and openly. The crisis is desperate enough not to need any embroidering by political or military Brass Hats. In the long run, embroidering can only weaken the mental and moral sinews of the people, sinews which must be maintained at maximum strength.

Income Gains, Salaries Stay At Same Level

Although total personal income in the U. S. rose in April to an annual rate of $258.9 billion, wages and salaries remained the same, the Department of Commerce reported. The March rate amounted to $258.2 billion.

Personal income includes wages, salaries, income from proprietorships and partnerships, dividends, interest payments, and rents received by landlords.

Wage and salaries in the large manufacturing industries decreased about $500 million compared with March figures to a yearly rate of $59.5 billion.

Earnings of proprietors, landlords, and stock and bond holders all rose in April over March levels. For the January-April period, personal dividend receipts increased 4½ per cent over the same period in 1951.

Meantime, the Wage Stabilization Board began studying a new formula that may increase pay checks of many trade unionists as much as 4 cents an hour, provided employers agree. A special committee proposed 2 possible courses to gear wages to increased output:

1. Allowing automatic wage increases across the board of about 2 per cent per worker per year, or 4 cents an hour—if management agrees.

2. Permitting increases only when employers and unions show the WSB that their productivity is expected to rise in the next 12 months.

PLANE GOSSIP

BEWARE

From the pen of Peter A. Reilly, Boston District Council secretary, comes the timely little warning that is as much truth as it is poetry:

Attention good friends and read this draft,
Of a candidate who rhymes with graft,
And from his mouth much wind he blew,
In Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Two—

As up the River, and over the State,
He preaches his venom of fear and hate;
Against the rights for which we strive,
As Royalists did in Seventy-Five.

Beware all workers from far and near;
Of that phony pretender to Paul Revere,
Who sped along the river and shore,
To warn us against our foe of yore:

Beware good friends, each one, and all—
Of the names you see on the ballot this Fall;
And remember your friends, and to them be true,
When you cast your vote, in Fifty-Two.

Remember what McGuire said years ago,
To help your friends and defeat your foe;
And also the adage that's old and true:
Don't kiss the hand that injures you!



"I'm really a non-union white collar worker by trade—I'm just doing this to earn a living!"

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

We see by the papers that a new effort is to be made to weed crooks out of the government. The last guy who tried to do the job decided that the best way to start was to investigate the financial standing of all people in government. But a lot of Congressmen thought otherwise. They wanted the other fellow investigated but they did not want to be investigated themselves. So the investigator got the ax.

Now the new head of the Justice Department is going to do the job, according to a lot of Washington propaganda. But there will be no questionnaires, and no questions that might embarrass anyone.

For our part, all the furore about the new clean up campaign reminds us of nothing as much as it does of an old story about a north woods farmer. This farmer lived close to a defunct railroad that only operated a train one time a week to keep its franchise.

One day when the weekly train was due, the farmer noticed one of his calves had its foot caught on a trestle on the right-of-way. The farmer ran over and tried to release the calf, but had no luck. Finally the train came along and, since it was barely moving, it managed to stop in time.

The engineer and fireman got out and tried to help the farmer release the calf. But they had no luck either. Finally the farmer hit on the idea that a toot of the train's whistle might frighten the calf into releasing itself. The engineer thought it a good idea, so he returned to the engine and gave the whistle cord a long and mighty tug.

The idea worked. The calf jerked itself free but unfortunately it jumped clear off the trestle and dashed itself to pieces on the rocks below. The farmer looked down at his deceased calf for a few seconds. Finally he turned to the engineer and said:

"Wasn't that a hell of a big toot for one little calf?"

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SIGN OF THE TIMES

The following conversation was overheard at the toy counter of a big department store:

Lady shopper: "Isn't this rather complicated for a small child?"

Clerk: "Madam, this is an educational toy designed to prepare a child for modern living. Any way he puts it together, it's wrong."

IT COULD HAPPEN

Examining officers to first Draftee: "What did you do in civilian life?

Draftee: I mowed lawns, shoed horses, milked cows, mixed concrete, laid bricks, dug coal, felled timber, painted houses, sailed ships, cut hair, made shoes, sold insurance, played saxaphones, baked bread, and built barns

Officer: "I guess we can fit you in somewhere." Turning to the second draftee: "What did you do in civilian life?"

Second Draftee: "I went to college and I got more trophies in the pantie raids than any man at Siwash College."

Officer: "Great, man, great, Report to Officer Candidates School at once."

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SUCH IS PROGRESS

For years science has dreamed of changing solid matter into energy. At the same time it also has been dreaming of turning energy into solid matter. When scientists learned how to split the atom, they achieved their first goal. Now scientists at Brookhaven Laboratory are building a huge "cosmotron" with which they hope to be able to achieve goal number two.

Putting all this in plain words; science is now almost able to blow the world to Hell. If the new cosmotron works, they hope to be able to put the pieces together again.

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OUR OWN FAULT

Two women were discussing their husbands over tea one day.

"My husband has absolutely no faults," said one. "He doesn't drink or play cards or go out nights."

"Doesn't he even smoke?" asked the second.

"Only very moderately," replied the first. "He does love a cigar after a good dinner but I doubt if he smokes two cigars a month."

The thought occurs to us that a lot of us working people are like the above husband; We love to have good men representing us in Congress but we seldom get them because we fall down on the simple matter of registering and voting when the opportunity is presented to us.

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PAUP'S PEARLY GEM

"It is possible for a man to make a fool of himself without knowing it," Joe Paup, habitue of questionable places, recently said, "but not if he is married."

NOT WITHOUT A ROW

Using the hysteria whipped up by the steel crisis as a cloak, anti-labor interests in Washington are doing their darndest to get the complexion of the Wage Stabilization Board changed. Their proposal is to change the Board from one on which labor management and the general public are represented equally to one which is composed exclusively of "neutral" members. And we will bet their idea of neutral members would be a dilly—some of the steel tycoons who still employ goons and spies, a few of the more vicious coal operators, and Westbrook Pegler.

Anyway, the tripartite complexion of the Board will not be changed without an all-out fight from the working people of the nation. As far as we are concerned the present Board is not only fair but efficient as well. Before we will tolerate any change we are going to act like the Irishman in one of our favorite stories.

This Irishman rushed into a pub one day and cried: "Give me a pint before the row starts."

In two gulps he had it down.

"Give me another pint before the row starts," he repeated to the bartender.

The bartender complied. When the request was repeated a third time, the bartender finally asked: "What row?"

"I'm broke," calmly replied the Irishman.



"With this constant speed-up, how come they call this gadget we're making a labor-saving device?"

McGuire Dedication August 9th

IN Arlington Cemetery, near Camden, N. J., on Saturday, August 9th, a beautiful monument to Peter J. McGuire will be officially dedicated. To every man who works with his hands for a living, it will be a significant event, for no individual contributed more to the establishment, development and growth of American labor than did Peter J. McGuire. All who have benefited from the things McGuire did are welcome to attend.

The monument was erected by the General Executive Board in conformity with action taken by the Twenty-sixth General Convention.

Of the many great men produced by organized labor, none exceeds McGuire in stature, in accomplishments or in results. Born on the lower east side of New York 100 years ago on July 6th, McGuire crowded into fifty-four short years many lifetimes of service to humanity.

During the years he was growing up, the exploitation, insecurity and misery that surrounded working people of the day appalled McGuire. Inwardly he seethed against them, and more and more his attention centered on finding ways and means of correcting these evils. As a youngster he was a fine student, but the necessity of earning a living for his family cut short his formal education. But he never stopped educating himself. He read all the pamphlets and books he could lay his hands on. Then one day he heard of Cooper Institute of New York, a college especially founded to help working people acquire an education they could not secure otherwise.

To young Pete McGuire, Cooper Institute opened up a whole new world of books, discussions and debate. He studied the ancient philosophers, delved into economics and history and political theory, but all the time his heart remained wrapped up in the wage earner and his struggles. All that young McGuire learned at Cooper Institute he translated into terms of the wage earner and his problems. Whether it was philosophy or economics or politics McGuire was studying, he always asked himself the same question: "How does this idea affect the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow?"

The more he studied, the more young McGuire became convinced that the hope of the working man lay in organization. More and more he concentrated his thoughts and his energies on building up a strong and democratic labor movement capable of correcting the evils of exploitation he saw on every hand. He ate unionism, slept unions, and preached unionism. In the final analysis, his enthusiasm, his zeal and his sound thinking contributed tremendously to the development of the free and democratic labor movement as we know it today. No man gave it more.

Peter J. McGuire has been dead 46 years, but the things he accomplished live on, and will continue doing so so long as there is a free America. The magnificent monument to be dedicated to him in Arlington Cemetery on August 9th, is a fitting one. But there are many more; the United Brotherhood, which he founded; the American Federation of Labor which he pioneered and kept alive during the first trying years; Labor Day which he first conceived and brought into reality.

The Peter J. McGuire Memorial Committee
of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America

requests the honor of your presence at the ceremonies
attending the unveiling of a memorial
on the
100th Anniversary
of
Peter J. McGuire
Founder
of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
and Father of Labor Day
on the afternoon of August ninth
Nineteen hundred fifty-two
at one-thirty o'clock
in Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken Township
Merchantville, New Jersey

•

Memorial Committee
The General Executive Board

M. A. Hutcheson
Wm. L. Hutcheson
John R. Stevenson
O. William Blaier
S. P. Meadows
Albert E. Fischer
Frank Duffy
Charles Johnson, Jr.
Raleigh Rajoppi
Roland Adams
Harry Schwarzer
R. E. Roberts
A. W. Muir
Andrew Cooper

THE LIFE OF PETER J. McGUIRE

Born in New York, N. Y., July 6, 1852.

Ended his formal education at the age of 11 to help support his family.

Realizing the handicap of a man not skilled in a craft, entered the trade of cabinet making and joined the Cabinet Makers Union of New York in 1872.

Attended Cooper Union Institute at night to complete his education.

Became convinced that the salvation of the wage earner lay in organization.

Unionism became his prime interest in life.

Recognized the need for one international union of wood workers and in June of 1881 issued the first call for a convention in Chicago, August 8-12 which culminated in the formation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Elected the First General Secretary of that organization and served in that capacity twenty years, 1881-1901.

Preached the need for a national federation and on August 3, 1881 drafted the first call for a convention which instituted the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada in Pittsburgh, November 15, 1881.

When adverse conditions threatened the existence of the Federation of the Organized Trades he led the fight for reorganization of that body and through his efforts the American Federation of Labor was born on December 8, 1886.

He was unanimously elected Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1886-1888.

Unanimously elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor in 1889; elected First Vice-President from 1890 to 1900.

Successfully led the fight for the eight-hour day when in May of 1890 the American Federation of Labor singled out the Carpenters to spearhead the movement.

In the Central Labor Union of New York, on May 8, 1882, he first advanced the proposal that "one day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes." The first Monday in September was designated by act of Congress in 1894 as a legal holiday.

Resigned as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in July, 1901, because of ill health.

Died in Camden, N. J., February 18, 1906. Buried in Arlington Cemetery, Merchantville, N. J., February 21, 1906.

BLOOD FROM TEST TUBES

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IT IS hardly possible to listen to the radio, watch a TV program or read a paper these days without encountering an urgent appeal for blood. The Pentagon tells us that the armed forces are at least 300,000 pints of human blood short of the goal needed to keep supplies at an adequate level. This in itself is discouraging. But when one considers the thousands or even millions of casualties that might result from a sneak attack on one or two of our major cities, it becomes downright frightening. Many might die because life-giving plasma was not on hand when it was needed.

In view of the fact that giving a pint of blood takes very little time, costs absolutely nothing, and leaves no bad after effects, it seems ridiculous that the Red Cross constantly should have to beg for donors. But that is the way it seems to be at the present time.

It has been estimated that a single atomic bomb dropped on a city such as Chicago might kill as many as 200,000 and seriously wound 250,000 more. Treatment of the injured would require at least 19,000,000 pints of whole blood or plasma. Is it any wonder, then, that the Red Cross is constantly appealing for blood donors?

For the time being there is no substitute for whole blood or blood plasma in treating injured people. But the situation is on its way to being remedied. Two new partial substitutes are being developed by science, and both of them show much promise. Both substitutes were first developed in Europe—one in Germany and one in Sweden.

After Germany had been knocked out of the last war, American scientists were amazed at the efficient manner in which German battle casualties were restored to full vigor. A little investigation disclosed that German scientists had discovered a blood substitute that was used pretty successfully on at least half a million men. The substitute was PVP (Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone, if you want to be technical about it.)

Naturally American authorities were greatly impressed. Following through on the basic research developed by the Germans, American chemists have succeeded in refining and improving the product until now it shows great possibilities as a substitute for natural blood or natural blood by-products.

On the other hand, Swedish scientists too made great progress in developing synthetic blood substitutes during the war. The Swedish product is synthetic derived from sugar. Last year, an American firm, Commercial Solvents Corporation spent $213,000 building a pilot plant for further development of this product which it calls Expandex. Within the next 12 months it expects to have a full-scale plant in operation.

Both PVP and Expandex claim a number of important advantages over natural blood products. Both can be used on all types of blood, thereby eliminating the matching of types that natural blood requires. Both can be sterilized so that there is no danger of passing viruses or allergies from giver to receiver, as sometimes happens in natural blood transfusions. Both can be stored for long periods of time without any deterioration. Neither requires refrigeration. Both can be made in unlimited quantities at a price that should be somewhere

in the neighborhood of $5.00 a pint as compared to a cost of $35.00 a pint for natural plasma.

The main function of both blood substitutes is to restore circulation and maintain the blood pressure in badly injured or burned patients. In shock cases, the volume of blood circulating through the system drops sharply. If something is not done promptly to get better circulation, the patient frequently dies. In cases of this kind, the new synthetics are proving to be very valuable. They have also proved effective for the treatment and prevention of shock resulting from certain kinds of surgery. But probably their greatest usefulness to date has come from treating patients with severe burns.

When substantial portions of skin are burned away on the human body, the natural plasma in the blood seeps away through injured or broken capillary walls. This causes the blood remaining in the body to thicken and thereby flow much less freely through the circulatory system. If the process goes on long enough or involves too much of the body, death usually follows.

In the treatment of severly-burned patients, the new blood substitutes show greatest promise. They can be used to replace the fluid losses and thereby keep the consistency of the blood close to normal. This keeps the blood supply circulating properly and thereby keeps patients alive until nature begins her natural healing processes.

Since the bulk of casualties resulting from an atomic explosion would be burn cases, the importance of the new synthetics can be appreciated. The National Research Council is expected to stockpile somewhere between two and three million pints of blood plasma, both natural and synthetic, to take care of any possible emergency.

However, it should be emphasized that the need for whole blood is not diminishing. The new synthetics can meet some of the medical needs of whole blood or by-products rendered from whole blood. But in many kinds of treatment, natural blood is the only answer. Recently, Dr. M. C. Winternitz, chairman of the National Research Council's Division of Medical Sciences, said: "Nothing can take the place of whole blood now or in the forseeable future."

The best the new synthetics can do is stretch the supply of natural blood by substituting for it in those cases where they can be used effectively. What they do, in effect, is carry patients through emergency periods until proper treatment can be given them.

Perhaps the day will come when blood substitutes will be able to do every job that natural blood can. But that day is not here yet. Consequently the obligation of every citizen to give as much blood as he can has not diminished.

Month in and month out the armed forces are becoming increasingly alarmed over the lack of adequate blood supplies. Why this should be passes understanding. Giving blood is a painless process. It does the giver no harm whatsoever. Furthermore it costs nothing. Yet the pint of blood might well mean the difference between life and death for some battle casualty.

If you have never given blood before, call up your nearest Red Cross Blood Center and find out first hand how painless, simple and satisfying it is to give a pint. The day may come when synthetics will satisfy all the needs of the blood banks. However, that day is not here yet, and until it comes all of us have a moral obligation to give as much of our own blood as we can.

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Editor's note: **Working in Paris there is a small group of former labor leaders who escaped from Iron Curtain countries. Recently they banded themselves together into "Free Trade Unionists in Exile." Through this organization they are doing fine work in smuggling the truth about the free world to the enslaved peoples within the Russian orbit as well as by exposing actual conditions behind the iron curtain.**

To correct the many errors and half-truths regarding Communism that have developed recently, the Exiles prepared the following analysis of the real situation behind the iron curtain.

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AN OBSERVER who is sensitive to the social condition in iron curtain countries knows that radical changes in the structure of society have occurred since communism came to that part of the world. It is equally evident that these transformations have been imposed by force and are not the result of normal evolution. It is the communist parties who, bolstered by occupation armies and the direct aid of Soviet Russia, have undertaken the operation of liquidation—not only of the old social order, but also of social groups which formerly supported this bourgeois-capitalist order. (It must be pointed out that the bourgeoisie, although small in number, had succeeded in the past in taking over power and in keeping it, despite the will of the people.)

THE OLD BOURGEOISIE

The policy of extermination of these social groups—methodically planned and systematically carried out—is not intended merely to destroy their once dominant class characteristics. It is intended specially and above all to destroy physically those individuals who belonged to the groups. Just as under Hitler, whole groups—ethnic or racial—were outlawed and submitted to an arbitrary and violent rule, today one can see the Stalinist regimes who call themselves Popular Democracies imposing laws of exception for those of bourgeois origin or of the former landed aristocracy who must be exterminated.

At the moment, the results of this policy present us with the following picture:

The best known elements of the social, political and economic groups have been excluded from political life. One part has been isolated, either in prisons, concentration camps or forced labor; another part has already been physically exterminated (these are the missing, those condemned to death and executed, those who have died as a result of mistreatment in prisons or camps). A few of them are under provisional liberty—watched day and night, haled before the police, questioned and accused eternally of having relations with what the communists call the reactionaries. They can find no work, so their very existence is precarious. Children of bourgeois origin find the doors of schools closed to them. For them, military service means incorporation into units sent exclusively into forced labor camps.

As for those who are sent to death, communist policy finds only a new occasion for propaganda-making. In effect, they are called on for disavowals of their former political actions, for blasts against all which is not

communist and Russian. That is a fairly easy task, since men whose social condition has sunk to the bottom of misery are indifferent or ready to lend themselves to anything.

One can see how these elements surrender to the incessant persuasion of the communists. For these people want to join the society of those who work; they want above all else to be left in peace. They are, therefore, ready to gain that peace by any means, even by selling out. Automatically, they become informers and police spies. And sometimes they are even capable of an excess of zeal.

The conclusion becomes inescapable that no action is possible among these elements of bourgeois origin. Although there are some who resist all pressure, we cannot place much faith in them. First of all, their deeds awake no echoes among the masses because of their past; actually, the workers and peasants have no confidence in those who used to govern by abuse and violence. They see in their actions only the personal motive to regain possessions and re-establish former privileges. The worker and the peasant can only answer them by the question: Are you trying to get back your lands, your factories or your banks?

In order to economize our forces, we must abandon all efforts in their direction, because the experiment is doomed from the beginning to defeat. Only those who know nothing about the changes which have taken place in the heart of the country and those who do not recognize men's attitudes would proceed in that manner.

The activities of western democracy should be oriented toward the principal factors which constitute the popular democracy: that is, toward the peasants, the working masses, the technicians and, to a certain extent, the intellectuals.

THE PEASANTRY

In numbers, the peasants represent the most important element of the area. However, while their attitude demonstrates their hatred for the regime, they are relatively ineffective in deeds. That is because the peasants are scattered through the country in little communities separated from each other by great fields. What is more, the regime has effective control devices. To watch an entire village, all that is needed is two or three militiamen aided by an equal number of spies. And the Security forces can control the movements of each villager outside his community, so that contact between communities is virtually non-existent.

So far as radio sets are concerned, there never were very many, and the situation has not improved today, Those which were in the hands of peasants have been confiscated and replaced by numerous receivers linked to the same radio set which is located in the town hall or Communist Party headquarters, now labelled the cultural center of the village. Programs are prepared purely as demoralizing and hate-instilling propaganda.

The government makes use at the same time of another device among the peasant masses. This is the use of the stool pigeons recruited from among the former leaders of the bourgeois parties (called historical parties), that is, the former leaders of the villages. They perform their shameful tasks under the whip of economic pressure. Actually, unlike in the past, the current income of a priest or pastor, for example, is not enough to provide a minimal existence. He cannot clothe himself, send his children to school because of exorbitant taxes (for only children of workers and peasants

get free schooling). The priest and pastors are and remain bourgeois, so far as the communists are concerned. So they are submitted endlessly to pressure and blackmail.

Added to all this, the peasants have never known a real civic education. They have always been considered a simple electoral mass, capable only of voting so as to assure the election of bourgeois party representatives. Today, this lack of civil conscience is deplored because it is painful to admit that the most numerous mass of the country, although in full revolt aginst the government, is quite incapable of a conscious action of organization and liberation. Still worse, the sporadic and leaderless revolt suits the regime down to a T, because it provides the government with a pretext for repression and permits it to get rid of all those elements deemed in opposition or hostile. Besides, the whole world knows the tactics and morality of communism: It is better to arrest a hundred innocents than to let a single adversary escape to continue anti-communist activities.

The psychological factor is equally important: repression paralyzes all efforts, not only of opposition, but also of the slightest criticism of the regime.

What all this adds up to is the very limited character of peasant resistance, a resistance which makes itself felt particularly in the realm of production and all that concerns goods and resources. In that respect, the peasants create very real difficulties for the government and their resistance, for the most part passive, is nonetheless effective.

THE WORKING MASSES

These days, the weight of the working masses is much larger, although they remain much less numerous than the peasants. Their role becomes more and more important in the life of the new states built on popular democratic lines where everything tends toward industrialization. Besides, the workers have in the past, thanks to trade unions, been able to acquire a civic education and to comprehend their social situation. They have furnished proved democrats, devoted at once to the interests of the working class and to true democracy. What is more, the very character of their work keeps the workers in continuous contact with each other, which facilitates the exchange of ideas and a better understanding of their needs.

This situation creates immense difficulties for the communist police control groups and any precipitate action on their part only results in a greater reaction from the workers.

The state of mind of the working class is flatly opposed to the Stalinist regime. Despite the promises and advantages offered to workers (especially those in heavy industry), 90% of the workers are against the communist government and only 10% at the most are for it. That does not mean that the workers want a return to the old days. None of them wants to hear of turning back the clock to the old governments. Although they are aware that the standard of living is lower now than in the past, they know that morally their position has improved. They have not forgotten the humiliations inflicted by the so-called bourgeois democrats. Communist propaganda profits from this psychological situation in an attempt to woo the workers. Since the results are uncertain, the communists content themselves with the passivity or neutrality of the workers.

That indicates that a well-led activity is needed to inform them by radio of the situation and real outlook

of the working classes in the free countries, to assure them of the active solidarity not only of the workers in the democratic countries but also of public opinion in the free world, to present in detail the aims of the democratic forces for the inauguration of a true social democracy.

This enlightening activity is easier to do by radio because the workers today own a larger number of sets (although this may seem a paradox) than ever before.

The conclusion to be drawn is eloquent: it is by means of the working classes that news can be diffused in an efficient manner. The majority of the workers are of peasant origin and maintain constant relations with workers of the soil, who are relatives or friends. In turning toward the working classes, emphasis must be placed on the unity among those at the bottom of the social order: the peasants and those who work in industry have the same aims: liberation from communist dictatorship.

THE TECHNICIANS

The technical groups were trained by the old regime. It will take time for the communists to create new technicians. At this point, they are still at the training stage. However, whether the old or new technicians are concerned, it can be conceded that the communists have been able to create a psychological climate favorable to the State. The technicians enjoy very great advantage today in comparison with the unhappy situation of the rest of the population. Despite their traditional training, the technicians have been neutral so far as the crimes of communism are concerned. While the workers display a steady resistance, the technicians remain immobile, having neither the courage nor the desire to jeopardize the important advantages they enjoy.

However, this does not mean that the technicians will remain on the sidelines indefinitely. It should be enough to give them the facts that they can easily verify which show that no position, no matter how highly placed, in a communist regime remains stable. Also they must be told that in a true democracy technicians are much more respected than in a popular democracy and that, besides, on the professional level, their role is greater and their potentialities much more developed.

ARMED RESISTANCE

From time to time, the western press makes a fuss about what it calls resistance in the mountains. The result of these reports is to make such resistance sound much more important than it actually is. In the first place, the resistance is quite limited. Its structure demonstrates that it is usually imposed rather than chosen voluntarily. This form of resistance is an indirect result of the government. The persons who belong to it are those sought by the police who take refuge in the maquis, the brush. Their attitude is extremely confused. They are more inclined to despair than prepare for coordinated and effective action. That is in part because of the tremendous difficulties under which they operate. Effective aid to them would mean finding a way to get them food and medicines. And if that is not done rapidly, they will undoubtedly lose very quickly all confidence in themselves as well as in us.

Already, the government has been able to drive a wedge between them and the passive population of the villages by means of astute provocations. Added to that has been the transfer of strong militia units specially trained for fighting against resistance in the mountains and control-

led by Russian specialists of the M. G.B. This is enough to give an idea of the conditions which beset a resistance which becomes ever more desperate as it is forced to accept the lack of any immediate prospect for improvement.

THE ESSENTIAL FACTOR

Once one considers an attempt to enlighten public opinion behind the iron curtain, one must take into account the basic changes that have occurred since the imposition of the communist regimes. The bourgeoisie has practically disappeared—there can be no argument about this socially; and it is equally true physically for its leaders.

The peasants are without organization and their discontent is not translated into action. The only motivating force for resistance in the countries behind the iron curtain is the working class. If there is to be effective action, it must take into account the increased importance of workers in industry. They are capable of carrying with them the peasants, with whom they have maintained their links. Finally, a struggle for liberation based on the active participation of the working class acquires a decisive social character. This participation is real proof that the liberation of the country will not entail as a corollary the restoration of the old social forms which have been destroyed once and for all and whose elimination is at last accepted by all.

The fundamental aim of all activity, therefore, ought to be to recruit the workers on the side of democracy. The communists already have done much to bring this about. An attempt to isolate the working class from the communist propaganda would be decisive.

MAN BITES DOG

"Introduction of the union makes the management clean house. Unions keep management on its toes. If there is too loose a hand, management gets casual about hiring, layoffs and the like. The end result of unions is the stabilization of production and pensions—as well as greater profits."

Who said that? Some labor agitator?

No, it was William McCord, director of industrial relations for Personal Products, Inc., addressing a group of seniors in Highland Park High School, Highland Park, N. J.

And that's not all. McCord chided the students for swallowing industry propaganda thrown at them in the newspapers.

"You're as anti-union a group of young people as I've ever met," he said. "You've been reading too many newspapers. Management and labor no longer meet with their hands on their guns in their pockets. They have become economists.

"Unions and management work out their problems jointly, and their differences are usually not fundamental, although there are conspicuous exceptions."

McCord was the management representative on a labor relations panel held at the school. Appearing with him for labor was Edward G. Wilms, who agreed that "a good healthy union is one of the best assets management can have." Moderator was William Vanderzeev, a student. The panel was arranged by Hamilton Stilwell of the Institute of Management and Labor Relations of Rutgers University, assisted by Miss Bessie Cushman, history teacher at the school.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1952, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Convention Call

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, you are hereby notified that the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention will be held in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, commencing at 10 A.M., Monday, August 18, 1952, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention is completed.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
April 30, 1952

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning on the above date. Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

Citation Honoring

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT EMERITUS

William L. Hutcheson for thirty-six years has guided the destiny of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as General President—a term of office covering more than half the period since the United Brotherhood was instituted.

Those thirty-six years have been outstanding in the history of the United Brotherhood.

The courageous and able leadership of William L. Hutcheson has been in a large measure responsible for the solid growth achieved by the United Brotherhood in both membership and financial stability during the past four decades.

Anti-labor legislation and anti-union drives have never influenced William L. Hutcheson to compromise his union principles or abandon his union objectives.

The services of William L. Hutcheson as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has confounded his enemies, and maintained our prestige throughout the world.

No man in the nation has contributed more to the growth of organized labor, both in the United States and the world, than has William L. Hutcheson.

William L. Hutcheson in serving as General President Emeritus, out of the richness of his experience, the wisdom of his years, is still being called upon for guidance and counsel.

In recognition and appreciation of these sterling qualities as well as the noble services rendered,

The General Executive Board by unanimous action on April 30, 1952 bestows upon William L Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, Life Membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

At the February, 1952, meeting of the General Executive Board communications were read in reference to case filed by the United Brotherhood with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its January, 1952, meeting, regarding the International Association of Machinists filing unfair labor practice charges against our Brotherhood, as well as our Local Unions under the Taft-Hartley Law.

The Board was informed as to further activities on the part of the Machinists Organization and by unanimous action of our General Executive Board, the General President is to exercise his full authority to protect the interest and jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood.

Communication from Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity requesting some financial assistance in a National Labor Relations Board case in which the Trial Examiner rendered an intermediate decision against their Council was read. After carefully considering the request same was referred to the General President for further disposition.

The General Representatives of the United Brotherhood met during the sessions of the Board. Many subjects were discussed in connection with their assignments, also policies of the Wage Stabilization Board as well as the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission procedures. Likewise, they were advised as to procedures that are to be

(Continued on page 29)

Editorial

Not Belonging To A Union Was The Big Mistake

In the women's magazines of today you are likely to find most anything from how to make bathroom curtains out of old inner tubes to how to make inner tubes out of old bathroom curtains. However, in a recent issue of one of the leading female magazines we found something entirely new—an editorial on the need for unions.

It was not exactly an editorial. For that matter, it did not even mention unions at all; but to our way of thinking it pointed up the evils that can befall an unorganized worker more eloquently than anything we have read in a long, long time.

This particular magazine runs a feature called "How America Lives." Each month it takes one family and tells you all about it; how it lives, how much money it has to live on, how the money is spent, etc., etc. Sometimes the family chosen is in the bucks. Sometimes it is not. About all the feature proves is that all of us have our troubles.

In the June issue of the magazine, the family chosen for dissection was that of a bank teller living in New Jersey. If you think you have troubles, listen to his. As a young man he started working in this particular bank. Soon he married and had a family well underway. By the time he had been at the bank 12 years he made a mistake—a justifiable on at that.

It seems a forged check for $80.00 came across his desk, and he honored it in good faith. When the check was found to be a forgery, the president of the bank and half a platoon of vice-presidents tore their hair and agitated their ulcers into a turmoil. After giving the forged check a microscopic examination, they all agreed it was a perfect job and that the teller had no way of identifying it as non-kosher.

However, they came to the collective conclusion that the teller would have to be punished to set an example for the rest of the employes. As a result, they cut his salary from $55.00 per week to $25.00 per week. That was 18 years ago. Only recently has he gotten back to the same wage scale he was getting in 1934. For an $80.00 mistake he was penalized up to $1500 a year for 18 years.

To the eternal gumption of the teller, he had the intestinal fortitude to quit. But the year was 1934 and he had several children by that time. While his meager savings lasted he scoured the country for work. But as those of us who are old enough to remember 1934 can well realize, there was no work to be had in that year. Eventually economic necessity forced him to return to the bank and the $25.00 per week. By working hard, double-checking all papers and keeping his nose clean he has managed to keep himself at the $25.00 level. His earning may have climbed back to $55.00 per week but the cost of living has climbed much faster than his salary has. In buying power, $55.00 per week in 1952 is hardly the equivalent of $25.00 in 1934.

Could there possibly be a better editorial for unionism? Here is a man who made an honest mistake. Even his bosses admitted that it was impossible to detect the forgery with the naked eye. But he made a mistake, nevertheless. So for 18 years he gets penalized up to $1500 a year to pay for his $80 mistake.

Of course, in the book of the National Association of Manufacturers he may rate as a sort of a hero. Isn't he one of those rugged individualists who does not need any nasty old union to help him fight his battles? Isn't he a red-blooded, 100% free American citizen who does not have to "pay tribute to some union boss?"

If every worker in the country who made an $80 mistake was penalized $1,500 per year, the going wage scale in the nation would scarcely average $30 per week. But most workers have unions to insure that they are treated fairly. Everyone who does anything is bound to make a mistake occasionally. When a worker makes an honest mistake, he is usually sorrier than anyone else. Certainly no employer is entitled to penalize him 500% a year to pay for it. And no union worthy of the name would ever permit such a gross injustice to be saddled on one of its members.

The next time you read some NAM propaganda telling you how unnecessary unions are in this enlightened age, how dictatorial unions are, how monopolistic unions are, how blessed are the advantages of rugged individualism, just remember the case of the New Jersey bank teller who paid out something like $25,000 over 18 years for making an $80 mistake. Or perhaps we should have said "for not belonging to a union," because everybody will make an occasional mistake and certainly no union would permit such a rank and vicious injustice to be saddled on one of its members. Maybe his real mistake was in not belonging to a union.

A Situation That Bears Watching

It is no exaggeration to say that unions are under the most merciless attack seen since the 1920's. On every hand they are being villified and besmirched by vested interests and those who do their bidding. Newspapers, radio and TV are constantly laying all of the ills that beset the nation at the doorstep of organized labor. The clamor for new and more restrictive anti-labor legislation is being whipped up on all sides by seemingly organized propaganda.

Those of us who can remember back to the 1920's have some justification for feeling that history may be repeating itself. Organized labor came out of World War I numerically strong but weak in internal solidarity. Millions of new members had been taken in during the war who knew little or nothing of the history, aims and ideals of organized labor. Taking advantage of this situation, the traditional enemies of labor opened up a blistering campaign of anti-unionism. They devised the mis-named "American Plan," which was nothing more or less than an open shop drive. The American Plan wrapped the flag around the open shop. Looking at this distance it seems hard to believe, but the plan was so well financed and propagandized that in a few years the total strength of the labor movement was cut almost in half.

Except for a hard core of union men who had been through the mill before World War I, the plan might have succeeded 100%. It was the tough, militant union men who had had first hand experience with the blacklist, yellow

dog contracts, labor spies and professional strike breakers who refused to fall for the heavy anti-labor propaganda. They stuck by their unions and they fought the good fight through thick and thin. In the end, they held the labor movement together and kept it functioning despite injunctions, wage cutting, company unionism and all the other devices that were thrown against them.

Is 1952 a repetition of 1922? There are many indications that it may be. Organized propaganda against labor is constantly mounting. Runaway shops moved to the unorganized South, court-backed raids on union treasuries, anti-labor slogans and committees are all parts of the overall anti-labor pattern.

Once more patriotism seemingly is being used as an anti-labor weapon. Some of the most vicious attacks on fundamental union rights are being directed against unions which are out-and-out Red in leadership. This puts the vast bulk of the unions which, like our own Brotherhood, have realistically fought communistic infiltration for years, in an unhappy position. It goes against the grain to lend aid and comfort to unions which obviously are under Red domination. On the other hand, if basic union principles are allowed to go by default, all organized labor will suffer the consequences. It may or may not be an accident that the assaults on union rights are directed against the Red unions who merit little sympathy from any true American.

In a recent issue of the Catering Industry Employe, Hugo Ernst, brings up a point in question. Last March the president of the United Public Workers, an independent union of government workers which has consistently hewn closely to the Moscow line, was cited for contempt of Congress because he refused to turn over his membership files to a Congressional Committee. By the time this is in print he may be serving a jail sentence.

When this UPW officer was subpoenaed by the McCarran Committee, he was asked to produce certain union records. He turned over to the committee all the financial files of the union. Likewise he turned over other pertinent union data. But when it came to turning over the membership list, he refused on the grounds that even the Taft Act respected the right to privacy. Now he is facing indictment for refusing to do so.

The right of privacy is something it took organized labor generations to achieve. It is something unions must maintain if the blacklist, labor spying and all the evils of fifty years ago are not to be brought back. That the burden of defending the right of privacy has fallen on the shoulders of a union of dubious standing is unfortunate. It could be that it was even planned that way by smarties who knew that such an attack on a bona fide union would raise a storm of protest that could not be denied.

Unfortunately a precedent is a precedent, whether a legitimate union or a phony one was involved. A basic right whittled away from a questionable union can soon be made applicable to a legitimate one.

Therefore, it will be wise to watch all proceedings against unions carefully. No organization in the nation has opposed communism longer or more effectively than has the United Brotherhood. No organization has a better concept of the treachery, underhandedness and viciousness of communism than has the United Brotherhood. But the use of Red unions as vehicles for whittling away basic union rights must not be allowed.

Is FHA Next?

Is still another Washington scandal brewing—this time in FHA? At least one observer, Charles Abrams, who has been close to the whole housing picture, thinks so. Writing in the June 2 issue of the New Leader, Abrams makes some disturbing charges.

According to Abrams, fully a third of mortgages on American homes are now backed by FHA financing. At the present rate of increase, 15 years from now FHA guarantees will stand behind practically every home mortgage in existence. Yet FHA was started in 1934 as a sort of temporary pump-priming project venture worked out by the government and speculators to give housing a quick shot in the arm. At the same time a second scheme was devised under which builders of speculative rental units could also receive government-backed credit. Practically all rental units are now being constructed through FHA financing.

On the surface, all this may appear as beneficial, Abrams points out, but underneath, special privilege, favoritism and worse have grown up. Uncle Sam, he says, will one day wake up holding the empty bag. In part, Abrams says in his article:

"But the mortgage lenders were not the only beneficiaries. Soon thereafter, appraisals were rigged so that the mortgage exceeded the cost of the building. The mortgage-lender didn't care, for the mortgage was insured by the Federal Government. A host of speculative builders were enabled to build without any investment of their own, and to draw out, as net profit from the Government-insured mortgage, anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent of its face amount, besides owning the rental housing projects. In the case of the small homes sold, the 10-per-cent down payment was so much added velvet.

"Government expansion in the mortgage-lending and building fields has thus given rise to four powerful interests bent upon securing the continuity of their insurance and bounty: Builders, mortgage-lenders, savings and loan associations, and the building-materials group. These are organized into a lobby chain which is referred to as the Real Estate Lobby. Actually, it has become one of the most important pressure groups in Washington. In point of fact, it represents few real-estate investors.

"The front for this organization is a group of home-builders and brokers, operating as the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Under the arrangement, the lobby defends the Government agencies and works for their appropriations in Congress. The Government agency, in turn, repays the lobby by reducing building standards, thereby enhancing private profit, and selling the idea of indiscriminate home-ownership as a national policy. The Government agency also acts as an umbrella for the protection of these entrepreneurs against prosecution for fixing interest rates, stifling competition and committing other violations of Federal law.

"The FHA commitment has become a saleable commodity in the open market. Land with only a nominal value when purchased by a speculator has been peddled in the open market for profits ranging from $30,000 to half a million dollars. The reason is that the FHA commitment automatically enables the speculator to reap from the insured mortgage loan far more than the building costs. He can therefore sell it at once. Approval of a loan by a small-time Government servant in a locality can thus make a man a tycoon overnight, without his ever wasting the slightest effort in building the project.

The Federal guarantee under the FHA has even been used to develop hotels in some parts of the country, despite the fact that the purpose of FHA never intended lending its credit for building commercial enterprises.

"'Dummy leases'" have now become routine. Under this device, speculators, who buy land at nominal prices, lease it to themselves through dummy corporations at fantastic rentals. A project is then built on the leased land. Buildings are erected on land which had little or no value at the time the lease was made. As a result, the rent which was only a paper entry before is secured by the building project. The builder then raises a Government-insured mortgage for a higher amount than the cost of the building. The speculator makes a double profit—first, by getting more than the project cost from the mortgage funds on the leased project, and then by cashing in on the land on which the leased project stands."

These are serious charges. Shortly hearings on proposed new FHA appropriations will be held. Uncle Sam could profitably give the entire FHA setup a thorough going over before throwing in any more money, if even one-tenth of what Abrams charges is true.

Improved Purchasing Power the Answer

An Eastern firm recently announced that it is manufacturing a 500 H. P. electric motor capable of coming to a full stop in three revolutions and reversing in 8/10's of a second. It is designed to make factories more automatic so that they can turn out more goods with fewer workers needed to attend the machine than they did on the old assembly line basis. The giant motor is capable of carrying materials to other machines, pausing for an instant while the materials are processed, then carrying them down the production line for further processing—all this without being touched by the human hand.

Everywhere in our factories, construction and transportation industries, mines and even agriculture, one worker is doing the job that many workers formerly performed—thanks to improving tools and automatic machines. But because these machines have the potential to produce more, gives no assurance that they will be used to capacity. There must first be a rising demand for their products. And that demand must come from consumers with money in their pockets. The machines themselves, however efficient, can't buy or consume their own products, nor provide the raw and finished materials needed for their special forms of production.

Our private enterprise system then, can continue to thrive only as long as it maintains a maximum purchasing power among the most people, to buy and consume the products of our increasingly productive factories and fields. But to buy, they must first have jobs at good wages. Over and above this, they must have certain forms of security or insurance to assure continued purchasing power in periods of unemployment, illness, old age and the like.

This is where a strong labor movement comes in. Without its expert collective bargaining processes which obtain for the worker a fair share of the total productivity, and give him larger purchasing power, an automatic productive economy becomes a Frankenstein monster that could destroy the private enterprise system and completely throw our national economy out of balance. Just why so many owners and managers of industry refuse to see this imponderable in its proper perspective is one of the strangest paradoxes of our times—**St. Louis Labor Tribune.**

(Continued from page 23)

followed in cases that are docketed with the Jurisdictional Board of Awards and the importance of the promotion of our Union Label.

The General President informed the General Executive Board of the situation existing in the flood areas as a result of the flood waters in the midwest area and that some financial assistance was necessary. Upon motion the Board referred the entire matter to the General President for whatever attention he deems necessary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the General Executive Board on arrangements for the dedication of the P. J. McGuire memorial at Arlington Cemetery near the city of Camden, New Jersey, which will be held on August 9, 1952, reported that the monument will be completed this month and that final arrangements have been made in furtherance to the dedication. As previously indicated Local Unions, District Councils, State and Provincial Councils will be further informed as to the dedication of the memorial.

Renewal of bond on Assistant Superintendent of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of $20,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland for one year, ending March 10, 1953. Same was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of bond on the Chief Clerk of the Bookkeeping Department of the United Brotherhood in the sum of $10,000.00 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year, ending April 1, 1953. Same was filed with the General Secretary.

Communications from Central Washington District Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Wenatchee, Washington, appealing for financial assistance for legal fees and expenses which involves Local Union 2740 and its members of Ellensburg, Washington was, upon motion, referred to the General President.

The annual report of the General Secretary was submitted to the Board and upon motion was filed for future reference.

At the 19th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which was held in Ft. Worth, Texas in September, 1916, General Secretary Duffy was made Historian of the United Brotherhood.

At subsequent conventions, as well as meetings of the General Executive Board, reference was made to the preparing of the history of the Brotherhood.

There is prepared now in preliminary stage the history of the Brotherhood from 1881 to 1941, also history of carpenters' organizations prior to the time the Brotherhood was instituted.

This manuscript was turned over to the General Secretary and brought to the attention of our General Executive Board, after which it was decided that the General Secretary is to continue preparation of same in order that the history may be brought up to date.

The General Executive Board was complimented on the arrangements for the Testimonial Dinner to Wm L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, which was held May 3, 1952 in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Appreciation was also shown for the splendid manner in which the occasion was celebrated. Many friends, as well as national and international officers and representatives from Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils were present on the occasion.

Appeal of Local Union 577, Charleston, South Carolina from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of John P. Middleton for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 710, Long Beach, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Edward F. Fitzgerald for the reason the statute of limitations had expired in the filing of said claim was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 3189, Preston, Ontario, Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of Charles Bidwell for the reason the Local Union was in arrears and out of benefit standing at the time of death of the individual was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained

Appeal of Local Union 1166, Fremont, Ohio from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Ralph A. Guptill for funeral donations which claim was not filed within six months from the date of death per Section 53, Paragraph B was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 3189, Preston, Ontario, Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of Charles M. Lehman for the reason the Local Union was in arrears and out of benefit standing at the time of death of the individual was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of D. G. DeMott, member of Local Union 1921, through L. U. 1921, Hempstead, New York against the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of G. M. DeMott for the reason the statute of limitations had expired in the filing of said claim was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Communication from "Care" Co-operative for American Remittance to Europe, Inc. requesting that we participate in their program in having assembled and packed a new CARE apprentice carpenter kit, as a medium for apprentices in West Germany and Berlin. After some discussion the communication was received and filed.

Communication from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Washington, D. C., wherein they request an outright donation as well as a loan to their "Union Strike Fund," was considered and upon motion filed.

A sub-committee of the Board was appointed by the Chairman to review records of the Brotherhood in connection with quarterly audit of books and accounts. The committee appointed was Charles Johnson, Jr., A. W. Muir and R. E. Roberts. The committee reported they found same in good order.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned on May 6, 1952 to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

PROTECTION FROM OUR FRIENDS

The Committee for Economic Development has referred to itself from time to time as an organization of the more progressive, forward-looking business men. The stated purpose of the CED is to help determine policies that will encourage the attainment of high production and employment within the framework of a free society.

Last year the CED proposed additional taxes of $10,000,000,000, $5,000,000,000 of which were to be raised through a 3 per cent increase in excise taxes on liquor, tobacco, autos, refrigerators, and other consumers' durables.

The CED further suggested that these new or increased excise taxes should be excluded from the cost of living in determining future wage increases. So John Q. Citizen was to have his cost of living boosted, but was to forget about a raise.

The CED also knew tax loopholes existed in 1951 which, if closed, would result in increased tax revenue, but it opined consideration of these loopholes would cause delay, so other tax increases should be enacted first.

Now, in 1952, the CED again believes the budget should be reduced as much as possible. If, however, the budget can't be balanced, the CED urges a new tax—preferably a selective federal sales tax.

And the loopholes, which continue to permit savings of from $4,500,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 yearly by certain privileged taxpayers?

Ah, but that was last year. This year it appears that loopholes have acquired the sanction of custom. Why should the CED alienate its constituents who feel a sales tax is so much more respectable and even more democratic, because, don't you know? "Everybody pays it."

If these are friends—may we be protected from them!—**Los Angeles Labor Citizen**

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

GEORGE AKERS, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
GUIDO ANDREOTTA, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
E. F. BALLINGER, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Calif.
ODELL D. BARNES, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
FRED L. BATES, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JOHN BEER L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
AUBREY L. BEERS, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
ERNEST M BELANGER, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
JOSEPH BENDONI, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
JOHN R. BETTS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GEORGE E. BLACK, L. U. 1565, Abilene, Tex.
WILLIAM T. BLOUNT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
TAYLOR A. BOWLES, Sr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
H. BREWER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
OSCAR CARLSON, L. U. 488, New York N. Y.
LOUIS F. CISTOLDI, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
DAVID R. COLEMAN, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
ROY COLEMAN HILLIARD, L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
DOMINIC CORSO, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ERNEST DAVIS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WALTER DEAN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
A. J. DEDMAN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK L. DIXON, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
J. C. DOAN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Calif.
H. A. DOVER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
EDWARD A. DUGAN, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
LOUIS A. FISCHER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
OSCAR FISCHER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
HOWARD G. FLANNERY, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
ALLAN J. FRASER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. E. GEERTSEN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Calif.
OLLIE R. GOOLSBY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
HUBERT C. GRAY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. H. HADDOCK, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
RUDOLPH HAGER, L. U. 299, Union City, New Jersey
W. N. HARPER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
LOUIS HAUMAN, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
JOHN HEALY, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
AUGUST HEDTRICK, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LONNIE A. HOLDEN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
S. J. HORTON L. U. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Can.
FRANK HOUSER, L. U. 1714, Tamaque, Pa.
GUST JAEKEL, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
MERLIN JOHANNSEN, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
JOHN JOHNSON, L. U. 608 New York, N. Y.
MARTIN P. JULIANA, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Calif.
FRANK KNEE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GRANT KUHN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ADOLPHE LAFOND, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
PAUL W. LANE, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
J. L. LEE, L. U. 75, Chattanooga, Tenn.
EVERELL LENNOX, L. U. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Can.
WILLIS I. LEVERE, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
HARRY MARTIN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
CLIFTON G. McMORRIS, L. U. 1098, Baton
FRANCIS J. MEDER, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
Rouge, La.
CLYDE MILLER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. A. MORRIS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
CHARLES NEUMEYER, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
FRANK E. NOONAN, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
T. C. PATTERSON, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JOSEPH PATRICK CONNORS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
OLAF PERSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE PICKARD, Sr., L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
FRANCIS PIERCE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
W. C. REED, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
PHIL. RIESER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
HAROLD RODGERS, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
FRED M. ROUSH, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
EDWARD RUSSELL, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JOHN SAVAGE, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
ENOCH SCHAEFFER L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
JACOB SCHULTZ, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
JOHN SCHUSTER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHN SLAVIN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GUISEPPE SQUILLACE, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
ALVIN J. STENNETT, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
ELVING STRANDBERG, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
MICHAEL STROCK, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DAVID SUTHERLAND, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES L. TURNER, L. U. 67, Roxbury,
HOYAL VAUGHN, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JAMES WALSH, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Mass.
J. H. WALTER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN WEISMAN, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
JOHN WESA, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
J. B. WHITE, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
HELMER WIBERG, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1437, Compton, Calif.
RALPH WILHELM, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
HERBERT WILSON, L. U. 729, Liberty, N. Y.
R. E. WOODYARD, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER—ADVANCED

30 Minute Test

This is an extension of the test in "The Carpenter" of last January. Now the required correct answers must be a seven-letter word. The first question and answer should convey the idea. Two points for each correct answer establishes your percentage. If it's 78 you're way up on top. These tests are purposely made a little difficult. Most carpenters prefer this, any ABC stuff being considered silly and uninteresting. It would be the easiest thing in the world to list 50 questions on the trade which every carpenter—and his wife—could answer 100 per cent. Answers on page 41.

1. An edged tool used by demon nailers to slog in nails. _____ _____
2. Parallel saw cuts across the back of a board to permit easy bending. _____ _____
3. The light-colored new wood nearest the bark of a tree. _____ _____
4. In some localities a scaffold is called by this name. _____ _____
5. The metal reinforcing band at the end of a chisel or screwdriver handle. __ _____
6. A fancy, seven-letter name for a porch. _____ _____
7. The jointed part of a leafed hinge. _____ _____
8. A noticeably beveled corner on a piece of wood. _____ _____
9. A mechanical device on a brace allowing only one-way rotation of the bit. _ _____
10. A type of floor laid in unit blocks of several narrow wooden pieces. _____ _____
11. The wood generally used to make the best two-foot rules. _____ _____
12. Strips nailed to a masonry wall, providing nailing surface for lathing. ____ _____
13. The largest commonly used bench plane, 22 or 24 inches long. _____ _____
14. A twisted frame, door, board, etc., is said to be in __? _____ _____
15. The toughest and strongest American-grown hardwood. _____ _____
16. A plain, round, tapering baluster. _____ _____
17. Another term used to describe the platform system of house framing. ___ _____
18. A rod substituting for a compass when large arcs are laid out._____ _____
19. The common term used to denote the wood of the Sequoia tree. _____ _____
20. A type of roof named for its inventor, a French architect. _____ _____
21. A kind of compass, used to mark a line parallel with adjoining surface. ___ _____
22. Still another name for a joist-hanger, bridle iron or brindle. _____ _____
23. A laminated arrangement of three or more pressure-glued wood veneers. __ _____
24. A heavy division-piece, wood or stone, separating two adjoining windows. _ _____
25. A type of flush joint formed by two reversed edge rabbets. _____ _____
26. The recessed cut-out in a stringer into which the step is inserted. _____ _____
27. A regular polygon, two of its sides forming an internal angle of 120°. ___ _____
28. Another term used instead of T & G as applied to flooring etc. _____ _____
29. A swamp-grown, decay-resistant softwood, much used for outside work. __ _____
30. A rule with one fixed and one sliding jaw, used to measure thickness. ___ _____
31. The longitudinal beam or joist framing a well opening. _____ _____
32. A tool used to put a fine finish on hardwood after planing. _____ _____
33. Narrow wooden strips nailed across the ribs of masonry centers. _____ _____
34. A vertical base ground. _____ _____
35. A slim, tapered saw, circular-cutting, smaller than a compass saw. _____ _____
36. The support for a handrail on the wall side of a stairs. _____ _____
37. A small-dimensioned joist, anchored or nailed to a concrete floor slab. ___ _____
38. A two-jawed extracting tool with pivoted lever-handles. _____ _____
39. A rafter framed between a hip and a valley. _____ _____
40. A system of two-story light framing with continuous wall studs. _____ _____
41. A handsaw stiffened with a slotted metal strip on its back. _____ _____
42. The waist-high, open shelf on a kitchen cabinet. _____ _____
43. As applied to lumber, the opposite term to rough. _____ _____
44. To fasten two pieces of wood by driving a nail obliquely. _____ _____
45. A decorative, latticed grillwork, generally used as a garden screen. _____ _____
46. Concave, parallel grooving, as on a pilaster, column, door casing, etc. ___ _____
47. The slight swelling on the vertical outline of a column shaft. _____ _____
48. A small ventilating window, over a door or another window. _____ _____
49. The correct name for the steel square used to lay out roofwork. _____ _____
50. A deep rectangular slot into which something similarly shaped is fitted. __ _____

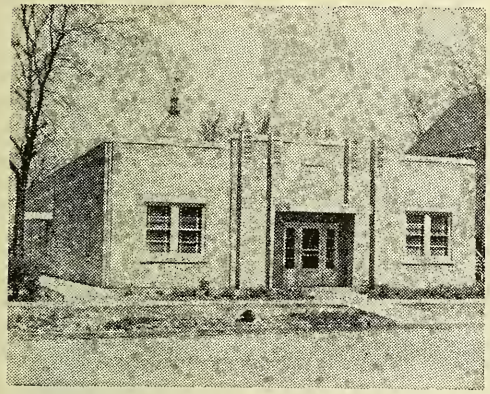
Total correct _____ x 2 _____%

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LOCAL No. 16 BOASTS A FINE NEW HOME

Recently Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., dedicated its fine new home. A 48 x 87 structure, the new union building is a model modern design. It sits on a 110 x 140 lot, the unused portions of which are shaled to provide plenty of parking space.



In the normal business functions of the union, the building also is used as a recreational and educational center for the benefit of members and their families. It is theirs to use and enjoy and was erected for their exclusive use.

The lot on which the building sits cost $5,000. The building itself cost better than $44,000, and the furnishings amounted to $6,000 altogether. Despite the large amount of money involved in erecting and furnishing the fine new union home, Local Union No. 16 has no outstanding indebtedness.

The one-story building has an asphalt tile floor, fibre board ceilings properly insulated. Foundations and walls are of sufficient strength to stand the addition of another story when and as such a move becomes necessary. All trim is of natural oak, and natural gas heat provides an evenness of temperature that adds to the pleasure of an event held in the building. It is located only three blocks from the State Capitol and is less than a mile from the center of the city.

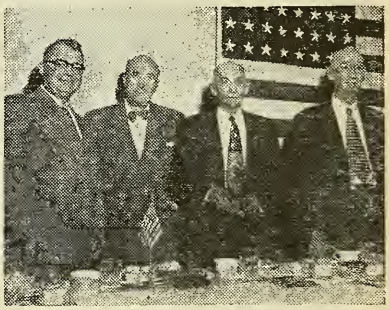
50th BIRTHDAY OBSERVED BY 916

Aurora, Ill., Local Union 916, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners recently held their 50th anniversary dinner and program at the Masonic temple, with three living charter members, Judson Briscoe, Charles Strickland and H. E. Johnson, being honored.

George C. Ottens, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, was the principal speaker in a program which preceded some excellent entertainment.

The Rev. Frank S. Smith gave the invocation; introductions were made by W. E. "Duff" Corbin, anniversary chairman; greetings were extended by Mayor Lloyd H. Markel, and an official welcome extended by Theodore Scheidecker, president of Local 916.

Rising Sun chapter, of the Eastern Star, served a lavish turkey dinner.



Shown above at the 50th anniversary dinner of Local No. 916 are, left to right: J. W. Hill, secretary-treasurer, Illinois State Council of Carpenters; Mayor Lloyd Markel; Theodore Scheidecker, president of Local 916, Aurora; George C. Ottens, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters.

The anniversary was in charge of a committee consisting of Corbin, Harold Kellogg, Miller Bumpus, Frank Larrabee, Burdette Halbaesma, Larry Lakeman, Edward Ream, Ellis Eichelberger, William Hawkinson, Theodore Scheidecker, Peter Sliauter, Louis Carr, Elmer Anderson, Clarence Sanders, Fred Dabney, Clarence Benson, Lyall Reynolds and Ed Harms.

Printed in the souvenir program was a fine history of the union.
Bert Cleveland was the first president; G. A. Campbell the first secretary.

Following are the charter members who joined the local when it was organized Oct. 5, 1901: C. E. Confer, Levi Goehring, A. N. Lintner, Dick Cleveland, Frank McNett, E. A. Narchood, Charles Strickland, Del DeLong, J. J. McNair, A. L. Johnson, L. C. Loveland, Isaac Young, H. C. Loveland, A. C. Lackey, N. E. Parke, Frank Zeman, Samuel Kaylor, Adam Potterger, Judson Briscoe, H. E. Johnson and Bert Cleveland.

LOCAL No. 1596 REMEMBERS BOYS IN SERVICE

Some time ago, Local Union No. 1596 St. Louis, Mo., set up an Educational and Entertainment Committee and handed it an important job. It is the job of the committee to keep all members in the armed forces posted on what is going on in organized labor "back home," and to see that they receive suitable gifts from the union at Christmas and on their birthdays.



HOT LICKS 'N BLUE NOTES, by special permission of the AFL Musicians union, were wafted through the air Saturday night, May 9th, by a bunch of AFL Carpenters (and an Electrician and a couple of other assistants) at Local 1596 benefit show. Led by Herman Hassinger (accordionist), the band also includes Hayward "Slim" Justis (piano), Jim Sharp, (oil drum bass fiddler), "Fritz" Karsch (violin), Ed Linhart, (piano-organ), Charles Kuebler (violin), Henry Hassinger (guitar), Thomas and Eva Stewart (guitars).

"We want our boys in the service to know that this is a fraternal organization as well as an organization devoted to improving wages and working conditions," Barney Fulwilder, committee chairman, recently wrote in a letter to The Carpenter.

Last Christmas the union sent cards to all members in the armed forces. One of them recently returned with 21 different post marks on it. The post office never did locate the member.

To finance the work of the committee, Local Union No. 1596 sponsored a "Carpenters' Variety Hour" and "Evening in Hollywood" on the night of May 3rd. A fine turnout was on hand to enjoy the show and support the work of the committee. All of them got their money's worth.

Under the able direction of Harry Von Romer, Sr., and the leadership of Lester J. Merritt, professional master of ceremonies, the performance set a fast pace.

After the introduction by the 1596 band, the show featured acrobatics by Walter, Trudy and Herb Eberle. A big hit were baritone solos by Frank Mantia with Ed Linhart as piano accompanist. Merritt then presented an "Evening in Hollywood" type audience participation show in addition to introducing various acts.

Next was a comedy routine by Francis Becker, Aaron Turnbull, Mel Krumpelman and Ralph L'Hommedieu. Ronnie L'Hommedieu performed on his electric steel guitar, preceding the astounding feats of magic of George Knecht, one of Local 1596's oldest members, who gave a long and varied performance, both amusing and mystifying his audiences.

Musical arrangements for the show were scored by Herman Hassinger and the orchestra was composed of Charles Kuebler, Bill Huddleston, Hayward "Slim" Justus, James Sharp, Ed Linhart, Fred Karsch and Henry Hassinger and Thomas and Eva Stewart. Also on the program were Johnnie Redeker with a trumpet solo; and Ronnie L'Hommedieu in an electric guitar number; and Ronnie joined his dad, Ralph L'H., in a skit entitled "The Little House."

Barney Fulwilder was chairman of the committee in charge which included Ollie Langhorst in addition to other members of the cast. Mel Krumpelman was in charge of lights and George Benner of finances.

With the exception of Merritt, and Linhart and Kuebler the entire cast was made up of members of the Carpenters union. Merritt and Linhart are professionals; Kuebler is a shop steward of the AFL Electrical Workers Local 1 at the Killark Electric Company and a close associate of many of the Local 1596 fellows. The show was presented in the large auditorium at the Carpenters Hall, 1411 North Grand Blvd. in St. Louis.

HOME BOASTS SOME REAL GOOD EXPERTS

Having locked up their tool boxes and thrown away the keys, the guests at the Home at Lakeland, Florida, develop many interesting hobbies. To work off their excess energy, these "youngsters" participate in many pastimes and take full advantage of the many recreational facilities provided by the home

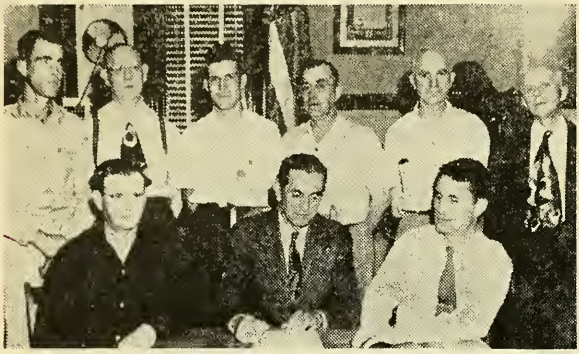


The above group of enthusiastic golfers can be found giving Old Man Par a good run for his money practically every day. Believe it or not, they often take Par in their stride on the beautiful golf course which is a part of the Home grounds.

Florida weather being what it is, nearly every day in the year is a good day for sports. Consequently, guests at the home get in plenty of practice at their favorite sports, whether it be shuffle board, bowling on the green, or golf. The patience and skill that licked roofing problems and framing problems in by-gone days licks sport problems just as easily. The result is that every sport indulged in by Home guests has a number of experts.

MANCHESTER LOCAL PASSES HALF CENTURY MARK

Recently Local Union No. 625 of Manchester, N. H., joined the Golden Circle of unions which have completed fifty years of continuous service to their members. The occasion was celebrated with a fine banquet and social evening held at the Jutrus Post Hall. Hundreds of members, friends and special guests were on hand for the event. Among the distinguished guests were Hon. Josophat T. Benoit, Mayor of the City; W. H. Riley, State Labor Commissioner; William H. Shea, State Federation President; and a number of school officials, apprenticeship officials and labor officials.



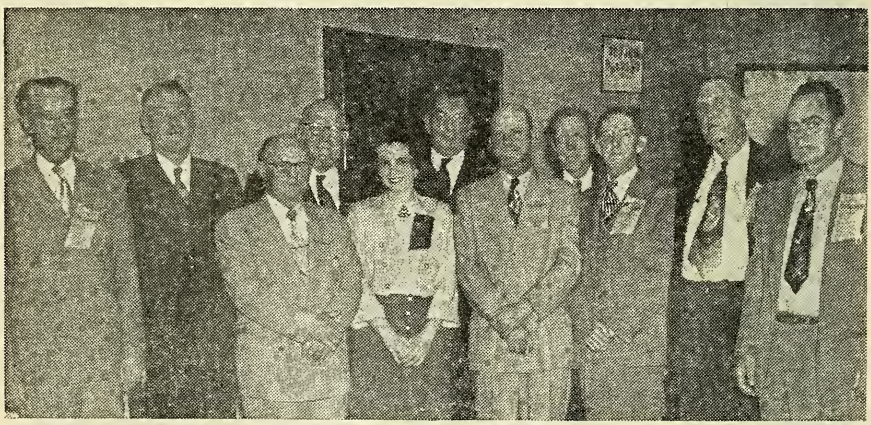
Pictured herewith are the present officers if Local No. 625. They are, front row, from left to right: J. N. Bilodeau, vice-president; Jack Hopcroft, president; L. I. Martel, secretary and business agent.
Back row: A. T. Gagnon, conductor; J. J. Manning, warden, K. F. Wright, recording secretary; E. J. Poulin, trustee, G. J. Francoeur, trustee.

Age and youth both were honored during the course of the evening. Some 32 old time members with from 30 to 46 years of continuous membership in good standing in the union to their credit were given a fine ovation. Likewise, some 43 young men who had recently completed their apprenticeship training were also given official recognition.

To say that Local Union No. 625 has come a long way in the past 50 years is to put it mildly. Only the oldest of the old timers can appreciate what wages and working conditions were when the charter was installed. Since that time wages have been increased manyfold, hours have been cut drastically and working conditions have been improved rapidly.

ALABAMA STATE COUNCIL HOLDS GREAT MEETING

The Alabama State Council held its 12th Annual Convention at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, with Local 1337 as host. The convention ran through April 11th and 12th.



Enclosed is a group picture of the officers of the State Council together with General President and General Secretary, reading from left to right: J. T. Reed, Executive Board; Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; D. L. St. John, Secretary-Treasurer; J. C. Barrett, General Representative; Lorraine McVay, Convention Secretary; Genaral President, M. A. Hutcheson; B. T. Durham, President; S. E. Graydon, Executive Board; O. E. Stewart, Vice-President; W. O. Bennett, Executive Board; T. B. Britt, Executive Board.

This was by far the best convention ever held, being highlighted by visits and addresses by our General President, M. A. Hutcheson; General Secretary, Albert E. Fischer; and Ed Weyler of Kentucky.

These great labor leaders were a great inspiration to the Carpenters' cause in Alabama. Their visit was of untold value to the Brotherhood in Alabama.

TULSA HOLDS IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES FOR GRADUATES

Recently the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, composed of representatives of the Associated General Contractors and Carpenters Local Union No. 943, Tulsa, Oklahoma, held their first formal completion ceremony for apprentices.

W. E. DeWitt of the DeWitt Construction Company served as Program Chairman.

The first speaker, Architect Joseph Koberling, emphasized the fact that he had served an apprenticeship as a bricklayer and stated that this method of training served as a practical introduction in the building trades. He pointed out that apprenticeship did not lead to "blind alley" occupations, and that each apprentice should look forward to becoming a foreman, superintendent, or an owner of his own business at some future date.

Mr. Henry R. Lohmann, President of the Lohmann Construction Company, representing the Associated General Contractors, expressed his sincere appreciation for the splendid labor relations created through regular meetings of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Mr. Bob Roberts from Omaha, Nebraska, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stated that a building is no better than the men who



In the above picture, are shown graduating apprentices and special guests who attended the special ceremonies sponsored by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee at Tulsa, Oklahoma. From left to right they are, front row:Ned C. Long, G. L. Towns, James A. Gillen, A. C. Keeler, R. E. Roberts, Frank R. Hanks, W. E. DeWitt, Frank Horster, Larry T. Brooks and Thomas Land.

Middle row: Joseph Koberling, Ott Carpenter, Arthur A. Meledeo, John K. Jones, Everett Willard, Jack Peacock, Paul Dow, Joseph Thomas, Charles Barnett, W. R. Grimshaw.

Back Row: Bob Eerley, Robt. Moore, Jesse Carpentier, George New, Eearl Tackett, Arthur Dunn, Leon Florence, George Hughes, J. Bennett Jones.

build it. He also emphasized the importance and universal use of the text books for carpenter apprentices recently published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

At the conclusion of the formal addresses, Mr. DeWitt introduced Frank Horster, J. A. C. Chairman, and Bob Earley, State Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, who presented certificates of completion to the apprentices. In speaking to the assembly, Mr. Horster and Mr. Earley called attention to the fact that a certificate of completion was documentary evidence from labor, management, and the Government, attesting that the apprentice had completed his apprenticeship and was now an all-around competent journeyman mechanic.

The following guests were introduced: William R. Grimshaw, Jr., Thomas L. Land, and Larry T. Brooks, President of Brooks Construction Company, Associated General Contractors; A. C. Keeler and Frank Hanks, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; and Lonzo F. Kirk, Business Representative, Carpenters L. U. No. 1072, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

LOCAL No. 848 MEMBERS BUILD OWN HALL

After struggling along for years without adequate quarters or a suitable meeting hall, Local Union No. 848, San Bruno, Cal., had the pleasure of holding its first meeting in its fine new home on the night of May 9th. It took a lot of planning and a good deal of co-operation from all members, but Local No. 848 finally has achieved its dream of a home of its own.

Erected at 805 Masson Ave., the new headquarters of Local No. 848 represents a big step forward not only for 848 but for the entire labor movement of the area as well.

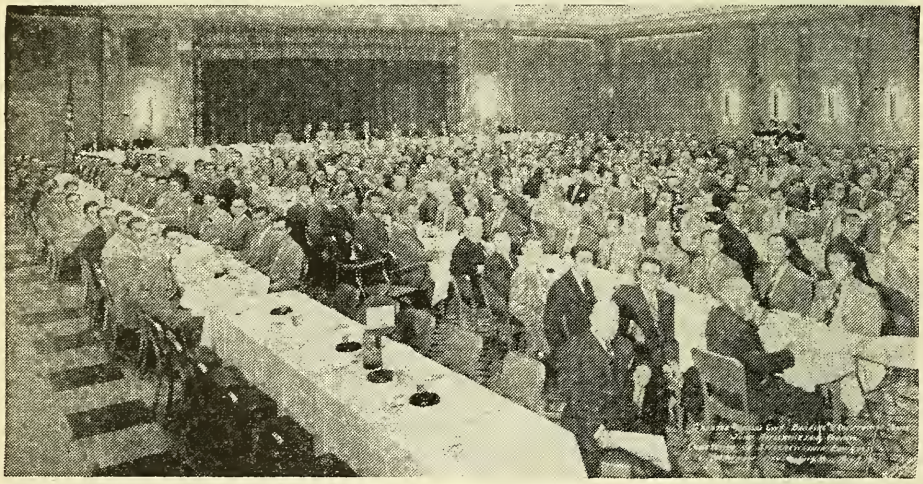
The new union home stands as a tribute to what cooperation can do when all members dedicate themselves to a single project. Volunteer labor did most of the job. Evenings and over weekends, members brought their tools to 805 Masson Ave. and fell to work with a will. With their hammers, saws and square they put together a building of which all organized labor can be proud. Even before the finishing touches were added, the union was meeting in its own home.

Congratulations to the officers and members of Local Union No. 848 for their demonstration of what cooperation can do.

KANSAS CITY WELCOMES 217 GRADUATING APPRENTICES

In the magnificent new ballroom of the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., the Greater Kansas City Building and Construction Trades Joint Apprenticeship Council, on the night of May 9th, honored some 217 young men who had completed their apprenticeship training in a branch of the building trades during the past year. Fifty of these young men were carpenters, millwrights, cabinet makers or millmen. Several hundred guests, representing both labor and management, were on hand to wish the new journeymen mechanics well.

The Greater Kansas City Joint Apprenticeship Program is one of the most efficient in the country. Much of its success stems from the fact that cooperation between labor



and management is high, and nowhere is this day to day cooperation better exemplified than it is in the operation of the Joint Apprenticeship Program.

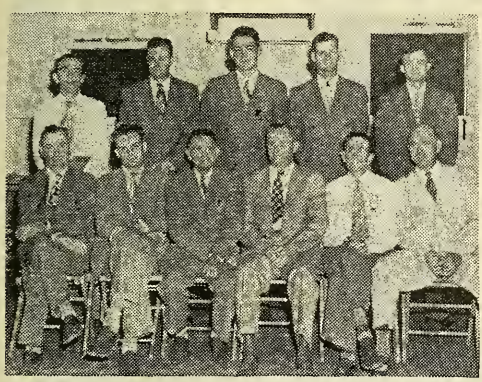
The Joint Apprenticeship Council honored the Carpenters by appointing Mr. Hide, secretary of the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, as chairman. The master of ceremonies was a general contractor, again showing the high degree of cooperation which exists and is so necessary to the success of any joint program

A fine dinner started the festivities. A well-balanced entertainment program enlivened the evening. But the highlight of the event was the presentation of certificates of completion to the young men who spent four years diligently applying themselves to the task of learning their appointed trades. Brother Hide presented the certificates.

Guest of honor and featured speaker was John R. Stevenson, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who congratulated the graduating apprentices and urged them never to stop trying to improve themselves and their skills.

50th ANNIVERSARY OF CARPENTERS L. U. No. 986, McALESTER, OKLA.

McAlester's Union Carpenters celebrated their 50th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 986, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with a banquet meeting Saturday night, May 3, 1952, at the American Legion Building.



Officers of Local Union No. 986 and special guests who attended the Union's 50th anniversary celebration are shown in the above picture. Reading from left to right, they are: Front row, C. E. Hunter, president; Homer Mowdy, vice-president; A. H. Clay, president, State Council; Fred McNatt, vice-president, State Council; Owen Y. Ivey, recording secretary, Local No. 986; and L. F. Kirk, State Apprenticeship Chairman.

Back row: Clarence Lutz, executive board member; J. T. Long, financial secretary and business agent; D. E. Craig, treasurer; L. H. Bernhardt, trustee; and Delmar Legg, trustee.

J. T. Long, Business Agent, estimated a crowd of about 275 members with their wives and visiting officers of other Locals was in attendance.

The McAlester Charter was dated January 31, 1902 and bears the signature of William D. Huber, General President at that time.

Permanent headquarters were established in 1946 at the present site, which is also used as a Labor Temple by other crafts. The building, 2619 North Main, is owned by the Carpenters and was erected through co-operative efforts of the members.

Many old time members of the Union were present for the banquet, which featured several musical numbers and addresses by City Manager Harold Tippit and Howard Cowan, McAlester News Capital editor.

L. J. Dickerson, a Union Carpenter since 1906, and H. J. Fullilove, whose membership dates back to 1903 were present. Both are now retired.

Other veteran members, most of them still active, are R. B. Fawcett, E. E. Kelly, Gus Pascoe, Forrest Williams, Robert Fawcett, Felix Fullilove, and A. W. Raydon, with their membership ranging to 42 years.

John Fullilove acted as toastmaster for the evening, and had charge of musical arrangements: Rainbow Girls sextette, Fishers band, and Deloise Huddleson and Kenny Minyard.

Invitations were sent out to all Local Unions in the State and a large percentage of the Locals were represented. All guests were called on to make a talk.

Officers of the Local are: C. E. Hunter, President; Homer Mowdy, vice-President; Owen Ivey, recording secretary; D. E. Craig, secretary; Delmar Legg, L. H. Bernhardt and Dick McDonald, Trustees; J. T. Long, financial secretary and business agent; D. E. Craig, treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL HOLDS BIGGEST CONVENTION

The Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters held their 34th convention in Pittsburgh on May 15-16-17, 1952, and it was considered the largest group ever assembled at a convention of carpenters in Pennsylvania—numbering 125 delegates, 4 fraternal delegates and 85 lady guests. These delegates represented 26,000 members of the United Brotherhood out of a possible 29,000 in Pennsylvania.

The host organization, the Pittsburgh District Council, did a splendid job of welcoming and entertaining the delegates and their guests. The Ladies Auxiliaries of Pittsburgh, directed by Mrs. Sally Grover and Mrs. Anna C. Larimer, are to be complimented for the very fine itinerary of events arranged for the ladies during the daytime period.

The climax of events was the gala dinner and entertainment arranged by the Pittsburgh District Council Committee on Thursday evening. The principal address was made by Second General Vice Presdent O. William Blaier, whose remarks were well taken by all present. Many other distinguished guests addressed the affair which was followed by entertainment which will long be remembered.

The entire convention, from a business standpoint, was successful and the many problems that were resolved to the satisfaction of the delegates will prove of much benefit to all the District Councils and Local Unions of the United Brotherhood in Pennsylvania.

The delegates unanimously voted the next convention in Harrisburg in 1953.



WASHINGTON LADIES KEEP ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 467 of Washington, D. C., extends greetings and best wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries. Our Auxiliary is now entering its sixth year and is steadily growing. We have twenty-seven members. We meet on the fourth Friday of each month.

Our fifth annual dance was held on Nov. 17, 1951 at the Willard Hotel in the Crystal Ballroom. It was an outstanding success. We wish to thank all the Locals for helping us by taking tickets.



L. A. 467 celebrated the fifth anniversary with a dinner on Jan. 12, 1952, at the Prince George Country Club. There were fifty present everyone enjoyed the turkey dinner and dancing afterwards. We donate to the Cancer Fund also to the Crippled Childrens Hospital.

Our officers for this year: President, Mrs. Sallie Brining; Secretary, Mrs. Sammie Brinkman; Treasurer, Mrs. Emile Nelson; Conductor, Mrs. Lillian Anderson; Warden, Mrs. Signe Carlson; Trustees, Mrs. Marie Larson, Mrs. Herbert Carlson, Mrs. Greta Anderson.

We would enjoy hearing from all Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. S. Brinkman, Secretary.

PORTLAND AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 4th BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

We, the ladies of Portland, Oregon, Auxiliary No. 504, Carpenters, have passed our fourth anniversary. We celebrated with a birthday party, cards and refreshments, and a beautiful birthday cake with four candles.

We hold our one business meeting the second Tuesday of each month, with some kind of social get together on the fourth Tuesday. We have enjoyed several pot luck dinners with our husbands, from L. U. 226, and cards after. We have helped to organize one new Auxiliary at Newburg, Oregon. Sold chances on a hand crocheted table cloth, have had a plastic party, and had a secret pal party for Christmas.

We held our rummage sale and several members of Carpenter Local No. 226 helped us. We are planning a picnic at the home of one of our members near Oswego Lake. We are also looking forward to our election of officers. Small gifts have been sent to other auxiliaries for their parcel post sales.

We have thirty-seven members.

Sisters from other auxiliaries are welcome to attend our meetings.

Fraternally,

Opal M. Miller, Publicity Chairman

ALBUQUERQUE LADIES DO MUCH GOOD WORK

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from L. A. No. 547, of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

On Thursday June 5th of this year we celebrated in honor of our third anniversary, which was June 7, Thursday being our regular meeting day and most convenient for the majority to attend. We had a delightful Spanish Luncheon followed by games.

Each year we take a major project. This year it is the T. B. section of the Veterans' Hospital. Every third Thursday of each month we hold a party for the patients. There are five wards, from twenty-eight to forty-eight patients to each ward. We visit each patient, have quiz and guessing games, giving an average of $20.00 worth of prizes each month.

On special occasions such as Christmas and Easter, when other clubs entertain certain wards, we have what the Hospital terms, "Our Adopted Ward;" Ward 15, to whom we served ice cream, home-made candies and cookies.

We also made a trip to the mountains nearby, last Christmas, gathered evergreens and made Christmas wreaths for the entire Hospital.

We have pot-luck dinners, many types of get togethers, some of them following old fashioned lines, all enjoyable.

Some of the ladies state that they do not get the "Carpenter," but those that do get it enjoy it very much.

Fraternally,

Alice Leatherman, Rec Sec.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1.	Hatchet	11.	Boxwood	21.	Scriber	31.	Trimmer	41.	Backsaw
2.	Kerfing	12.	Furring	22.	Stirrup	32.	Scraper	42.	Counter
3.	Sapwood	13.	Jointer	23.	Plywood	33.	Lagging	43.	Dressed
4.	Staging	14.	Winding	24.	Mullion	34.	Soldier	44.	Toenail
5.	Ferrule	15.	Hickory	25.	Shiplap	35.	Keyhole	45.	Trellis
6.	Veranda	16.	Spindle	26.	Housing	36.	Bracket	46.	Fluting
7.	Knuckle	17.	Western	27.	Hexagon	37.	Sleeper	47.	Entasis
8.	Chamfer	18.	Trammel	28.	Matched	38.	Pincers	48.	Transom
9.	Ratchet	19.	Redwood	29.	Cypress	39.	Cripple	49.	Framing
10.	Parquet	20.	Mansard	30.	Caliper	40.	Balloon	50.	Mortise

Note: In The Locker, May issue, the Cash Refund figures for Retirement Annuity should read respectively across the board: $20.25—15.75—11.75—8.20—5.10. We evidently didn't use a fine enough point on our pencil. Which is a poor excuse for gypping a man on his annuity income.—J.H.

Craft Problems

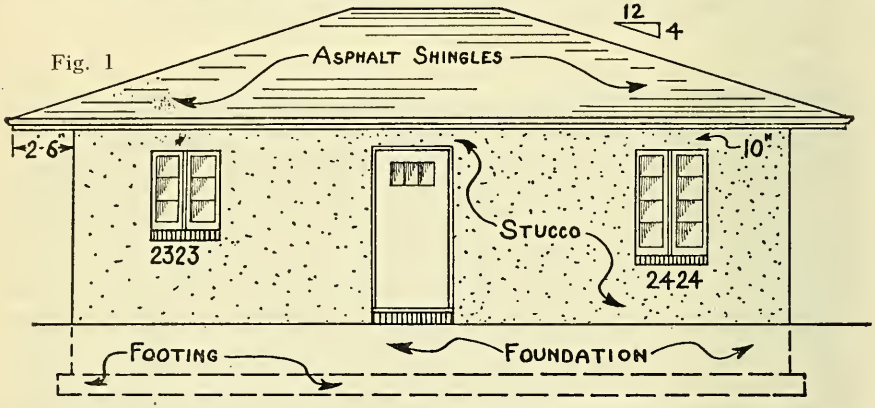
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 286

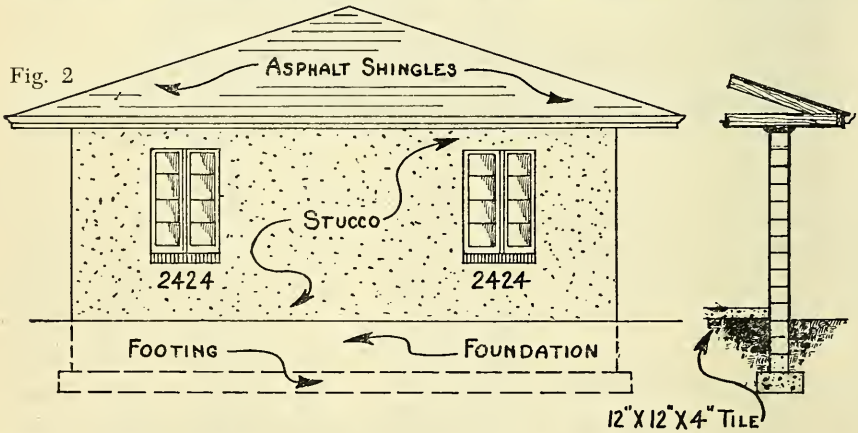
Modifications.—The house that is taken as a pattern for these lessons, as was stated in the last lesson, actually was erected, and is now occupied. But the likes and dislikes of people are not always the same, nor are their needs and wants the same. Therefore it should be remembered that there isn't anything about this house that can not be modified to suit the needs or tastes of those who might be interested in using it as a pattern for a home of their own.

Fig. 1



Side and Rear Elevations.—Fig. 1 gives the right side elevation of the house, a plan of which is shown in lesson 284. To the upper right the pitch of the roof is given. The cornice projects beyond the main structure 2 feet 6 inches, as shown in figures to the left. The trend, however, of cornices is to eliminate them altogether. There are reasons for doing this. A wide cornice adds to the cost of the building, and while it protects the upper part of the walls against sunshine and rain, it prevents the rain from washing that part of the building. Consequently the upper part of the outside walls have various degrees of accumulated dust and dirt on them, while the bottom part is washed clean, but shows the effects of the weather. On the other hand, the house without a cornice is washed clean from top to

Fig. 2



bottom, and the effects of the weather are the same throughout, giving the outsides a uniformity that is impossible when the roof has a wide cornice. Fig. 2 shows the rear elevation. The notes are practically the same

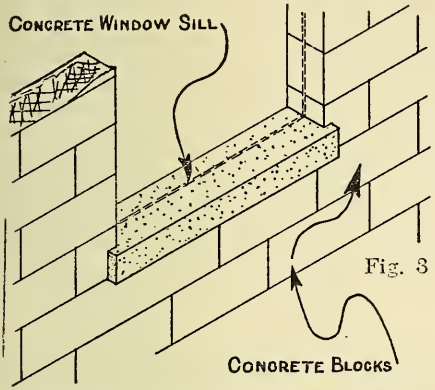


Fig. 3

as on the other elevations, and need no further explanations.

Cement Window Sill.—Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a cement window sill in place. There are two ways that such sills can be

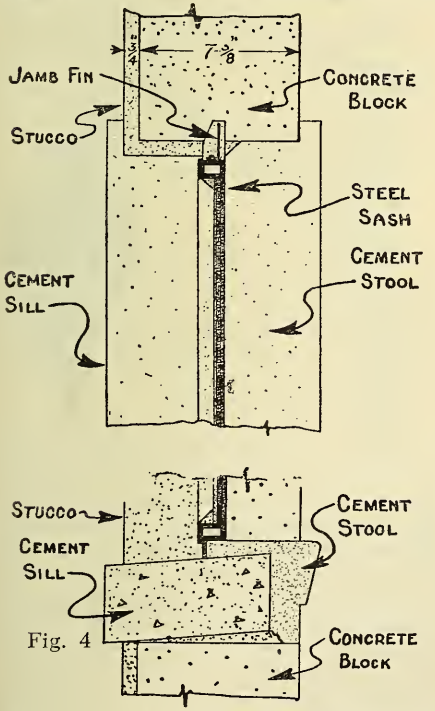


Fig. 4

made. They can be poured in forms beforehand, and then when the walls are laid up, set in place by the masons. Or, when the concrete blocks are laid, the sills can be left out. Afterward forms are built for them in the proper position. These forms are then filled with rich cement and sand. When this has set the forms are taken off and the sill will be in place. The forms for such work

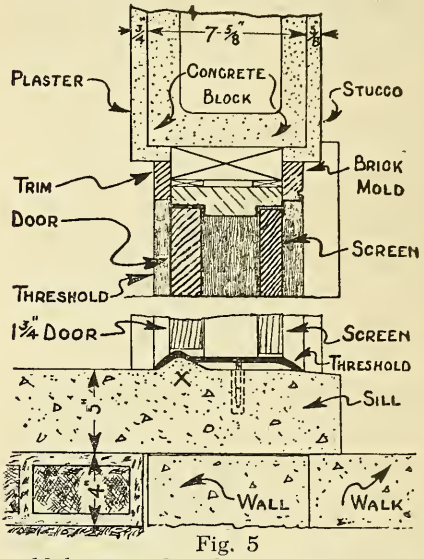


Fig. 5

should be treated with a paraffin preparation, so that the concrete will not stick to the wood. Immediately after the forms are off all defects should be repaired, and when the patches have had their initial set, the sill should be painted with a rich cement

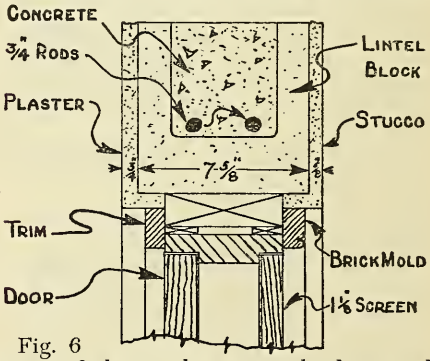


Fig. 6

paint. If this work is properly done, well appearing sills will result.

Cement Sill and Stool.—Fig. 4, at the bottom, shows a cross section of a cement window sill with a cement stool on the inside. The upper drawing shows a part of the sill and stool in plan, together with a cross section of the jamb, showing how the steel window frame is fastened

Details of Door Sill, Jamb, and Head.—Fig. 5, the upper drawing, gives a detail of the door jamb, also a plan of part of the cement sill and threshold. The bottom draw-

ing gives a cross section of the sill and threshold and their relationship to adjoining parts. Study the notes.

Fig. 6 shows the head of the door frame and the lintel. It will be noticed that in this

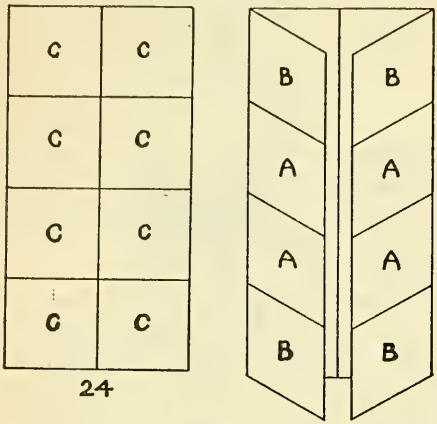


Fig. 7

drawing and in the drawing shown in Fig. 5, the outside is stuccoed and the inside is plastered. In the window details the inside is shown without plastering, because the original house was not plasterered. But here plastering is shown, which will increase the cost of construction, but it will also make the house more nearly complete.

Steel Window Frames.—Fig. 7 shows to the left a diagram of a steel window frame, about as you would find it in a catalog. The figures, 24, at the bottom mean that the frame is 2 window panes wide and 4 high. The letters **A**, **B**, and **C** in these diagrams, refer to a schedule, giving the exact size of the glass, like this: **A**, 16"x12"; x **B**, 16" x11⅝"; **C**, 17⅜"x12". The diagram shown to the right is of a steel casement window frame, like those shown in the real elevation and to the right in Fig. 1. The figures, 2424, mean that the frame has 2 window panes in width and 4 in height, and that there are 2 swinging sash, each having 4 panes in height.

Fig. 8 shows to the left a diagram of a stationary window frame that has 2 panes in width, and 3 panes in height, as shown

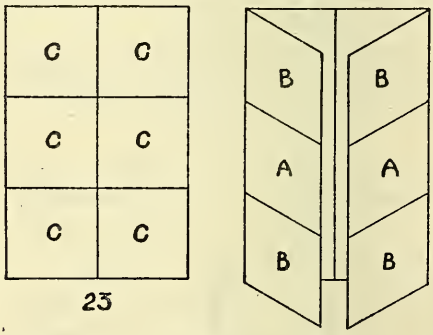


Fig. 8

by the figures at the bottom. To the right is shown the same size frame for a casement window like the one shown to the left in Fig. 1. The figures at the bottom mean that the window frame is 2 panes wide and 3 high, and that there are 2 swinging sash with 3 panes in each.

Fig. 9, to the left, shows a diagram of a window frame with only 1 swinging sash. The figures mean that the frame is 2 panes wide and 4 panes high, and that it has 1 swinging sash with 3 panes. The letter **L** indicates that the sash is hinged to the left. If it were hinged to the right it would be indicated with an **R**. To the right is shown a diagram of a frame 2 panes wide and 3 panes high, with 1 swinging sash 3 panes high, hinged to the left, as the **L** indicates.

Steel window frames are specified here, because the original house had them. In case some other kind of sash or windows are desired, they can be used with but little change in the plans. The principal changes would be in the sizes of the openings and

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the location, for wood window frames and sash would have to have more width and

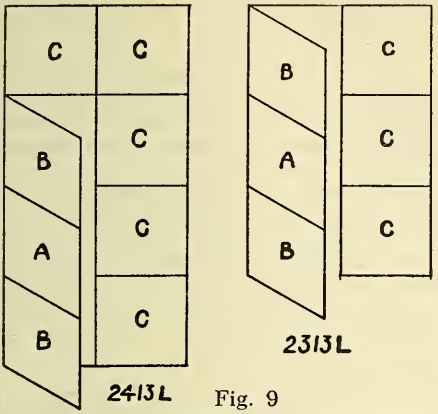


Fig. 9

height in order to provide the same amount of light and ventilation.

PLUMB-BOB LEVELING

If you ever get into a pinch, where you have to do leveling but are without a level, this trick will solve your problem.

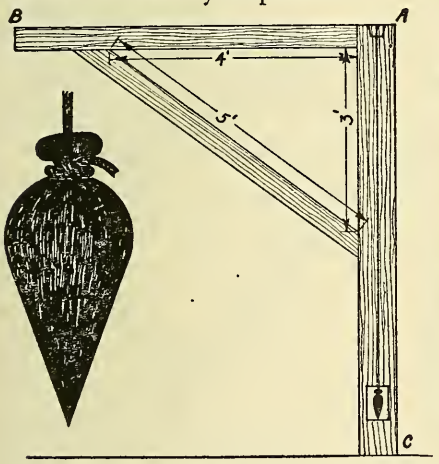


Fig. 1

Take a straightedge or make one on the order shown to the right in Fig. 1. With lighter straightedges, make a right-angle arm and fasten it securely to the edge of the straightedge as shown, using 3 feet, 4 feet and 5 feet for squaring the right angle. These figures are the same as 6, 8 and 10 divided by 2. This work must be done painstakingly in order to insure accuracy, for in fact, you are making a wooden square. The square completed, fasten the plumb bob on the main straightedge, as shown, and you are ready to proceed with the leveling. The edge of the straightedge from A to C will give a plumb line, while the edge of the arm, from A to B, will give the level line. The enlarged plumb bob to the left, shows a simple fastening for the line,

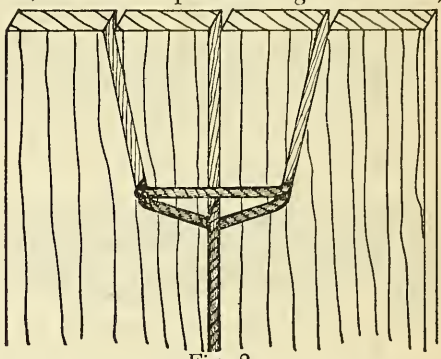


Fig. 2

so that it will be easy to adjust, should it need adjustment. Most of the iron plumb bobs are made so that this fastening can be used. If you should not have a plumb bob, any weight will do for the plumbing, but care must be taken so that the weight is properly balanced.

Fig. 2 shows the upper fastening of the plumb line to the straightedge. The two

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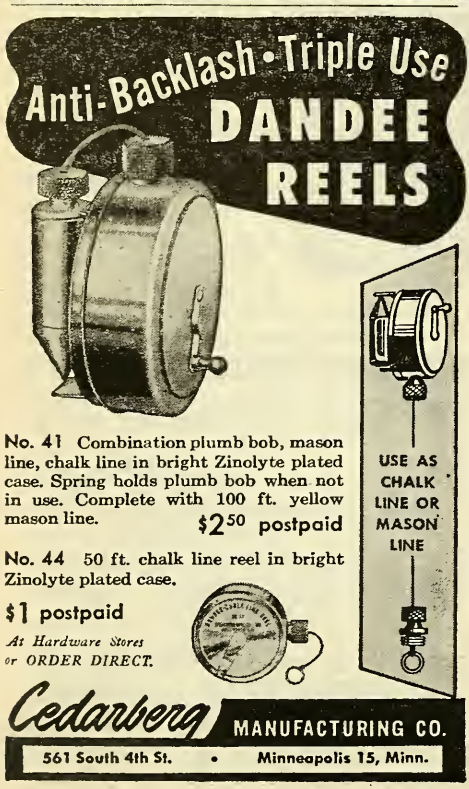
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slanting saw kerfs prevent the line from slipping off the lugs. The trick is simple, just take a board and cut the saw kerfs on the end as shown, and practice the fastening with a line until you have it. The end of the line is held on the back by slipping it under the line that holds the plumb bob.

This writer used this trick once, when he was called upon to set a door jamb, but had neither a level or a plumb bob, so he used an ordinary weight instead of a plumb bob and got the job done.





WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know how to obtain the 45 degree curvature for an oval-shaped construction.

Assuming that the upper part of the illustration is a cross section of the oval-shaped construction, to find the curvature for a 45 degree angle, draw line **C-D** on a 45 degree angle to the base line, **C-H**. At a right angle to line **C-D**, draw line **C-E**, making it as long as **C-G**. Parallel to, and 2 feet 6 inches from line **C-D** draw line **E-F**. With a radius half the distance of **C-G**, strike the part-circle, **A-B**. Now divide the base line, **C-H**, from point **C** to point **15**, into 15 convenient spaces, and draw the

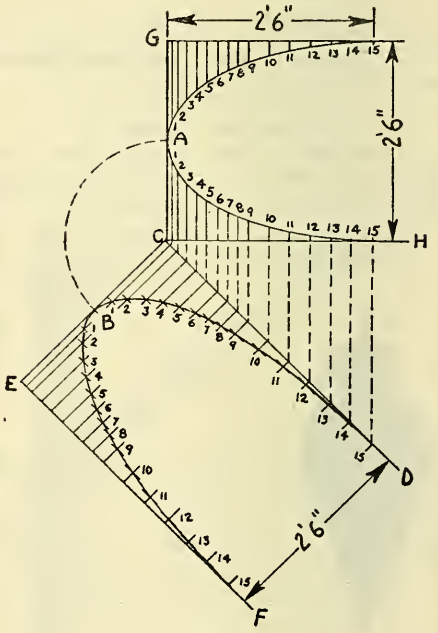


Fig. 1

perpendicular lines from points **1** to **15**. Drop the points on line **C-H** to line **C-D**, as shown by dotted lines. From these points draw lines at a right angle to **C-D** and **E-F**. Then transfer the lengths of the lines from points **1** to **15** of the upper part of the drawing, to the respective lines of the bottom part, and mark them as shown. Establish the 45 degree curvature by drawing a line through these points, giving the line a continuous curve from point to point. If this is painstakingly done, you will have the right curvature for a true miter joint of the cross section shown by the upper part of the drawing.

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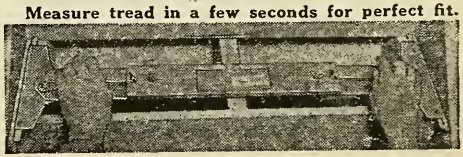
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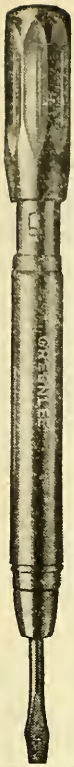
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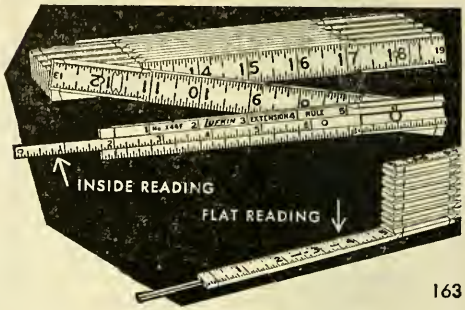
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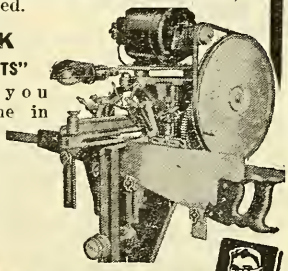
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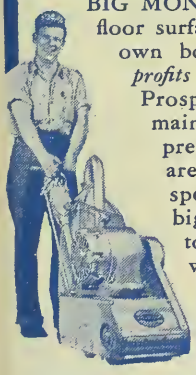
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Founded 1881

Official Publication of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

AUGUST, 1952



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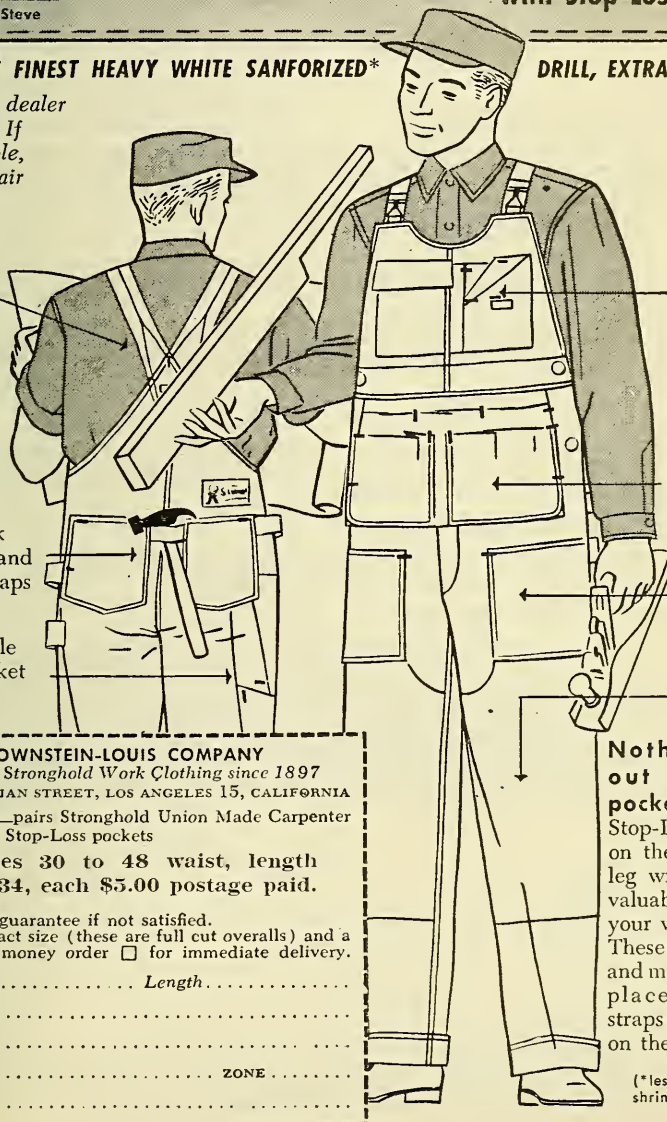
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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At long last it seems that the problems of our older citizens are getting the attention they deserve. A recent study made by the Department of Labor indicates that a crisis is rapidly developing unless the nation recognizes the fact that senior citizens comprise an increasingly larger part of our population.

Look Who Is Talking - - - - - - 10

Through the medium of TV millions of American citizens were able to "sit in" on both the Republican and Democratic conventions at Chicago. For supposedly "Big League" operations in democratic procedure, they were something less than inspiring.

Sleazy methods of naming delegates, rump sessions and counter-rump sessions, deals and counter-deals all were apparent in both sessions. Henceforth it will ill behoove Congressmen and political big wigs to point the finger of scorn at organized labor after millions saw them on TV indulging in the shoddiest kind of political chicanery.

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Taxation has about reached the point where another straw can break the camel's back. Yet the job of insuring national security is far from completed. How to build up sufficient military strength to make the nation impregnable without bringing on economic bankruptcy is a real problem.

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Dedication of the magnificent memorial ordered erected over the grave of Peter J. McGuire by action of the Twenty-sixth General Convention is scheduled for dedication August 9th at Arlington Cemetery, near Camden, N. J.

A Modern Day Miracle - - - - - 19

When an arm of the government manages its affairs in such a way that it takes in more money than it spends, it is something akin to a miracle. However, that status was achieved last year by the United States Forest Service, which is more interested in keeping Uncle Sam's public lands productive than it is in making money; a fact that makes the miracle even more remarkable.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

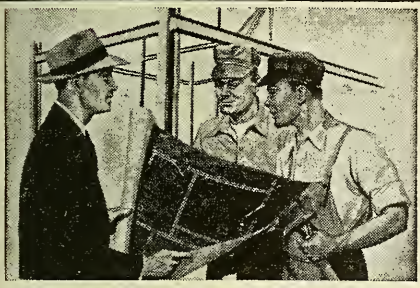
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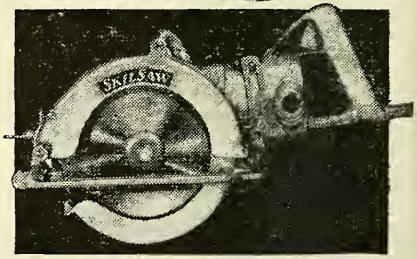
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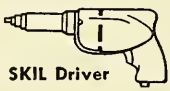
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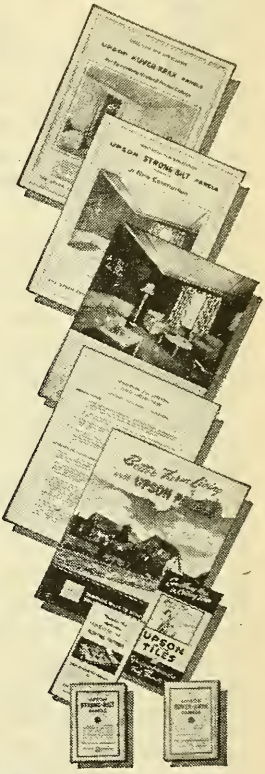
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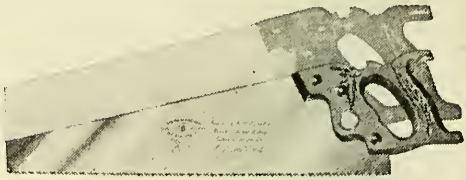
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At long last the nation is recognizing the—

Problems of the Elderly

★

AT LONG last the problems of the older worker seem to be getting the attention they deserve. Industry, government, and organized labor are all devoting an increasing amount of time and thought to problems surrounding working people in their fifties, sixties and seventies. They are digging up more and more facts and figures, and since knowing all the details about a problem is the first step toward solution, happier days may be on the way for the aging generation.

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor released the most complete study yet made of our aged workers and their problems and prospects. It gives comprehensive information on population and the size of the labor force in relation to population. It covers such things as labor force trends, work-life expectancy, income and source of income, retirement and pension programs, and job experience of older workers. In many ways it challenges the imagination.

According to the Department of Labor study, there are in the nation over twelve million men and women over 65 years of age at the present time. This group over 65 makes up twice as large a percentage of the total population as it did in 1900. In other words, there are twice as many people living to be 65 and over today as was the case 50 years ago.

This in itself is amazing. Medical science has made great strides in the last half century, but it is very doubtful if medical science alone accounts for the startling increase in longevity that has taken place. Organized labor too has undoubtedly made a tremendous contribution to longer life. For one thing, better wages have enabled working people (who make up the vast bulk of the population) to provide better diets for themselves and their families. Shorter hours and better working conditions and better safety standards have also had a great deal to do with the fact that people live longer now than they did half a century ago. In addition to helping to lengthen the life span, labor has also made life much more pleasant for millions upon millions of people.

According to the Department of Labor survey, the lengthening of the life span is to continue. The survey predicts that the number of persons 45 years of age and older will climb to 63 million by the year 1975; which means that nearly half of the adult population will be over 45 by 1975. Thus the middle-aged group will constitute a very significant portion of the nation's adult population—voters, consumers and workers.

The survey also shows that the number of older women is increasing considerably faster than the number of older men. By 1975 the number of women over 45 may exceed the number of men in the same age bracket by almost 6 million. This excess (5 million more than in 1950) means a great increase in the number of single or widowed women in that age group.

About 40 per cent of our male population 65 years of age and older is working or seeking work today. In 1900 the percentage was 60 per cent. This means that a third less workers in the 65 and over bracket need work now than they did 50 years ago. However, the situation as far as older women are concerned is not so optimistic. Almost 40 per cent of the women between 45 and 54 are today working or seeking work, whereas half a century ago only 15 per cent of them were in the same position. This, of course, is a reflection of the trend which put more and more women in the working force through the years—a trend that hit its peak during World War II when manpower needs were critical.

However, the real tragedy in the age situation is the fact that industry is discriminating against older workers unmercifully. Of about two and a quarter million men out of work in 1951, 75 per cent of them were 45 years of age or older. Thereby a staggering amount of skill, experience and good judgment was allowed to go to waste. Of the workers 65 and over who were hanging on to jobs, few were making a decent living. The Department of Labor survey shows that the average worker of 65 or over earns one-third less income than the average family. Only a third of the persons 65 or over received earnings from gainful employment.

Another misconception the survey knocks in the head is the idea that older workers are wedded to their jobs and find it impossible to tear themselves away even if they no longer need to work for financial reasons. The survey finds that the majority of all workers aged 55 to 65 approach retirement age without a long-standing job attachment. In 1951, men in this age group had been on their current jobs an average of about nine years. The logical conclusion is, therefore, that elderly men continue working or looking for work not because they love work, but rather because economic necessity dictates they must work to live in any degree of comfort.

In view of all these circumstances, it is clear that the nation had better be devoting some real thought to the problem of older workers. If half of the adult population is to be over 45 by the year 1975, the wasteful and uneconomic system of discrimination against older workers that has grown up in industry must be eliminated. Not only is it unfair to older workers, but also it deprives the nation of a highly important pool of productive ability.

Dr. Ross McFarland of the Harvard Medical School has made a study of the industrial efficiency of younger and older workers. What he found was that older workers could well hold their own with younger men. While age robbed men of some speed and strength, advancing years increased their judgment, patience, sobriety and technical skills. The doctor ran tests on a group of some 1,500 workers. He found that those who rated excellent in their productive capacity averaged 47 years of age. On the other hand, those who rated inferior averaged a little over 40 years.

Bureau of Labor Statistics records show that older workers lose more working time through illness than do younger men. But on the other hand, absenteeism is much more prevalent among youngsters than it is among old timers. In fact a worker of 55 on the average takes off only half as much time as does the youngster of 20.

As far as woodworkers in general are concerned, a recent study shows that they are among the healthiest in the nation. The study showed that

the incidence rate for lung tuberculosis for carpenters and cabinet workers rated only 94 per cent of the average for all adult males. In the furniture industry and detail shops where the concentration of sawdust and wood dust in the air is particularly high, the incidence rate of TB of the lungs is only 77 per cent of the average for all occupied males between the ages of 15 and 64 years, seemingly an indication that wood dust has little harmful effect on the lungs.

In the fatigue laboratory at an eastern university, recent tests showed that young men do not have any monopoly on stamina. The laboratory reported that there is little reason for taking the position as a ground for action that in general men over 45 years of age are less effective than others in industrial occupations.

Despite all these positive proofs that older men can generally hold their own with their younger brothers, the trend in industry continues to be a concentration on hiring youngsters exclusively. By the very nature of things this trend must change. If half of the working force is to be 45 or over by 1975 there simply will not be enough young men to keep the wheels of industry turning.

The most tragic of the whole problem of older workers is the unfairness of using calendar age as a yardstick for judging workers. Calendar age has nothing to do with true circumstances. Some men are comparatively old at 40 and others are relatively young at 70. It all depends on the condition of a man's heart and the degree of hardness his arteries have succumbed to. Each worker is an individual and laying down general rules with calendar age as a yardstick is medieval.

True, pensions and Social Security have been given a good deal of attention lately but in most cases pensions are pretty inadequate to maintain a living standard commensurate with dignity and comfort. More, important yet, the seasoned skill and experience of older workers must not be thrown away needlessly, for it is one of the major assets possessed by the nation.

The first step in solving any problem is finding out all there is to know about the problem. More and more research is being concentrated on problems of the aged not only in the medical field but in the economic field as well. To that extent, at least, progress is being made. But the problem will never be completely solved until older citizens are allowed to work as long as they are willing and able to do so and when they do decide to lay down their tools they can live out their remaining years in comfort and dignity.

INJURY RATES LOWEST SINCE END OF 1949

The average injury-frequency rate for manufacturing industries dropped during the first quarter of this year to the lowest point reached since 1949, according to a preliminary survey by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The rate of 13.5 injuries per million man-hours worked nearly equaled the 13.4 rate recorded during the fourth quarter of 1949—the low point of the post-war decline in injury rates. The rate showed a 3 per cent drop as compared with the average for the previous quarter, October-December 1951, and a 13 per cent drop over the year.

Of 127 industry classifications, 55, or 43 per cent, showed decreases of 1 frequency-rate point or more between the fourth quarter of 1951 and the first of 1952. Increases were recorded by 54 industries and little change by 38.

Look Who Is Talking

★ ★

FOR THE first time in history, millions upon millions of American people watched both the Republican and Democratic conventions in action via TV. To say that the spectacle was something less than inspiring is to indulge in understatement. On every hand people were voicing their disgust with a good deal of what they heard and saw.

In the first place, both conventions were inefficient and poorly conducted. The Republican convention took three whole days to get the delegates seated, a matter most union conventions dispose of in a few hours. And the dirty linen that was hauled out for public inspection during the process gave the communists enough propaganda ammunition to keep them occupied for months to come. The Democratic convention did a little better in this respect but the machine politics, under cover deals, and party domination by top brass showed through nevertheless. Many a union member who has served as a delegate to a union convention must have rubbed his eyes in disbelief at what he saw being enacted in Chicago last month.

If any conventions should have been models of propriety and efficiency, it should have been the Republican and Democratic conventions, which represent the Big Leagues of the democratic process. However, both of them fell considerably short on either goal. An editorial in the Chicago Federation News entitled "New Stockyards Odor" summarized the situation neatly following the Republican convention. That Editorial said:

We've attended many union conventions—and we'll bet a union made hat on this: any labor conclave is far more democratic and efficient than what's happened in the stockyards this past week.

And right in the Republican convention were many Congressmen and Senators who've had much to say—through legislation and in the press—about "union bosses," "labor dictatorship," "goons"—and used many other unsavory terms to muddy up the public conception of trade unions.

You saw the Republican party on television—or heard it on radio. The sleazy methods used to name delegates. . . . The rump conventions and counter-rump sessions. . . . Meetings starting hours late. . . . Milling around on the platform while speakers spout Two-thirds of delegates' seats vacant, the few tireless martyrs listening to "incredible and inexcuseable socialization; incredible and stupid inefficiency and waste; stultifying and condoned corruption; incredible and destructive communistic infiltration" . . . and so on far into the day and night.

Three full days—and more—to get delegates seated! Any self respecting union has these problems ironed out before the convention opens. What union would tolerate a rump session naming delegates to an international union convention?

The party's spokesmen shout of "socialism" and "swindle" while it's national chairman—Guy Gabrielson—used the "socialistic" and "corruption-

loaded" Reconstruction Finance Corporation to get an $18 million loan for his Carthage Hydrocol company.

Then there's the stuff about this governor "owning" 57 delegates, another national committeeman "boss" of 36 votes . . . the deals, jobs promised . . . postmasterships glittering like Christmas tree ornaments.

Somehow, we feel proud of our association with organized labor after rubbing against a political organization whose main line of attack is flavored with charges of "corruption" while revealing its own sordid steals.

When we left the convention hall, the pungent odors from the slaughter houses were most refreshing.

Perhaps these words are a little harsh, yet the fact remains that the shows put on at Chicago gave the ordinary citizen little to cheer about. It is obvious that money plays too important a part in the selection and election of men to serve in public office. The hearings on disputed delegates gave the impression that in a few states at least delegates can be bought and sold on the open market like fish or corn meal.

Another unhappy disclosure was the extent to which key men can control delegates through patronage. Many of the delegates held state political jobs. As job holders, they were naturally beholden to the governors who employed them. It is no wonder, then, that this big wig or that was able to boast of controlling 57 delegates or 34 delegates or whatever the case might be in each circumstance.

There is some sentiment for a direct primary to choose the presidential and vice-presidential standard bearers for each party. Whether or not this would improve matters is highly doubtful. Despite the weaknesses of the present system, the will of the people does usually prevail. The Republican convention adequately proved that point. While all the old-line Republicans were backing Taft, the progressive and independent elements in the party favored Eisenhower. For all the old string-pullers could do, Eisenhower was nominated on the first ballot.

Like the Chicago Federation News, about the only conclusion we can draw from the recent conventions is the fact we are proud to be connected with organized labor where conventions are run democratically and efficiently; where the will of the majority is respected; where rump sessions and counter-rump sessions do not prevail. In the face of what we witnessed in the Chicago meetings, it will ill befit Senators and Congressmen to henceforth talk about "union bosses" "union dictatorships" etc.

JOBLESS PAY TO NEW VETS STARTS IN MID-OCTOBER

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced July 20 that the payment of unemployment compensation to veterans under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, signed by President Truman on July 16, will begin about mid-October.

State employment security agencies will make the payments to veterans and assume responsibility for State and local administration of the program. The States will perform their functions under agreements with the Secretary of Labor to act as agents of the United States.

Title IV of the act provides for payment of unemployment compensation benefits of $676 at the rate of $26 a week to unemployed veterans who have served for 90 days or more and have some service on and after June 27, 1950, and who have been discharged for reasons other than dishonorable.

Secretary Tobin expressed satisfaction over the action of Congress in providing unemployment insurance as well as other benefits for veterans discharged after the start of the Korean conflict.

PLANE GOSSIP

NOT VERY CLOSE

Before adjourning last month (the only really constructive thing it did), Congress passed a patched-up version of inflation controls. Under the new controls, profits are practically guaranteed while wages stay under a complicated freeze.

For our money, the Congressional action reminds us of nothing so much as it does of the old one about the little boy who came home with a prize. The boy marched in the door proudly displaying a book which he said he won for knowing most about natural history.

"However in the world did you do that?" asked his mother.

"The teacher asked how many legs an ostrich had and I said three."

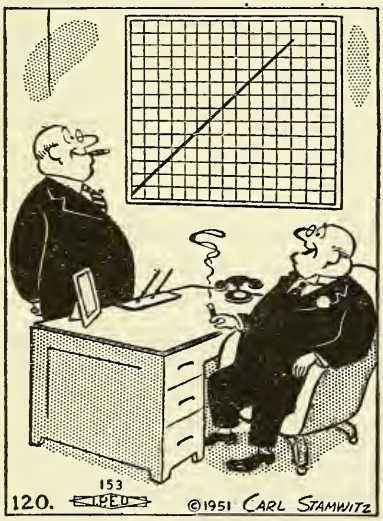
"But, dear," his mother replied, "an ostrich has only two legs."

"I found that out," replied the lad, "but the rest of the class said anywhere from four to six."

★ ★ ★

PROPERLY PUT

An enterprising real estate broker and insurance agent in Garberville, California, reportedly has a sign in front of his office reading as follows: "We sell dirt and we pay cash for ashes."



"Remember the old days of wage increases and only normal profits, when it used to zig zag a little?"

HELPFUL HINTS

With the political sound and fury hitting their peak, it is important that every American citizen be adequately grounded in the terminology and vernacular of the political arena. To help the uninitiated and newcomers, the following glossary of common political terms is presented as a public service:

LIBERAL: A politician who wants to give the taxpayer's money to everybody.

CONSERVATIVE: A politician who wants to keep it all for himself.

PLATFORM: Something used to stand on while making political speeches during the campaign but of absolutely no importance after being elected.

DIPLOMAT: A politician's brother-in-law.

DARK HORSE: Useful when the machine breaks down.

PRINCIPLES: Not as important as interests.

GRAFT: What is political patronage when your side is in becomes graft when the other side wins.

★ ★ ★

TRAPPED

Before we drop politics as a discussion subject, we had better get an old niftie we like off our chest once and for all.

Two opposing candidates met on the street and got involved in a heated political discussion. Soon a sizeable crowd had gathered around them.

"There are thousands of ways of making money," one of the campaigners declared, "but only one honest way."

"And what is that?" jeered his opponent.

"Ah, ha!" rejoined the first, I thought you wouldn't know."

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SO SAYS PAUP

As his Pearly Gem for the month, Joe Paup, Skidrow Sage, gives the world the following:

"A girdle does not necessarily change a woman's weight, but it sure does shift it around to more interesting locations."

★ ★ ★

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

One of our founding fathers gained immortality by saying: "Millions for defense."

If he said that today he would be branded as a subversive. That's what the Communists want us to spend.

SURPRISE! SURPRISE!

For a long time the financial people have been telling the world that corporations are very democratic institutions and that stock ownership in corporations is scattered among rich and poor alike. To prove their point, the financial big wigs had a survey made. To their amazement, however, the whole idea backfired, because the survey disclosed that all the stock in American corporations was held by less than five per cent of the people.

All this does is prove that carpenters and boilermakers are not exactly Wall Street tycoons. But it gives us a chance to throw in a "surprise" story we sort of like.

A meek little man approached a famous author who was autographing his books in a department store.

"I would like a copy of your newest book," the customer said. "My wife likes your stuff so I thought a signed copy would make a nice birthday present for her."

"A surprise, eh?" hazarded the author.

"I'll say," retorted the meek little man, "she's expecting a new fur coat."

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MORAL VICTORY

Labor may or may not emerge victorious in November's election. It all depends on how actively you and 16 million other union members participate in politics during the next three months. If you register and vote and contribute a buck to political action, the results may be good. If you stay home and let George do it, the enemies of labor may walk away with another victory.

To date, the labor vote seems to be on its toes. An anti-labor Senator in Maine was defeated in the primaries, and a liberal from North Dakota was renominated. These are two arguments won.

However, it will take many more victories to cinch a sympathetic Congress. Unless we all get out and work between now and November we may be like the old-boy in one of our favorite stories.

A new bridegroom and the old timer were discussing married life.

"Did you ever win an argument with your wife? "asked the bridegroom.

"Once," replied the other reflectively. "But it was years ago."

"What was the argument about?" persisted the bridegroom.

"Well," drawled the old timer, "it was so long ago I don't exactly remember offhand. But I do remember clearly we were putting down a new living room carpet and the missus had her mouth full of carpet tacks at the time.

PURELY VOLUNTARY

Last month the American Federation of Labor presented the United Nations with half a ton of documentary evidence proving that Russia is operating the most extensive slave labor camps in human history. This the Russians deny. However, they do admit that there are such things as "patriotic" labor camps where super-patriots voluntarily work for the state.

The word "voluntarily" is the key word in the argument. The Russian idea of voluntarism is best expressed by the following story now going the rounds in Europe:

One day Stalin was giving Mao Tse-tung, boss-man in Red China, a course of instruction in practical communism.

"Comrade," said Joe, "how would you make a cat eat chili pepper?"

"There are two ways," answered Mao. "I could force it down his throat, or I could stuff a fish with pepper and give the fish to the cat."

"Wrong on both counts," said Stalin. "They are incompatible with our ideology. The first method is coercion; the second, deception. You know we never coerce or deceive the people."

"Then how would you do it?" asked Mao.

"Easy," answered Joe. "I would rub the pepper on the cat's tail. When it began to burn, the cat would turn around and lick its tail, thus eating the pepper voluntarily."



"When my wife heard that I supported just management-labor relations, she wanted all her kin put on my payroll!"

Adequate defense without bankruptcy creates

HORNS OF A REAL DILEMMA

★ ★

IN ITS final rush to adjourn last month, Congress passed appropriation measures totaling somewhere in the neighborhood of 60 billion dollars. With some 10 billion dollars which had already been appropriated earlier in the year, Congress has already this year spent approximately 70 billion dollars of the taxpayers' money, some 46 billion dollars of it for military spending. How much more it will spend in the remainder of the calendar year when and if it goes back into session cannot even be approximated. President Truman proposed a budget of around 85 billion dollars for the next fiscal year.

At one time the word "million" staggered the imagination. Of recent years, however, million has become as commonplace as thousand used to be a generation ago. Now even billion is becoming commonplace. Already it is possible to detect the word "trillion" in newspaper stories here and there. The national debt is already well above the quarter of a trillion mark already.

To get some conception of what the 85 billion dollars asked for by the president means, it is necessary to do a little translating into concrete terms. For example all the earnings of all the people living west of the Mississippi will this year roughly be the equivalent of 85 billion dollars. In other words, to fulfill all the president's wishes, would take the equivalent of all of this year's earnings from all the people residing west of the Mississippi River.

This takes into consideration only the Federal budget as proposed by the president. State, county and municipal governments also must have money to operate. In addition to the tax load outlined above to take care of Uncle Sam's business, State, county and municipal governments will require around four billion dollars to operate for the next 12 months. This is roughly equivalent to all the annual earning capacity of all the people who live in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and parts of Missouri and Georgia.

If the reserve funds back of every life insurance policy in the nation were handed over to the Federal government, the money—totaling something like 55 billion dollars—would pay for the cost of Federal government for only eight months.

If every farmer sold his land and buildings tomorrow and turned over every cent of the sales price to Uncle Sam, the total, 69 billion dollars, would barely be able to keep the Federal government going 10 months. If all the people who bought automobiles in 1951 gave the money to Uncle Sam instead, the 11½ billion dollars involved would scarcely keep the government solvent for a little less than 2 months.

From this it is possible to gain some conception of the proportions to which the Federal tax bill is growing. Every man, woman, and child in

the nation is directly affected. The living standards of all people, and their ability to take care of themselves in sickness, disaster or old age are at stake.

To those who think that the tax load can be shifted to the backs of the rich, the following figures may come as an unpleasant surprise:

If the government taxes away 100% of all the taxable income of all people earning more than $100,000 per year the additional money would maintain the government less than half a day. If all people making more than $10,000 per year were given the same treatment, the revenue would scarcely keep the government going two full weeks.

It takes no economist to realize that the tax load is reaching backbreaking proportions. To break it down to something we can all understand, let us take as an example a man who earns $80 per week and has a wife and two children.

Out of his $80, Uncle Sam takes somewhere between $5.50 and $5.90 per week in withholding taxes. This figures around 7% of his pay roughly. Then 1½% is deducted for Social Security from the bulk of his earnings. This amounts to 86c per week. However, the employer is required to pay a similar amount. This, of course, the employer adds on to the price he charges for his product, with the result that the worker has to pay the whole amount in the end. His own 1½% he pays as a direct deduction from his pay; the 1½% the employer shells out he pays for in the form of higher prices for the things he buys. The accounting method is different but the result is the same.

Then the employer is required to carry Unemployment Insurance on the worker. This amounts to 3% of practically all earnings—2⅞ per cent going to the State fund $^{3}/_{10}$ths of one per cent going to Uncle Sam. Some states have experience ratings which permit employers to pay a lesser amount if they have a low turnover of help. However, the tax is a 3% tax generally speaking. This also is added on to the cost of doing business, so naturally the worker eventually pays for it too. In these three items—withholding tax, Social Security tax, and Unemployment Insurance tax, nearly 12% of the worker's pay has already been gobbled up.

Practically all States have either a sales tax or a State income tax. To all intents and purposes they run close to being the same. Say the worker lives in a state with a 2% sales tax; on every dollar he spends he has to fork out 2%—which to all intents and purposes takes another $1.60 per week out of his pay check. Already direct taxes have nicked his pay check for 14% or almost $12 per week.

Still unaccounted for are property taxes (which he pays directly if he owns a home and indirectly if he rents), excise taxes on merchandise he buys, luxury taxes on drug items, jewelry, fur trimmed coats, etc. Then there are the amusement taxes, cigarette taxes, automobile taxes, gasoline taxes, car liscenses, and at least 500 other taxes, many of them so well camouflaged he does not even realize he is paying them. In the end the average man pays out something like 30% of his earnings directly and indirectly for taxes of all kinds.

And the frightening part of the whole picture is that despite the tremendous taxes people are already paying, the Federal government is running in the red ink, most state governments are broke, and the county or municipality that is not hanging on the financial ropes is a rarity. They all are working tooth and toenail for more money. In State Legislatures, City Councils and County Commis-

sions as well as in Congress, officials are pressing for more money and more taxes. All branches of government are constantly racking their brains looking for new ways of extracting more tax money out of the people as painlessly as possible.

Throughout history one empire after another fell because the people were taxed beyond their ability to carry the load. A similar fate might conceivably befall America, and do not think for a moment that Joe Stalin is not aware of that fact. Many seasoned observers are convinced that he is playing a waiting game, constantly keeping the pressure on the United States in the hope that he can force Uncle Sam to tax himself into bankruptcy.

So the nation finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. Sufficient armed might to deter Mustache Joe from getting any funny ideas must be maintained at any and all costs. On the other hand, the financial structure of the United States must be maintained on an even keel or Stalin can win without firing a shot.

This being an election year, all candidates will advocate economy loudly and persistently. But economy in government—whether Federal, State or municipal—will come only when the people awaken to the perils of strangling taxation and insist that taxes be reduced as much as possible.

Admittedly the situation is very grave. On the one hand, the nation must be sufficiently mobilized and armed to deter any aggressor from taking liberties with our sovereignty. This is an expensive process. It takes many billions of dollars annually to do the job. On the other hand, the financial structure of the nation must be maintained on an even keel, and that cannot be done by outspending the ability of the nation to pay. Balancing the two things in an effective manner is a Herculean task. It can be done only by electing conscientious and capable men to office. That is a responsibility that rests with all of us come November.

Death Calls General Representative George C. Ottens

The labor movement of the Middle West lost one of its staunchest warriors and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lost one of its oldest and ablest General Representatives when death, on July 5th, carried away George C. Ottens. Brother Ottens was 75 years old at the time of his passing. Although in failing health for some time before his passing, he remained active till the end.

Brother Ottens joined the United Brotherhood at Wheaton, Ill., shortly after the turn of the century. His enthusiasm and innate ability soon came to the attention of his fellow union members, and his election to increasingly responsible offices followed as a natural course. For the past 23 years he has served as a General Representative of the United Brotherhood and for many, many years he has also very capably filled the office of president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters. A hard worker and an able speaker, Brother Ottens made many friends not only within the United Brotherhood but within the entire labor movement as well.

Funeral services were held in Elmhurst, Ill., on Wednesday, July 8th, and interment was at West Chicago Cemetery. The passing of Brother Ottens has left a void in the Illinois labor movement that will never be completely filled.

McGuire Dedication August 9th

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AS THE culmination of a good deal of work by the General Executive Board, the Peter J. McGuire memorial, ordered erected over the grave of the great early-day champion of organized labor by action of the Twenty-sixth General Convention, was scheduled for official dedication on Saturday afternoon August 9th, at Arlington Cemetery, near Camden, N. J. Many distinguished guests both in and out of labor, as well as thousands of union men who have benefited from the fruits of McGuire's work were expected to attend.

The achievements of Peter J. McGuire are too well known to require much repetition here. It was he who first recognized the need for one international body of woodworkers in America to weld together the several scattered Local organizations. In May of 1881 he issued a convention call for the express purpose of setting up an international union. That convention was held in Chicago, August 8-12, 1881, and out of it came the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which later became the United Brotherhood.

It was McGuire, too, who recognized the need for a national federation of American unions. From Terre Haute, Indiana, on August 3, 1881 he issued another convention call to take up the problem of creating such an organization. The convention was held in Pittsburgh in November of 1881 and out of its deliberations emerged the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. That organization flourished for a few years, but by 1886 internal differences were threatening to tear it apart. It was McGuire who once more stepped into the breach. He brought the various factions together and by his zeal and enthusiasm convinced them of the need for maintaining the organization. The body was reorganized and renamed the American Federation of Labor.

McGuire served twenty years as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood. He also filled the same capacity in the American Federation of Labor, for several years. At other times he served as Second Vice-President and First Vice-President of the Federation.

However, McGuire is probably best known as "Father of Labor Day." It was he who first proposed, on May 8, 1882, at a meeting of the New York Central Labor Union, that one day in the year be set aside as a general holiday for the working classes. McGuire's proposal received immediate acceptance, and he lived to see the day when every State in the Union accepted the first Monday in September as Labor Day.

These are some of the better-known accomplishments of McGuire. As an organizer, as a trade unionist, as a labor leader, he knew no peer. But the contributions McGuire made to the development of America go even further and deeper than his accomplishments in labor would indicate.

McGuire was a thinker and a philosopher.

About the time he was active in building an American labor movement, millions of immigrants from Europe were landing on the shores of America. With them these newcomers brought European concepts of society and government. Among them were socialists and anarchists and communists and the followers of dozens of other "isms." Many of them were educated and capable men. They joined American unions and took an active part in union affairs.

Before long the impact of these newcomers was felt in American Unions. Various "isms" began gaining sizeable followings. In union conventions these advocated everything from communism to a return to the land for everybody. Arrayed against these groups was a hard core of union leaders who believed in free enterprise as the most productive system on earth, and free trade unionism as the most effective vehicle for gaining economic justice and a decent life for wage earners. McGuire was one of these. In convention after convention, McGuire fought the "ism" advocates. Time after time he and Gompers turned the tide against leaders who wanted to subvert American unions into an arm of an all-powerful government or turn them into utopia-chasing dreamers.

McGuire was practical. He knew history and he knew economics. He knew that at the time Karl Marx was putting his philosophies down on paper women were pulling coal cars in English mines for a few cents a day. Marx thought the solution lay in eliminating the profits of the mine owners and giving all the proceeds derived from the coal to the workers. McGuire knew better. He knew that even with all the profits going to them, the miners of Marx' time would still be leading a miserable existence simply because production was low.

Free enterprise and free unionism were McGuire's answer to the evils which beset working people in his day—free enterprise to increase production, and free unions to win for the workers a fair share of that production.

That American labor became dedicated to free enterprise instead of some "ism" was a personal triumph for McGuire. Time after time he locked horns with advocates of planned utopias on convention floors, and time after time he carried the day with his oratory and logic.

Under the free enterprise system and through their free unions, American workers have achieved a standard of living that has amazed the world, just as McGuire knew they could. But for the efforts of men such as McGuire and Gompers, some form of planned economy might well have enveloped American workers years ago.

HOW TO DESIGN ATOM-PROOF BUILDINGS

Resistance to atomic blast can be built into new multistory buildings for an average additional construction cost of only about three per cent, according to "An Interim Guide for the Design of Buildings Exposed to Atomic Blast," published recently by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

This technical manual describes the effects of an atomic explosion on buildings, suggests methods to increase the blast resistance of new construction, and points out hazards to be elminated in shelter areas. It was prepared to meet the request of builders, engineers and contractors for information on the lessons learned from the damage at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

A government bureau actually making money must be

A Modern-Day Miracle

★ ★ ★

IN THIS day and age when black ink is a rarity in any branch of the Federal government, the achievements of the United States Forest Service are as refreshing as an ocean breeze. The Forest Service has the responsibility of administering the millions upon millions of acres of land that comprise the national forests of the nation. Making money is not the main objective of the Service; rather it is to keep all of Uncle Sam's lands in the highest possible state of productivity whether they are forest lands, grazing lands or recreational lands.

Administering the vast expanses of national forest lands throughout the nation is a tremendous and expensive task. Reforesting denuded lands, building up range pastures, keeping out fires, and eliminating forest diseases are all responsibilities of the Forest Service. In the fiscal year 1951, it did all these things effectively yet managed to take in more money than it paid out.

Writing in the July issue of American Forests, official publication of the American Forestry Association, C. M. Granger dwelt at some length on this modern-day miracle—an arm of the Federal government operating in black ink. In his article, Mr. Granger said, in part:

— — —

Some persons critical or skeptical of the benefits of government ownership of forest lands have in the past pointed out that the national forests were operating in the red. They can no longer claim this. For fiscal year 1951 the gross income exceeded all expenses—slightly less than 56 million dollars—for protection, management, and capital investments.

Actually, this comparison gives the national forest managers the worst of it because no business concern would charge all its capital investments against the current year's income.

Of course, those wishing to belittle this achievement can correctly point out that 25 per cent of the income is paid to the states for the benefit of roads and schools in the counties located in the national forests. This, however, is a question of what Uncle Sam chooses to do with his income and does not diminish the significance of the large increase in revenues.

Before going farther, let it be stated that the attainment of high levels of income, important as that is, is not the primary purpose of national forest managers. Neither is it the predominant measure of successful management.

The aim of those who are responsible for the national forests is to make them produce the maximum quantity of products and services for the benefit of dependent communities and the nation as a whole. That is the best measure of their value.

This build-up in national forest revenues has by no means come entirely from timber customers coming to the Forest Service voluntarily for additional timber purchases, nor from the general and continuing rise in stump-

age values of all timber. A lot of it is due to the initiative of Forest Service men in going out and getting business.

Let's take our southern national forests as an example. These were built up almost entirely from purchases under the Weeks Law. For the most part, the lands bought had been heavily cut over with very little residual merchantable timber values.

However, they had obvious possibilities. One of the first to recognize the full extent of these possibilities was Joe Kircher, long time regional forester in the Southern Region. He made it his personal job to stimulate forest supervisors and forest rangers to be active land managers. He insisted that they prepare timber management plans and adopt an aggressive program of offering timber for sale, not alone to build up revenues, but to put the lands in the best possible growing condition.

One day Kircher was traveling with a ranger, They came to a railroad siding where some posts were stacked for shipment. Kircher asked the ranger if any of them came from his district. The reply was negative. Kircher said "I want you to see what you can do about making some post sales. A lot of your timber stands need thinning and here's a fine chance to improve the stands and get some revenue coming in."

That was typical of Kircher's methods. His staff followed his leadership. The results are striking. In the last ten years the annual timber cut from the national forests in the Southern Region has increased from 176,157,000 board feet to 486,437,000 board feet. The yearly receipts from these timber sales have jumped from $1,158,512 to $7,423,149.

On a wider front, some years ago, the chief of the Forest Service told his regional foresters that he wanted every working circle on the national forests put under active management and operation just as fast as reasonably dependable management plans could be turned out and sales of timber started.

This program has been aggressively pushed. One of the notable examples is in Region 6—Oregon and Washington. Here, in the last ten years, through a combination of aggressive timber merchandising by the forest managers of the Forest Service, and the decreasing availability to many operators, of private stumpage, the annual timber cut has been raised from 861,636,000 board feet to 2,071,363,000 board feet with an increase in yearly timber sale receipts from $1,490,166 to $25,844,244.

Even so, the current rate of timber cutting on the national forests, approximately four and three-fourths billion feet a year, could be safely increased to six billion feet a year under sustained yield if there were enough access roads. Ultimately it is hoped, through more intensive forestry, to step up the cut to ten billion feet a year.

While it is obvious that the great bulk of national forest revenue comes from timber, forest managers have been alert to other means of increasing income. A sliding scale, put into effect some years ago, keeps grazing fees in line with the market price of livestock in the west, and grazing receipts have increased in the last ten years from $1,429,091 to $4,165,573. If the base fee were readjusted to correspond to the present true commercial value of forage, these receipts would be two or three times as much.

During the period before the Forest Service transferred administration of oil and gas leases on acquired national forest lands to the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of

the Interior, we had in effect a bonus system of bidding for oil leases. These bonuses yielded $2,615,000 within a period of three years, in addition to the usual royalty and land rental.

Last year the system of charging fees for the use of national forest lands for resorts and similar uses was revised to base the fee on a percentage of the gross income. While this has not produced large increased returns, it is a more business-like way of handling this source of revenue.

A good many things have been done to make the Forest Service expenditure dollar go further. For example, collections from states and owners of private lands within the national forests for giving their land fire protection have, during the last ten years, increased from $340,544 to $1,051,556. The Forest Service has persuaded counties or states to take over $1,500,000 of the annual bill for national forest road maintenance.

More than $390,000 a year in cooperative funds or services have been received from various local public and private agencies toward operating our recreational facilities. Charging fees on some of our camp grounds and having some of them handled by concessionaires has recently been tried out in a small way. This relieves the Forest Service of administration and maintenance expenses. Some states are sharing hunting license fees on specified areas with the Forest Service for improving wildlife ranges.

In timber sale work, scaling costs have been reduced in the Pacific Northwest by accepting the returns from association scaling which the purchaser has to have for his own purposes. Making sales by tree measurements instead of subsequently scaling the logs also has proved beneficial. And many, many field men have been putting in heavy overtime—uncompensated—to handle the rapidly growing timber sale business.

What of the future? There will, perhaps, be ups and downs in revenues depending upon changes in the general economic conditions, but with the growing dependence on national forest timber and the increasingly intensive use of other resources, it is reasonable to assume that the trend will continue upward.

The actual cash revenues from the national forests fall far short of representing their true revenue-producing capacities and values. A study made in 1948 shows that direct and indirect annual returns from the national forests aggregate about 430 million dollars a year. Here are the major components:

First, it is estimated that the fair market value of the water produced by the national forests and used for domestic, industrial, irrigation, power, and other purposes is more than 300 million dollars a year. A reasonable value placed on the 35 million man days of recreation use of the national forests, including hunting and fishing, is nearly 24 million dollars. The rest of the 430 million dollars, as calculated in 1948, is made up of annual receipts, then running only at the rate of 28½ million dollars, and a capital gain through increased growth and reevaluation of timber inventory of 65 million dollars.

It is important to bear these indirect returns in mind. A considerable part of national forest areas does not produce commercial timber or forage. Therefore, it yields no direct revenue of any consequence. It is, however, of extremely high value for its water yield.

Take the southern California forests as an example. It is highly important to protect these areas from fire or other destructive agencies be-

cause of their watershed values. This is a factor that is either deliberately, or through oversight, not brought out by those critics who have in the past pointed out the adverse comparison between income and outgo. It is one of the functions of public ownership. This function is adequately supported by the indirect returns which have been alluded to above.

Doesn't it seem evident that Uncle Sam has been building up a pretty profitable investment in his national forests?

Nature Is Wonderful

By ELLIOTT CARLTON, LABOR REPORTS Columnist

Now that it is the good old summer time, the poet in me comes out to utter a brand new thought. "Nature is wonderful," says I. At that point I'm stuck because I don't know what to rhyme with "wonderful."

Come to think of it, nature can be just as wonderful at other times, too. And those times you don't need air conditioning. I know. I know because I've seen nature on my weekends. I've had a chance to see trees and birds—and the bees, too, as long as we're discussing nature—after five o'clock and on legal holidays. Moreover, during my vacations with pay the wife and kids and I have had good times together out in the country—or on a trip.

Yeah, nature is wonderful, all right.

Now, the funny thing about all this is that I don't have to be a poet to have that thought. Maybe you don't think that's a funny thing, but, if you don't you're taking a lot for granted.

Just look the whole thing up in the books. Who used to write about nature in the so-called good old days? Only poets and philosophers. Well, poets and philosophers are guys who are not very well known for working for a living. The working stiffs in times past didn't have much of a chance to think about nature. A twelve or fourteen hour work day and a seven day work week didn't leave much time or inclination for thinking such thoughts.

So our comments on nature seems to be a sign of progress. It's a sure sign that we've been able to reduce the work week to a decent length. In short, our unions have made poets of us all.

Well, fellow poet, let's not continue to take so much for granted. Let's remember that when workingmen in all countries—or would it be too poetical to say, "all climes"?—decided to get off their knees and be men, they earned the right to have time off to enjoy nature.

We worked together for that. Let's remember that, too, for we tend to forget that the word **union** means a kind of "togetherness."

When they tried to split us, we held together. When they called us "Hunkies," "Dagoes," "Square Heads," "Sheenies," "Dinges," "Micks," and so on, we realized that they were slandering not only some of us, but all of us—the entire human race.

Prejudice, we learned, was always anti-labor. Moreover, it has always worked both ways. Anything anti-labor was always a form of prejudice. That Taft-Hartley thing is a case point.

So let's not take things for granted. Let's work actively for brotherhood and against prejudice. Then we'll have even more time to enjoy nature. And, if the spirit moves us, even to write poetry!

LABOR DRAFT IS UNNECESSARY

★ ★

EVER SINCE the outbreak of the Korean conflict, there has been a consistent demand from some circles for a government sponsored draft of labor. Whenever an important strike has occurred, the demand for compulsory drafting of working people to fill jobs deemed essential has gained momentum. Recently, however, the whole idea got a serious setback when the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee released a set of employment principles which "opposed unequivocally" the drafting of labor in this or any similar crisis.

Agreed to by both labor and management, the employment principles laid down by the Manpower Policy Committee contemplate the fulfillment, on a purely voluntary basis, of all manpower needs during the current mobilization period. "The principles subscribed to," the Committee said, "are considered sound for all employers of labor in this defense emergency, including private management, governmental units, labor organizations, or otherwise."

The set of principles was released by John R. Steelman, Acting Director of Defense Mobilization, who commended the committee for its initiative in developing the principles. At the same time, Dr. Steelman called on everyone connected with defense production to do their utmost to implement the principles.

The committee pointed out that it had developed and was endorsing only a set of principles, and not a code; that its statement was not to be used in supporting or opposing executive orders or legislation to implement the principles.

The committee's statement of employment principles follows:

1. The National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee is opposed unequivocally to compulsory manpower service. We have developed a set of employment principles designed to fulfill, on a voluntary basis, our manpower needs and requirements.

2. The following set of employment principles to support a voluntary manpower program is agreed to by labor and management members of the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee. We are convinced that the manpower job can be done through a voluntary manpower program such as is incorporated in this statement and we, therefore, urge labor and management and all the regional and area manpower committees to exercise their every effort to carry out the intent of the principles.

3. Since these principles have been agreed to during a period of national defense emergency by a committee established by the Director of Defense Mobilization, they are applicable only to that period.

4. This is a set of principles and not a code that is being endorsed; these principles, it is hoped, will be useful to area and regional committees in meeting manpower problems on a basis which is truly local and voluntary. This statement will not be used

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

The Moral Is Obvious

From now on the missus will be shelling out extra pennies for brand names of corn and beans and overalls and flashlight batteries. For this privilege she can thank Congress which, just before it adjourned last month, passed a new "fair" trade law which overturned two adverse U. S. Supreme Court decisions and again made it possible for manufacturers and producers to fix prices on their products in the 45 states which have fair trade laws.

A number of years ago the fair trade business was saddled on the backs of the American people. Manufacturers and producers were allowed to put their own prices on their products in the states where fair trade laws existed. The merchants had to honor these prices or face penalties. This went on year after year.

But a couple of years ago a couple of merchants in New Orleans attacked the practice in Federal court and carried the matter to the Supreme Court where they had their views vindicated. They were naive enough to say that they did not see why they could not sell liquor for any price they wanted to; or even give it away if they were so disposed. They figured the merchandise they bought from wholesalers was theirs without any strings attached.

The Supreme Court said they were right in their reasoning; that unless Congress passed specific legislation approving fair trading, they could sell their merchandise for any price they wanted to put on it.

Immediately the fair trade lobbies began advocating such a law. The measure passed in the last hours of the recent session of Congress was the result. The president having signed the measure, it is now law.

Crux of the bill is the section that allows one retailer to set the pattern for every other retailer in the state. If only one retailer in a fair trade state enters into an agreement with a manufacturer to maintain a certain price on that manufacturer's products, all other retailers in the state handling the products are compelled to maintain the same price. They have no say as to whether or not they want to enter into such an agreement. In fact, they may even be convinced such an agreement would cost them money, but they have to conform if only one merchant enters into a price-fixing arrangement.

That the fair trade law will increase the price of many commodities during these inflationary times, when the average housewife needs to bring all her ingenuity and innate traits of thrift into play to make both ends meet, is bad enough, but the inconsistency of Congress in passing the measure is even more obnoxious.

Many of the same Congressmen who voted in favor of the fair trade measure, which makes it possible for one merchant in a state to bind every other merchant in the state to a price-fixing agreement whether he wants to be bound or not, beat their breasts and tore their hair when any mention was made of allowing employers and unions to enter into union shop agreements without government interference.

Yep, the same law makers who claim there is something coercive and un-American about a union wanting free-riders (who derive all the improvements

and wage benefits won through collective bargaining) to carry a share of the load, gleefully pass a measure to bind all merchants in a state to an agreement they may never hear of. One merchant can tie the hands of 10,000, all of whom might be violently opposed to any form of price fixing.

Senator Neely, in voicing his objections to the bill on the floor of the Senate, said:

"It is a bill to enable certain merchants to charge 155,000,000 American people three-fourths of a billion dollars a year more than they are now paying for the necessities of life. The bill will increase the distress of every poor man, woman and child in the land."

The fair trade measure was passed simply because Congress contains too many Congressmen who are little more than errand boys for the powerful and wealthy lobbies. The bill was passed last month but the ground work for it was laid two years ago when working people stayed away from the polls in droves, thereby allowing the lobbies to win the election by default. November 4 will give us a chance to remedy our mistake of 1950. The moral is: Register and vote or bad legislation can eat away the gains in wages you can achieve through your union.

Prompt Action Is Necessary

In one of its issues last month, the Saturday Evening Post carried an article that must have shocked everyone who read it. The main purpose of the article was to show how completely vulnerable to enemy sabotage our main port installations are. To give emphasis to the claim of the authors that the United States has practically no protection against enemy agents bent on destroying highly important port facilities, two loyal American seamen, members of the 100% American Seamens International Union, smuggled themselves aboard a foreign ship. At their own convenience, they walked down the gangplank and through the Custom's guards without being molested.

One carried a small satchel, and the other carried a box of pills. The former took a subway train to New Jersey and in the middle of the Holland tunnel opened a rear door and threw the satchel out. The other took a cab and rode out to the main reservoir supplying water to New York City. He took a handfull of pills and tossed them into the reservoir. No one either questioned or tried to intercept either of the pseudo saboteurs.

Fortunately both the seamen were loyal American citizens doing a good acting job. What would have happened had they been something else and had the little satchel contained high explosives or the pills contained dangerous bacteria is fearful to contemplate. Yet tomorrow or the next day enemy agents may do the real things unless stricter measures are taken for safeguarding the lives and property of American citizens. As it now is, apparently, foreign seamen are free to wander about amid American port installations and defensive positions while Americans are prohibited from entering these areas until they have run a whole gamut of investigations. It may sound silly, but the authors of the Post article insist that is the way things actually are at the present time.

The authors further pointed out that communists control many ports in Europe and Asia. Through their control of maritime personnel, they are able to spot saboteurs in many, many ships which load and unload in American ports. The authors recalled a number of instances in which Red agents were

either landed in America by Red seamen or smuggled out of America when the going got hot.

One of the things the authors only touched on briefly was the dangerous part that the ship transfer racket plays in the whole sorry mess. As this journal has pointed out repeatedly, hundreds upon hundreds of American ships have been transferred to Panamanian registry in recent years. By flying the flag of Panama these ships have been able to sidestep American regulations through dummy corporations even though they have remained the property of American shipping companies. They have avoided having to maintain American wages and working conditions, they have avoided providing the safety regulations American workers are entitled to, they have avoided paying their full share of taxes. And, worst of all, some of them have allegedly been able to continue doing business with the enemy at the very time when American boys were being mowed down by that enemy in Korea.

Ships flying the Panamanian flag can hire riff raff from all over the world. Willingness to work for starvation wages rather than loyalty or efficiency can be the measuring stick in signing on crews. That this is sometimes the case seems to be beyond doubt. And immediately many of our main port installations and defense positions become an open secret to these shadowy characters, some of whom would strangle their grandmothers for a dime. Under the circumstances it is a miracle that sabotage has not cost us more dearly than it already has.

Tighter restrictions to guard our ports and military installations along waterfronts should be adopted at once. But at the same time, measures should be taken to eliminate the ship transfer racket whereby American shipping companies can play both ends against the middle by avoiding American wages and working standards, American taxes and the necessity of remaining loyally American.

We Have A Right To Know The Facts

Some time ago the Federal Trade Commission compiled a report on conditions in the oil industry throughout the world. There is plenty of evidence that the "World Oil Cartel" report contains information that would shock not only the citizens of this nation but the citizens of the entire anti-communist world as well. For nearly half a year the State Department and the Defense Department have prevailed on the president to keep the report labelled "Top Secret;" this despite the efforts of many courageous Congressmen to get it opened to public inspection.

However, there now seems to be some hope that the report will be given an airing in Washington. Such serious charges of monopolistic practices in the world oil industry have been made by various public figures it is doubtful if the report can be kept squelched much longer. Here is a partial list of charges made by one Senator who has never stopped fighting for a complete Congressional investigation of the world-wide oil cartel:

1. Seven companies—**five American,** (Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Standard Oil Company of California, The Texas Company, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and Gulf Oil Company) and **two British,** (Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Royal Dutch Shell Company)—own and control lock, stock and barrel practically the entire world oil industry outside the United States, and six of these same companies (excluding AIOC) dominate the oil industry within the United States.

2. This ownership and control outside the United States extends to exclusive concessions of the proven oil reserves amounting to possibly as much as 70% of the world's total reserves of about 75 billion barrels, the crude production facilities, refineries, tanker transportation, storage terminals in both the exporting and importing countries, and the marketing facilities within the consuming countries.

3. Each of these seven companies is completely integrated from the oil wells to the consumers and all seven work in the closest harmony and accord, constituting a single unit, by which the world's oil market is controlled; a formidable power in dealing with any producing or consuming country.

4. Outside the control of the Big-Seven companies, there is practically no foreign crude production by independent companies.

5. The Big Seven own outright more than fifty per cent of the total world tanker fleet, and with few exceptions control all the remainder under long-term charter contracts.

6. The world refineries outside the United States are within the firm grip of the Big Seven because of their ownership, or their control through the power to cut off crude supplies from the few independent refineries.

7. The markets in all consuming countries are controlled—prices are predetermined and fixed by the Big Seven under an ingenious basing-point system. This pricing system runs under direct supervision of the central authorities in London and New York, with the regularity and precision of a fine Swiss watch.

8. Since the operation is outside the country, the industry enjoys the enviable position of not being under the close scrutiny of the United States public, as are other large domestic companies operating at home.

9. In this position, insulated from American public opinion, the oil monopoly operates as an independent world Government, and, as revealed by the Senate hearings of 1947, dictates its own terms for petroleum without which the industry and army of the free world could not run.

10. The exploitation of consumers in the free world is perfected by the simple system of charging the United States price plus freight from the Caribbean area to the importing country, despite the fact that oil is not exported either from the United States or Caribbean, but largely from the low-cost producing fields of the Middle East and to a minor extent from Venezuela.

11. The actual production cost in the Middle East is less than **10 cents per barrel** as compared with **average** costs in the U. S. as high as **$2.00 per barrel.** Yet the foreign consumer buying Middle East oil pays, excluding foreign taxes, as much as 30 per cent more than the U. S. consumer pays.

If these charges are true, then it follows that a good deal of the money the United States has sent to Europe to help rebuild war-devastated nations has found its way into the coffers of the oil cartel. That is money you and I forked over out of our pay checks. The least we ought to be entitled to is a good look into what has been going on in the world oil industry. If our hard-earned dollars freely given to aid Europe and Asia are finding their way into oil company tills instead we ought to know about it. Some charges have been made that even our own Navy is being highjacked on oil prices in foreign waters. At least we should know what is going on. The best way to find out is to make the "World Oil Cartel" report public.

(Continued from page 23)

in supporting or opposing executive orders or legislation to implement these principles.

5. The principles subscribed to are considered sound for all employers of labor in this defense emergency, including private management, governmental units, labor organizations, or otherwise.

Statement of Principles

1. Employ the minimum number of workers for the job being done or definitely scheduled.

2. Employ workers on the basis of qualifications for job performances, safety, and security, and without regard to nonperformance factors, such as age, sex, race, color, or creed.

3. Help make the fullest use of human resources by (a) notifying the local office of the Federal-State Employment Service of impending layoffs or expansion; and (b) cooperating fully with the Federal-State Employment Service in its vital function of collecting adequate labor market information.

4. Broaden the base for recruitment by utilizing all appropriate training facilities such as public vocational schools or trade schools.

5. Continue or promote in-plant training programs geared to improving skills and supervision, and to maintain an adequate proportion of journeymen.

6. Draw on the local labor resources to the greatest possible extent, including the obtaining of referrals from local public employment offices before recruiting outside the labor market area.

7. Before planning recruitment outside the labor market area, obtain authoritative labor market information and develop a recruiting program in cooperation with the Federal-State Employment Service.

8. Consult with the local public employment office before advertising for workers outside the local labor market area and refrain from advertising which would be disruptive to the labor market.

9. Participate actively with community groups in working out solutions to problems related to the recruitment and retention of manpower such as housing and transportation, child care and schools, and shopping and recreational facilities.

10. Identify hidden or unused abilities of workers in order to bring about profitable utilization of skills.

11. Stabilize the work force by identifying the causes of excessive absenteeism and turnover and by finding adequate solutions.

12. Cooperate with area labor-management manpower policy committees in working out solutions to area problems and in putting these solutions into effect.

The committee was established more than a year ago to recommend to the Director of Defense Mobilization and the Secretary of Labor steps that could be taken for the maximum utilization of manpower in the defense program. Membership of the committee is divided equally between representatives of labor organizations and agricultural and industrial management.

HOUSING STARTS TOTAL 106,000 IN JUNE

Nonfarm housing starts totaled 106,000 in June, about 1,000 less than in May, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June was the fourth consecutive month this year in which over 100,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units were started. However, the June figure this year was substantially lower than in 1950, and in 1951 when a large number of publicly owned units were started.

The June estimate of private starts (99,200) was the largest for the month in any year except 1950.

Official Information

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the 44th Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the East Ballroom, Commodore Hotel, New York, New York, 10 a.m., Friday and Saturday, September 12, 13, 1952 and will continue in session for two days.

CONVENTION CALL

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Seventy-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Grand Ballroom, Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y., at 10:00 o'clock, Monday morning, September 15, 1952, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y.
ANDREW ANDERSON, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.
ANTON ANDERSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ARCHIE BAIRD, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
HARRY L. BAKER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LAWRENCE BERRIER, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
GEORGE W. BERRY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HERMAN R. BERRY, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
KENNETH BOLEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
W. D. BROOKS, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
CHARLES CAMPBELL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM B. CLEMMER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
GLEN W. DAVIS, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Nebr.
I. C. DAVIS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
G. L. DOWLER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JAY EARL, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
EMIL FOSTER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRED C. FOUTS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
J. M. FURLONG, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
TOM FURMAN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
IRA C. FURR, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
ALBERT C. GLOFELTY, L. U. 321, Connellsville, Pa.
WATSON HARDWICK, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WM. HENRY, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN H. HILL, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
THEODORE HOLSTEIN, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
CHARLES HOPPLE, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
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JOHN LANNON, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
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MARTIN MARSHALL, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
JESSE MAXEY, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
JOE MILLARD, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
THOS. MULLINS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
J. E. NUTT, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
HARRY F. PARKS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ARTHUR C. PASHEY, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES PENTZ, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
ALBERT J. PHILLIPS, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
HERMAN L. REICH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WM. J. REILLY, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
ALVA P. RICHTER, L. U. 321, Connellsville, Pa.
ANKER N. RUDOLPH, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.
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H. L. STONER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.
CLYDE H. STOYER, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
FRANK TAYLOR, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Calif.
THADDEUS E. TAYLOR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY TESCH, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JULIUS A. THIELE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
E. W. G. WEICHEL, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
JOHN WESA, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
ANDREW J. WILLIAMS, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
GROVER C. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
T. E. WILLIAMS, L. U. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.
NATHAN ZLOTOPOLSKY, L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE 1

Ordinary Policies

The three branches of life insurance business are Group, Industrial, and Ordinary. Group insurance covers, under a single master policy, a group of employees, or members of a Welfare Fund, each one holding while eligible, a uniform certificate, generally issued regardless of age or physical condition. Industrial, also called Family insurance, is designed for the low-income worker—small income, small policy, small weekly premiums. Average Industrial policy held is about $300. General conditions: (large companies—adults) Maximum, $750. Minimum, $50. Premiums as low as .05 cent a week. Disability Benefits and Double Indemnity included in premium cost. No medical examination. No loan value. Cash value after 3rd year. Dividends (rarely paid) after 3rd year, applied to policy value. At age 35, a nickel a week buys $65 insurance, paid-up at 75. Cash value, 10th year, $13. Weekly collection of small-change premiums, and high mortality and lapse rates, make the premium cost comparatively high. Very few big companies handle Industrial. Any other kind of Life insurance business is classified under Ordinary. General conditions: Minimum policy, $1,000. Premiums paid at least monthly. Disability Benefits and Double Indemnity require extra premium. Medical examination, depending on age and amount of insurance. Dividends, 1st or 2nd year. Cash or loan value, 1st to 3rd years. Average Ordinary policy held is about $2,300. Only the most common are noted here. Figures are based on $1,000 policies (age 35) issued by a 100-year-old New England mutual company.

WHOLE LIFE. Premium, $27.65. Also called Straight Life, Ordinary, Paid Up at 85. This is the most popular policy for men, and the cheapest. Because premiums are payable for life, it has its disadvantages in later years when the going gets rough. However, the experts say, that at that period of life a man's responsibilities to his family are lessened, therefore his insurance could be proportionately reduced, or even discontinued. He might choose one of the non-forfeiture provisions of his policy to fit the situation. Example, at age 60: (1) Take the cash value, **$456.** (2) Accept a paid-up policy for a lesser face amount, **$648.** (3) Continue the insurance at face amount, **$1,000,** for **16 years.** (4) Take one of the Settlement Options based on cash value—monthly installments until exhausted, annuity income, etc. There are several choices. (5) Arrange for automatic premium loan, whereby the cash value is borrowed on to pay premiums until used up by combined loan and interest charges. Whatever selection is made, no more premiums need be paid, yet there is an appreciable salvage. If the dividends are allowed to remain with the company and applied as additions to paid-up value, this so-called Whole Life policy might be fully paid for at age 60. Very few policy holders (15%) do this, preferring their bird in the hand.

20 PAYMENT LIFE. Premium, $39.52. The ladies' favorite policy. Premiums payable for only 20 years, at which time the policy is fully paid-up. On surrender at 20th year only the cash value, **$654,** is paid. The face value, **$1,000,** is payable at death. This is not generally understood by some feminine holders of this type policy. If the policy is paid-up, where's my $1,000? This policy suits the impatient man—pay it up quick and be done with it. Fine, if you can carry the extra premium cost. By accumulation of dividend additions applied to policy, it might be fully paid for in 16 years. 10 and 30 Payment Lifes are also issued, and Paid Up at 60, 65, etc.

20 YEAR ENDOWMENT. Premium, $51.51. Another favorite woman's policy, premiums being payable for only 20 years, at which time insurance ends, and the full face value of **$1,000** may be either taken, or left with the company at interest. Settlement Options are also available. This is a combined insurance and compulsory savings policy, good for a man who would like to have something for himself in prospect. At the 20th year there is a nice-sized nest egg, which might be prematurely laid in 17 years by dividend additions. There are also 10, 15, and 30 Year Endowments, and at ages 60, 65.

RETIREMENT INCOME POLICY. Premium. Male, income at 65. $48.40. Carries **$1,000** life insurance, or cash value if greater, payable at death before 65. At 65, insurance and premiums end. Cash value, **$1,623,** may be taken, or instead, a monthly income of $10 for life, 10 years payment being guaranteed in any event. The annuity feature of this type policy makes the premiums higher for women, it being figured that, age for age, a woman will receive the income a few years longer than a man. Like the

Endowment policy, this one has something in it for the good provider, cash, or a lifetime monthly income. About 6% of Ordinary policies are Retirement. C. V. at 60, $1,248.

10 YEAR TERM. Premium, $11.40. This is temporary insurance and, like fire insurance, good only for a specified period, when it must be renewed if further protection is needed. Generally convertible, that is, it may be changed to another type policy within a certain time limit. No cash or loan value, no non-forfeiture provisions. It is simply pure insurance with no investment angle, which makes the premium cost very low. Eligibility requirements are very stringent, only good risks being accepted. Many companies will not issue Term policies to women under any condition. This is a business man's policy. While insuring his life over a critical period at the lowest cost, he can create, by investment of the great difference in premium cost, his own cash value, or Endowment, or what have you. Some insurance advisors recommend it as the best kind to carry. Others say it's poison, pointing out, that at the end of the insured term you've got nothing to show. Nothing, except your life. Veterans Insurance Term policies have no severe restrictions, women being on the same basis as men. Veterans Term is a good policy to own because of its cheapness and convertibility privileges. There are also 5, 15, 20, and yearly Term policies, generally not extendable beyond age 65.

For comparison purposes we give the premiums, cash values, dividends, and net cost of various policies issued by a representative company. Figures are from the company's "Cost Exhibits," which illustrate the net insurance cost based on current rates, dividends, and existing conditions. They are not guaranteed. Net cost is determined by deducting from net payments the cash value, which is your money any time you want it. Net cost is what you actually paid for insurance protection. It always works out at an amazingly low figure, as you may see here for yourself. All policies quoted are for $1,000, issued at age 35, figured to end of 10th year.

	Whole Life	20 Payment Life	20 Year Endowment	Retirement Inc. At 65	10 Year Term
Listed Premium	$ 27.65	39.52	51.51	48.40	11.40
10 List Premiums	276.50	395.20	515.10	484.00	114.00
10 Yrs. Dividends	56.35	61.16	57.53	58.22	37.42
10 Yrs. Net Payments	220.15	334.04	457.57	425.78	76.58
Average Premium	22.02	33.40	45.76	42.58	7.66
Cash Value, 10th Yr.	174.39	291.43	430.71	397.27	None
Net Cost, 10 Years	45.76	42.61	26.86	28.51	76.58
Net Cost, Yearly	4.58	4.26	2.69	2.85	7.66
(Net Cost, 20 Years)	44.00	12.14 refund	117.03 refund	96.09 refund	197.61

These 20th-year figures imply that the actual cost of insurance protection over a long period is insignificant—some policies cost nothing, with a refund thrown in. Example, 20 Year Endowment: Company illustration at left. A canny prospect, with 2½% lost interest in mind, figures it out his way as shown at the right.

Cash from company at 20th year	$1,000	20 premiums of $44.15 total	$ 883
20 average premiums of $44.15	883	Accumulated lost interest, 20 years.	273
20-year cost, $.00. Plus refund of	$ 117	Premiums plus lost interest total	1,156
(Not guaranteed. But a similar policy, issued 1932, had actual return of $122.)		Cash received at 20th year	1,000
		Insurance cost for 20 years	$ 156

The canny prospect might be told that's not a fair way to figure it. Most likely he'd never save that $883, how can he talk about lost interest? The company hustles to get that premium, the banks just wait for you to come around.

SAVINGS BANK INSURANCE. In three states savings banks may sell life insurance to residents and regular workers in the state: Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. No agents being employed, the cost is low. Policies issued are similar to the companies' common policies, and dividends are also paid. The banks have cheap insurance—come and get it. The agents lay it on the kitchen table. Insurance is sold, rarely bought. So the business done by the banks is petty cash to the old-established companies.

VETERANS INSURANCE. Officially, National Service Life Insurance, the cheapest of all. Even the companies advise holders of this insurance to hang on to it. Formerly issued to servicemen and women of World War II. Holders of 5 Year Term policies have continuous renewability and conversion priviliges, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C. furnishes information to anyone interested in this insurance. Comparative premium rates are shown below. Taking into account the actual net cost of a policy, these three kinds of insurance still rank the way you see them here. Veterans is by far the cheapest. Rates are for $1,000 policies, issued at age 35.

	Whole Life	20 Payment Life	30 Payment Life	20 Year Endowment	Endowment at 65	5 Year Term
Company	$27.65	39.52	31.63	51.51	35.60	10.46
Savings Bank	25.24	36.05	28.80	48.64	32.95	8.91
Veterans	21.13	29.95	24.03	42.15	28.06	9.00

Corporations Get Gravy

"As of today, the taxpayers have contributed over $11 billion as a handout to corporations in order to get them into defense production. This is almost twice as much as the total expenditures for the whole program of common defense. Yet workers are given no such incentive whatever under the present wage stabilization program," Boris Shishkin, economist, AFL, told the Forum on Economic Education, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

"Labor, which has supported wage stabilization and supports it now," Shishkin went on, "insists that under the very minimum provision needed to balance this program is to permit collective bargaining agreements providing for an 11 per cent increase in wages based on gains in productivity in the last two years."

Shishkin spoke on labor law at the forum. He said that "laws governing labor-management relations are a paradise for lawyers and plain hell for labor, as well as for those in management who honestly seek a stable and cooperative relationship between men who manage and men who work."

Nine-tenths of what we call labor law, he said, should be junked. These include "a vast multitude of legislative enactments, a log jam of administrative rulings, and interpretations, and a wilderness of crisscrossing and conflicting court decisions."

The bulk of these decisions, said the AFL economist, "are heavily loaded against labor and are primarily in effect to safeguard the interests of business and property, and not of men who work."

Such regulation as is needed, said Shishkin, "should spring from a fundamental agreement between management and labor on the equitable method of resolving labor-management disputes."

Mr. Shishkin's 3rd point led to the productivity increase. He pointed out that, "in the administration of the defense mobilization program, there is need for equity and justice which Congress has failed thus far to write into the basic Defense Production Act.

"Today business is given no mean incentive to come forward and do what it should be doing anyway as a matter of patriotic duty."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

OKLAHOMA CITY HONORS 37 GRADUATES

Twenty-seven new journeyman carpenters were honored in a ceremony commemorative of their successful completion of apprenticeship held May 12, in the Oklahoma City Carpenters' Hall. Certificates of completion from the United Brotherhood were presented by Lon A. Thomas, Business Manager Local 329, and by James P. Mitchell, Apprenticeship Representative for the Bureau of Apprenticeship. Speakers included General Representative Ace Keeler, Mr. Earl Tankerley, President Oklahoma Chapter Associated General Contractors, and the Honorable Jim Hughes, State Commissioner of Labor. Mr. Robert Parks of Frederickson-Parks Inc. was Master of Ceremonies.



Pictured above, left to right, is a group of apprentices recently graduated by the Oklahoma City Joint Apprenticeship committee. They are, bottom row: Loren Thomas, Billy Moore, T. H. Ash, Rollin Waits, Delbert McCullough, and Earl Burt.

Middle row: Oscar Edmiston, Carl Vice, Dinal Clapp, M. A. Baxter, Don Crall, and Delbert Roper.

Top row: K. D. Sides, Rou Decker, J. D. Craig, Karl Hirsh, Ed Janota, Irving Welsh, Louis Thele, and John Milner.

The ceremony marked the seventh year of effectively carrying out the traditional policies of the Brotherhood with respect to the training of carpenter apprentices, with the most progressive developments being made during the past 12 month period.

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee, with Robert Parks as chairman and Lon Thomas as secretary, reorganized its selection and screening methods to obtain the best qualified applicants for apprenticeship. Practical related instruction using the Brotherhood Carpentry Manual was instituted. Checks and tests were developed and used to determine the progress in trade skill and knowledge of each apprentice. The results have been evidenced in material reduction of the number of indenture cancellations, in the higher percentage of completions, and in the greater degree of competency being attained by those completing.

Working relations with the contractors have improved and apprentices in training and those graduating are a credit to the Brotherhood and to the industry. Special recognition was given during the ceremony to the efforts put forth by the committee, especially for the diligence and the constructive work of its chairman and secretary. The committee plans to make the completion ceremony an annual event.

HERMISTON FETES ITS APPRENTICES

Local Union No. 933, Hermiston, Ore., in conjunction with Ladies Auxiliary No. 429, tendered a very successful banquet to the apprentices in the union on the night of May 14th. A fine turnout was on hand to help make the occasion a memorable one.

During the evening, three graduate apprentices—Leon Elwood, Verl Forsman and Robert F. Thomas—were handed their certifications of completion. Apprentices complet-

ing their third year who were honored were: Doug. Califf, Bill Edwards, Harvey Ward, Milford Ward, J. R. Thomas, Leland Stewart, Lewis Wilson, Lee Sparkman, Marvin Lemmons, Gerald Erlewine, Albert McGinnis, and Stan Schaber.

Members completing their second year were: Clarence Buchanan, Melvin Vernon, George Garoutte, Howard Parker, Hugh Grimm, and Robert Sicard.

Fred Koehler, assistant director of the Apprenticeship Council acted as master of ceremonies. Invited guests and speakers included: Norm. O. Nilson, state director of apprenticeship; Roy T. Carver, Bureau of Apprenticeship; Walter Coffinberry, of the Culinary Workers; J. J. Morton, project director of McNary Dam; and Father J. J. O'Hara, St. Mary's Church, Pendleton. Short addresses were also given by Glen Elwood, union president; K. L. Clark, financial secretary; Grant Hutchins, Hermiston High School related training corelator; and instructors Melvin Ward and Marvin Townsend, business agent Witthoft, J. J. Morton and Fred Kiehler.

A delicious ham dinner was arranged by the ladies entertainment committee which consisted of Grace Wells, Peggy LeBlanc, Grace Witthoft and Mary Polly.

OLD TIMERS' PARTY

Those who attended the Carpenters' Old Timers' Party, sponsored by Local Union No. 1273, Eugene, Ore., on Saturday evening, April 19, enjoyed a pleasant evening discussing old times and renewing acquaintances.



Pictured at Old Timers' Night sponsored by Local No. 1273 are:

Rear Row, left to right, Russell Sheridan, John Wagenman, and Sam Morris:

Front Row, left to right, M. M. McNett, Geo. O. Adams and Ray S. Smith; President Sam Magee holding ithe charter.

Old timers and Charter members were presented by Brother Ray Smith, a Charter member and present Trustee of this Local. Special respect was given to Brother Ed Hulse who passed away in January of this year.

The honor of longest continuous membership in the Local goes to Brother Russell Sheridan who joined in April 19, 1918. He was Financial Secretary of Local No. 2294, the "old" local in Eugene, and was instrumental in organizing the new local.

Brother Geo. Adams presented the oldest book, dating back to 1914 but dropped his membership for several years while in Idaho. He has served as Treasurer, Trustee, delegate to the Central Labor Council and Building Trades as well as delegate to numerous conventions.

Brother M. M. McNett, a Charter member, is now a Contractor in this area. Former Charter member, Sam Morris, is now a Contractor and at present represents the Employer Group on the Eugene Carpenters Apprenticeship Council and devotes much of his time and effort toward the advancement of this program.

ALPENA HONORS GRAND OLD TIMER

Last month Local Union No. 1132, Alpena, Michigan, paid tribute to one of its grand old timers. After thirty years of service to the union as treasurer, Brother Frank Skiba this year declined re-nomination.

Brother Skiba joined Local Union No. 1132 in July of 1920. Two years later he was elected treasurer and for the next 30 years he filled the office faithfully and capably.

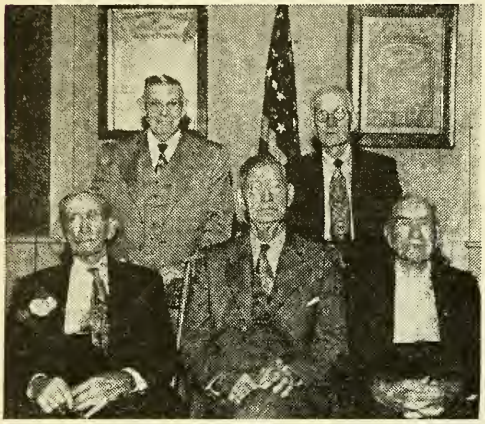
Born March 24, 1874 in Syracuse, N. Y., Brother Skiba came to Michigan with his parents as a boy of five, settling on a Presque Isle county farm. Schooled in Presque Isle county and at St. Bernard in Alpena, Skiba entered the lumbering business in Rogers City, also serving as township clerk, as a school board member, and two years as a Rogers City Councilman.

In 1920, he moved to Alpena and took up carpentry, a trade at which he will remain active. He will also continue an active member of Local 1132.

LOCAL No. 1155 JOINS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Fifty years ago, when Columbus, Ind., was little more than a good sized village, a small group of carpenters applied for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Half a century later, some 200 members, friends and guests gathered together in Community Center, Columbus, to celebrate the union's golden anniversary.

Local Union No. 1155 was installed in Columbus in June of 1902. There were only a couple of contractors active in the area at the time. Wages ranged from 10 to 20 cents per hour, and hours ran as high as 56 per week. Under these circumstances, some doubted that the union would survive. But they reckoned without the quality of the carpenters of Columbus. The union not only survived the first trying years, but it continued to grow and progress for half a century.



Caught by the camera are the five charter members of Local Union No. 1155. They are: front row, left to right Sam Snively, Holly Talkington, and Ira Harris. Back row: Charles Bray and Frank Quick.

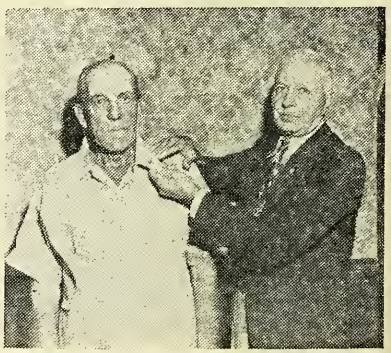
On the night of June 12th the members, their families and friends celebrated the union's first 50 years of service. A fine steak dinner started off the festivities. A good union orchestra provided music during the meal and for dancing afterwards.

Special guests to the celebration included: Charles Coombs, State Council president; Frank Colvin, State Council secretary; Leon Chitwood, State Council board member; and Peter Terzick, editor of The Carpenter, all of whom congratulated the officers and members of Local No. 1155 for the steady progress made.

Highlight of the evening, however, was the introduction of five charter members; Sam Snively, Holly Talkington, Ira Harris, Charles Bray and Frank Quick. Brother Quick recounted some of the difficult conditions which Local No. 1155 had to overcome in its early days. Warren Harris presented a complete and interesting history of the union. All in all, members, friends and guests enjoyed themselves equally and all left wishing Local Union No. 1155 at least 50 more years of progress.

DENISON LOCAL PRESENTS 2nd 50-YEAR AWARD

Pictured herewith is Brother D. M. Morse, of Local Union No. 371, Denison, Texas, receiving a gold 50-year pin in commemoration of his long and loyal career in the union. Brother Morse was initiated into Local Union No. 371 on June 5, 1902. Later that year he cleared out of the local but cleared back in January of 1903.



Ever since that time he has remained a faithful member of the local. For some 27 years he served as an officer of Local No. 371. Seventeen of those years were spent in the capacity of financial secretary. Until failing health compelled him to retire shortly before World War II, Brother Morse was not only one of the most active unionists in the community but also one of the finest craftsmen.

To the right in the picture is Brother H. P. Capelle presenting the 50-year award to Brother Morse. Brother Capelle received his own 50-year pin on March 22 of this year. In making the presentation to his fellow old timer he remarked: "A long time together."

CONNELLSVILLE MARKS 53rd BIRTHDAY

With more than 200 members, friends and guests present, Local Union No. 321, Connellsville, Pa., on the night of May 24th celebrated its 53rd anniversary with a dinner at the Attea Hotel. Steak and chicken took care of the physical wants of the guests adequately while a fine program of speaking and entertainment took care of the fellowship needs.

During the course of the evening, two real old timers were honored. Brothers John M. Franks and Charles Trump each was awarded a 50-year gold pin signifying half a century of faithful service. At the same time some 23 other members with membership records dating back more than 25 years were awarded silver 25-year pins.

Carl T. Westland of Pittsburgh introduced Charles M. Slinker of New Kensington who served as toastmaster. Walter Shaw of Pittsburgh Local 2274, a former member of the local, gave the invocation after which there was a pledge to the flag. The union's original American flag with 45 stars was displayed.

Red roses were given to women and carnations to members receiving pins and also to the officers while pencils were distributed as souvenirs. After the program and benediction by Mr. Shaw, there was an entertainment by Caliguire's Dance Studio.



Pictured above at the celebration sponsored by Local Union No. 321, are, from left to right, standing: Vice-president Eldon Sutherland, recording secretary F. J. DeChambeau, trustee M. D. Shoemaker, president Geo. Evans, Wm. A. Kendricks, charter members John M. Franks and Charles Trump, Charles Slinker, financial secretary Clarence Thornburg, Carl T. Westland, and Walter Shaw.

Seated, first row: Bert Krumanacker, Joseph Stoner, Ed. O'Neal. Second row: Richard Mawson, John Evans, M. M. Custer, and Chas. O'Neal. Third row: Clyde Leonard, Oscar Herwick, James Skinner and Watson Trump.

Officers and wives from the unions at Washington, Waynesburg, Charleroi, Monessen, California and Pittsburgh were guests.

The local union was first organized in 1887 but was disbanded two years later. It was reorganized and the charter reopened in July, 1889, with 72 members.

Members with long tenures who received pins were: John M. Franks, 53 years; Charles Trump, 53 years; Edward O'Neal, 49; W. O. Porter, 48; E. D. Ringer, 44; Grover C. Warrick, 46; James Stoner, 39; Alva P. Richter, 38; James Skinner, 35; Watson Trump, 35; John C. Evans, 46; Richard Mawson, 47; C. A. O'Neal, 38; S. M. Kulman, 38; F .T. Piper, 34; Clyde Leonard, 38; F. J. DeChambeau, 39; Oscar E. Herwick, 35; J. D. Graham, 32; Archie T. Grindle, 27; M. M. Custer, 34; Charles E. Bryner, 28; Bert S. Krumanacker, 27, and W. T. Lint, 28.

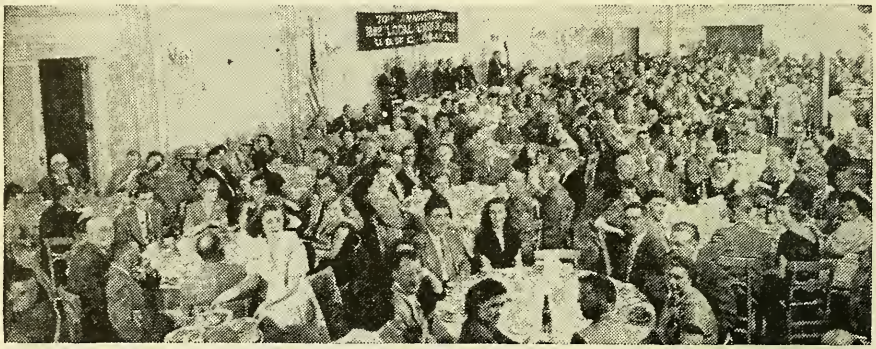
LOCAL No. 31, CELEBRATES 70th BIRTHDAY IN FINE STYLE

On May 10, 1882, a small group of carpenters in Trenton, N. J. held a meeting at the corner of Broad and Lafayette Streets. Purpose of the meeting was to form an organization capable of doing something about the abominable wages and working conditions that existed at the time. Present at the meeting was Brother Allen of Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia. By authority of the General Office he presented the Trenton carpenters with Charter No. 31 on that night.

Seventy years later, on May 10, 1952, to be exact, some 350 members, friends and guests gathered together at the Hotel Stacy-Trent to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of that historic event.

While this Local was the 31st organized in the United Brotherhood, it is today the 13th in point of continuous existence, as 18 locals of the original 31 either disbanded, or combined with other local unions.

The membership was small in those days and it was a struggle to keep going, but by working together they carried along. About 1895 the organization took on new life and gradually increased in membership until about 1920, when they had around 1,200 members.



Then from that time on through the depression, they dropped to around 100 members. Since then they have again increased to about 500 members, which is a good average for a city the size of Trenton today.

The working conditions at the time of the organization of Local No. 31 was a ten-hour day, 6 days a week, with wages from $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Since then they have been successful in reducing the hours to eight hours per day, 5 days a week, and are now receiving more per hour than was then received per day.

Seventy years is a long time. In the lifetime of Local Union No. 31 there have been bad times and good. There have been wars and depressions and panics. Through them all the union has steadfastly clung to sound union principles and has prospered as a result.

The 70th birthday of Local No. 31 was a great success. Fine food, fine entertainment and fine speaking all contributed to that success. Among the special guests in attendance were Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member; Louis Marciante, State Federation of Labor president, who acted as toastmaster; and Joseph Landgraf, Mercer County Central Labor Council president.

LOCAL No. 1024 HOLDS SPECIAL McGUIRE SERVICE

To pay tribute to the memory of Peter J. McGuire on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, Local Union No. 1024, Cumberland, Md., on the night of July 13th held a special memorial program. At the same time the union marked the fiftieth anniversary.

The speaker was William A. Kendrick, vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Council and general representative of the United Brotherhood.

Hailed "as one of the real heroes of the labor movement," Kendrick noted how McGuire entered as an apprentice in the cabinet making trade at the age of 20 and was a co-founder of the group which grew into the American Federation of Labor.

It was McGuire, the speaker noted "who first proposed the idea that one day be set aside to honor the toilers of the nation."

Kendrick said McGuire successfully led the effort for the eight-hour day when in May, 1890 the AFL singled out the UB to spearhead the fight. McGuire was general secretary of the Brotherhood for 20 years and served as vice-president of the AFL from 1888 to 1890.

Master of ceremonies at the program was City Solicitor Thomas B. Finan, who made a few remarks on the organization and said that 39 of the members of the local union served during World War II with one member, Thomas A. Will, paying the supreme sacrifice.

Ralph E. Porter, president of the local, gave a roll call of the members who died since the union was organized in 1902. Finan also gave a roll call of the wives of the members who died in the same period.

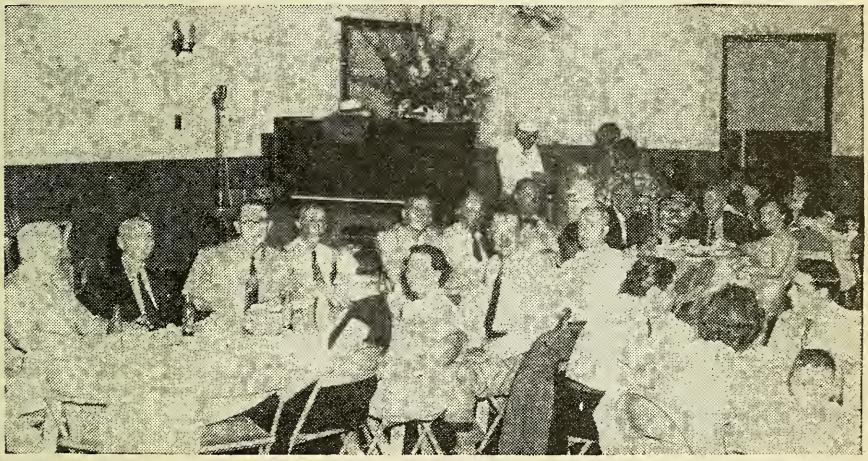
Invocation was given by the Rev. Arthur Scrogum, pastor of Living Stone Church of the Brethren, while benediction was by the Very Rev. J. Lawrence Kilkenny, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

A guest at the memorial service was Herman Dietrich, Collingswood, N. J., secretary of the South Jersey District Council of U. B. of C. and J. of A. The Alleghany Trades Council was represented by Jeremiah T. Defibaugh; Local 453, Teamsters Union, by Charles Bramble and Maryland Lodge 656, BRCA by E. S. Leasure.

Chairman of the occasion was J. James Eirich assisted by F. P. Allender, Ralph E. Porter and Ross C. Lear.

EL PASO LOCAL MARKS 42nd ANNIVERSARY

Charter No. 425 was installed at El Paso, Texas, on June 21, 1910. Forty-two years later, in June of 1952, some 400 members, friends and guests of Local Union No. 425 got together to celebrate the union's 42 years of continued progress. It was a great affair. A chicken dinner with all the trimmings started out the festivities. Following several inspiring and interesting speeches, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.



Pictured above at the speakers' table at the 42nd birthday party of Local Union No. 425 are, from left to right: Victor Gilbert, County Judge; Geo. Webber, AFL organizer; Ernest Guinn, County Attorney; T. E. Thorne, union president; B. K. Wicker, financial secretary and treasurer; Vernon Roberts, New Mexico State Council secretary; Cy. Driscoll, general representative; C. N. Griffin, Texas State Council secretary; C. A. Hanigan, recording secretary; Mrs. Hanigan; E. C. Burges, trustee; S. E. Bullington, vice president; Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Webber.

The members of Local No. 425 during the evening paid special tribute to some 36 members who have belonged to the United Brotherhood for 30 years or more. Of the 36, some 13 of the old timers were able to be in attendance. A loud and spontaneous round of applause accompanied the introduction of the senior members. Those present were: J. E. Blakely, Leonard Sharp, Milo Gibson, R. C. Light, J. W. Daugherty, O. R. Goodman, F. K. Huber, C. J. Cunningham, R. E. Hatchell, Harry Clifton, R. T. Rayfield, J. G. Pollard and R. Grant.

As one of the oldest local unions in Texas, Local No. 425 has been in the thick of many fights for advancement of organized labor and the welfare of the wage earner. It is the hope of the union to be doing the same thing 40 years hence.



WASHINGTON STATE AUXILIARY COUNCIL HOLDS GREAT MEET

The Editor:

In conjunction with the 31st annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters, the Washington State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries held its 13th annual convention in Olympia, Wash., May 8th, 9th and 10th. In attendance were 39 delegates, representing some 17 Auxiliaries, and 42 fraternal delegates. During the past year, one new Auxiliary (Renton) joined our group.

Our convention was a complete success. The program was interesting and entertaining throughout. Each Auxiliary gave a report on such vital problems as voting, schools, union label, insurance, health and sanitation, safety regulations and a number of other subjects of vital interest to all American families.

Sister Eva Palmer, president of Olympia Auxiliary No. 149 opened the meeting and welcomed the delegates to Olympia before turning over the gavel to Sister Doris Wilson, state president.

A number of distinguished speakers addressed the convention. Among them were Governor Arthur B. Langlie; Nelson Lowe, State Council president; AFL representative Leo Flynn and Scotty Thorburn; Roy Kelly, chief of police; Ed Weston, president of the Washington State Federation; representatives Hankins, Burlingame, and Sleeman; Walter Lee and Walter Griffin.

Officers elected for the new term were: president, Doris Wilson; vice president, Ione Roesler; recording scretary, Alice Johnson; and treasurer, Clara Dally.

A wonderful banquet was held in the Jade Room of the Olympia Hotel at which time the officers were installed. A grand time was had by one and all. The drill teams from Wenatchee and Tacoma performed with great credit to their Auxiliaries. Dancing followed the dinner. All of us are looking forward eagerly to next year's convention at Wenatchee.

Fraternally, Alice Johnson, Recording Secretary.

MOUNTAIN VIEW LADIES WANT TO SEE MORE LETTERS

The Editor:

This is just a little squeak from Auxiliary No. 554 of Mountain View, Cal. We always look for the letters in the "To the Ladies" department and were surprised to find none in the June issue. Hope this is not a permanent thing.

We meet at different member's homes every Wednesday for lunch and do fancy work for a bazaar. We always enjoy ourselves very much, and in the process we also accomplish a good deal.

On May 24th we were invited to Hayward to a party honoring the State Auxiliary vice president who belongs to the Hayward Auxiliary. Needless to say, we had a wonderful time and we sincerely appreciate having been invited.

Our new officers for the 1952-1953 term are as follows: Opal Curran, president; Erma Reynolds, vice-president; Joy Bailey, recording secretary; May Toole, financial secretary-treasurer; Eva Luis, conductress; Anna Van Straaten, warden; Adelle Van Straaten, Dorothy Freund, and Martha Carlson, trustees; and Anna Briski, chaplain.

We take this opportunity to extend fraternal greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries everywhere. We hope to see some letters from them in THE CARPENTER.

Fraternally, Anna Briski.

CORRECTION

Through a regrettable error in the July issue, the officers of Ladies Auxiliary No. 467 of Washington, D. C. were incorrectly listed. The correct roster of officers reads as follows: President, Mrs. Bernice Chase; vice president, Mrs. Sallie Brining; secretary, Mrs. Sammie Brinkman; treasurer, Mrs. Emilie Nelson; conductor, Mrs. Lillian Anderson; warden, Mrs. Signe Carlson; trustees, Mrs. Marie Larson, Mrs. Herbert Carlson, Mrs. Gretna Anderson.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 287

Due to the high cost of building materials, many builders with limited means have to cut down on costs wherever it is possible. That was the case when the original house was built, that is taken here as a pattern. Due to modern household conveniences, it was possible to eliminate the basement entirely. For the walls, concrete blocks were used, instead of more expensive materials. This reduced the cost but still made the house fireproof. There were no porches, because little auto trips are much more

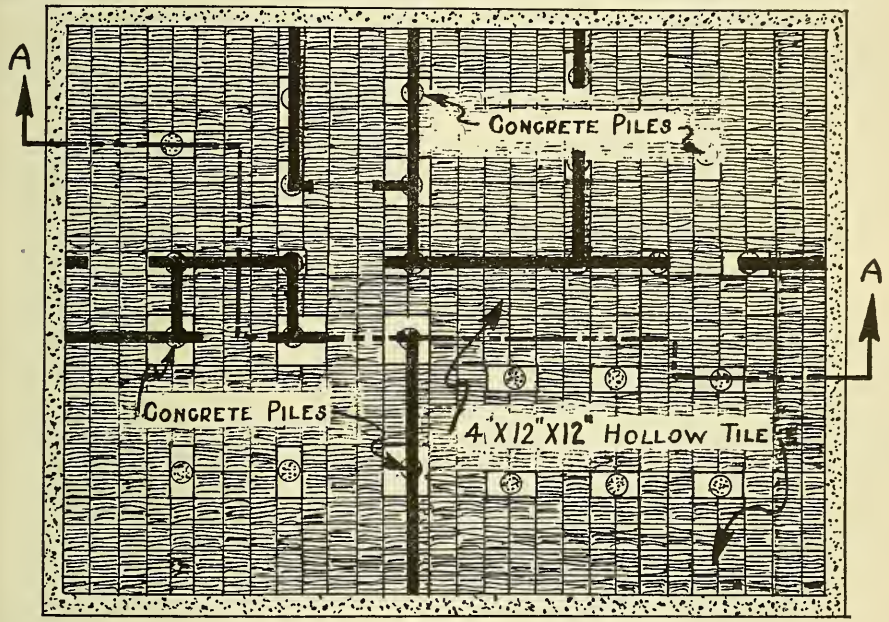


Fig. 1

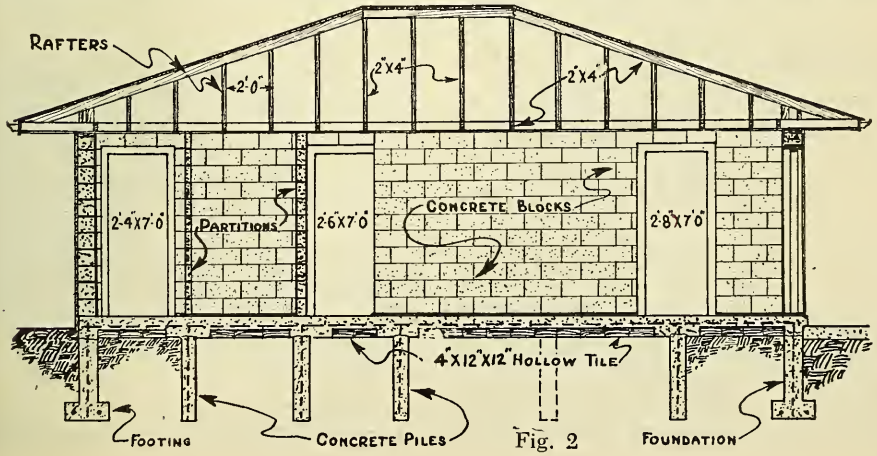


Fig. 2

satisfactory than sitting on a porch. They provide, besides pure outdoor air, wholesome outings that are refreshing to all. The interior was left unplastered, to put off that item of expense to a later date. However, there was one item of expense that could have been saved, that was not. It was the

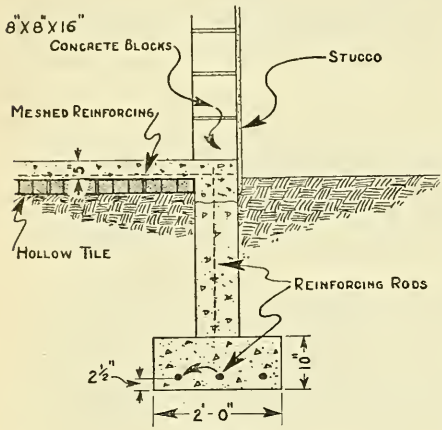


Fig. 3

elimination of a wide cornice. The owners did not like the dehorned cornices.

The Ground Floor—Fig. 1 shows the ground floor with the hollow tile in place, ready for pouring the concrete slab. The

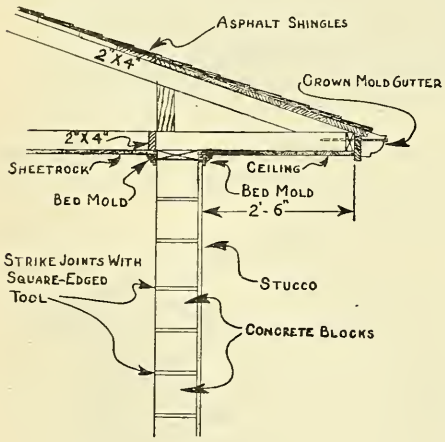


Fig. 4

earth was leveled and given plenty of time to settle. Spots that were filled in, were thoroughly soaked with water. When this was dry and packed, a layer of clay mixed with gravel was put on the earth, leveled and tamped. The clay and gravel was taken from a natural pit in the locality where the house was built. On this base the 4" x 12" x 12" hollow tile were laid, as shown shaded on the drawing. But before this was done, concrete piles were placed at regular intervals where the partitions were located. Similar piles were placed in the spaces for the larger rooms. Holes were bored for the piles with a post auger, and then filled with concrete. Reinforcing rods were placed in them, with the rods projecting enough to anchor the floor slab to the piles. The locations of the partitions are indicated by the heavily shaded lines.

Long Section—Fig. 2 shows the long section of the house. The part shown below the floor level is indicated by the section line, between A and A, Fig. 1. The part

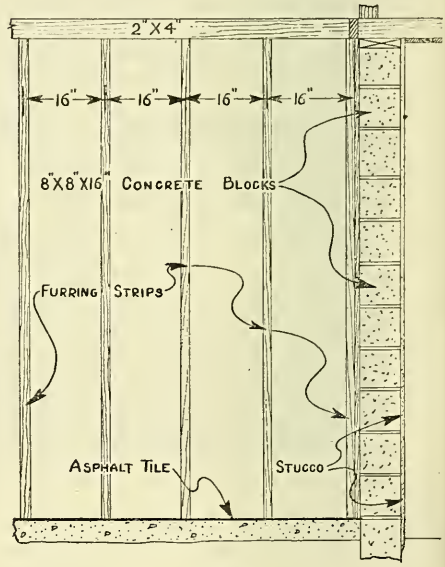


Fig. 5

shown above the floor line is cut straight through the center of the building. The walls are shown, as mentioned before, unplastered. When this is done, the blocks must be laid up carefully, in order to keep them perfectly plumb and straight. To give such unplastered walls a pleasing appearance, they should be painted to satisfy the tastes of the persons who will occupy the building. The rafters are shown spaced 2 feet on center, but 16 inch spacing can be used, if desired. By the same token, 2 x 6 rafters and ceiling joists can be used, instead of 2 x 4's.

Details of Foundation and Outside Walls—Fig. 3 is a detail showing the footing, foun-

dation wall, hollow tile, floor slab, and the bottom of the outside wall of the superstructure, which is laid up with 8″ x 8″ x 16″ concrete blocks. The outside is finished with stucco, as indicated on the drawing. Fig. 4 is a detail of the cornice, showing the crown mold gutter, sheeting, shin-

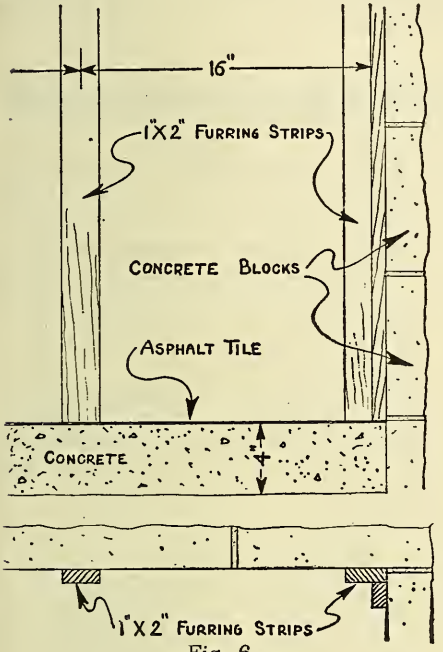


Fig. 6

gles, 2 x 4 rafters, and ceiling joists. A more substantial construction can be obtained by spacing the joists 16 inches on center. Sheetrock is shown used for the ceilings of the rooms, with a bed mold in the angle. The soffit of the cornice is made of beaded ceiling, with a bed-mold finish in the angle. The part of the wall shown, is the upper part of what is shown in Fig. 3.

Furring Strips—Fig. 5 shows a section of the outside wall provided with furring strips, spaced 16 inches on center. This treatment is almost necessary on the inside of the outside walls to prevent moisture from coming through to the surface of the plastering, when the interior is plastered.

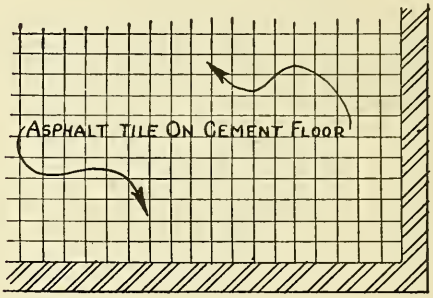
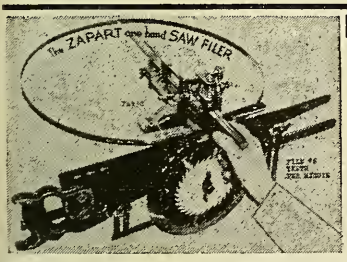


Fig. 7

The furring, however, is not necessary for the interior walls. The plastering can be put on such walls without furring strips.



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When sheetrock is used provision must be made for nailing, when the blocks do not take nails well. As mentioned earlier in this series of lessons, the term "concrete blocks" covers all blocks that are made of cement and some other ingredients, such as pumice, cinders, etc. Whenever possible, it is wise to use blocks that will take nails, which will eliminate plugging or making some other provision for nailing. Fig. 6 shows at the bottom, a plan in detail of the 1 x 2 furring strips that are shown in elevation on the upper drawing. It will be noticed that asphalt tile are specified for the floors, which are placed on the cement slab, as shown by the drawing in Fig. 7.

Interior Walls—Fig. 8, at **A**, **C**, and **E**, shows three different thicknesses of interior walls, which are left unplastered. The same walls are shown plastered at **B**, **D**, and **F**. It will be noticed by comparing the thickness of the unplastered walls with the thick-

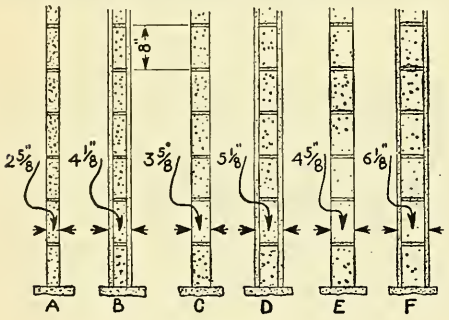


Fig. 8

ness of the plastered walls, that the plastering is ¾ of an inch thick. In cases where the walls are perfectly plumb and straight, this thickness of plastering can be reduced, but when the walls are laid up rather unevenly, then it will take all of ¾ of an inch plastering to keep the surface of the plastered walls straight. The man in charge of the work should make adjustments that are necessary, or that can be made before the jambs are made up.

The walls, **A** and **B**, Fig. 8, are suitable for short partition walls; the walls, **C** and **D**, are suitable for longer partitions, while the walls, **E** and **F**, are about right when they carry ceiling joists.

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WANTS TO KNOW

Part I

A reader wants to know how to install a strike plate, or as it is also called, a keeper. Here is a practical method that I often use:

When the lock is in place, I hook the strike plate onto the latch bolt, as shown on the drawing to the left, Fig. 1. This drawing shows only a small part of the side of the door stile. At the center is shown a view of the same part of the door, cut as indicated by the arrows, A-A, left drawing. In other words, the center view is from the hinge edge of the door toward the lock. Only the projecting part of the strike

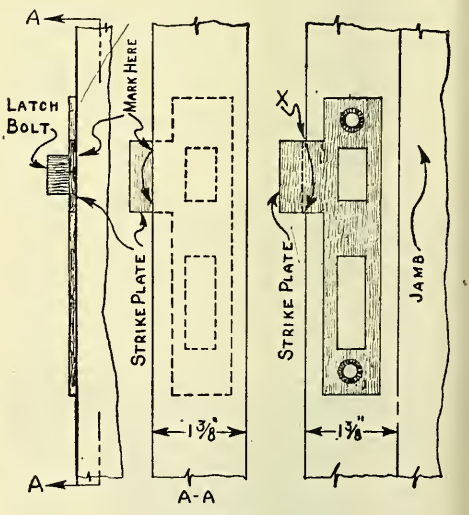


Fig. 1

plate is shown on this view, the rest is indicated by dotted lines. When the plate is in the proper position, mark the projecting part, as pointed out by the "Mark Here" indicators. This done, place the strike plate on the door jamb at the right height, as shown on the right drawing, and adjust its position, being guided by the mark (dotted

line) on the projection. The difference between the dotted line and the edge of the door jamb, as pointed out by the indicators at X, is the allowance for play. No hard and fast rule can be laid down governing this allowance, because the amount of play required is not always the same on all locks. The amount of play needed must be determined by the workman, using his judgment and skill. A safe rule is: Allow enough play so that the latch bolt will work freely, but not rattle when the door is closed.

It is assumed here, both in the drawings and in the explanations, that the width of the rabbet on the jamb and the thickness of the door are the same. In practice this is seldom true, for sometimes the rabbet is a little wider than the thickness of the door, and vice versa. This problem again must be solved by good judgment and skill.



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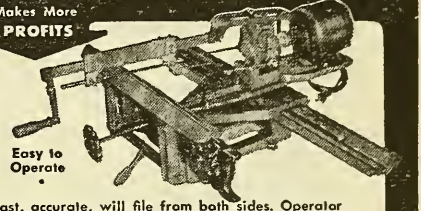
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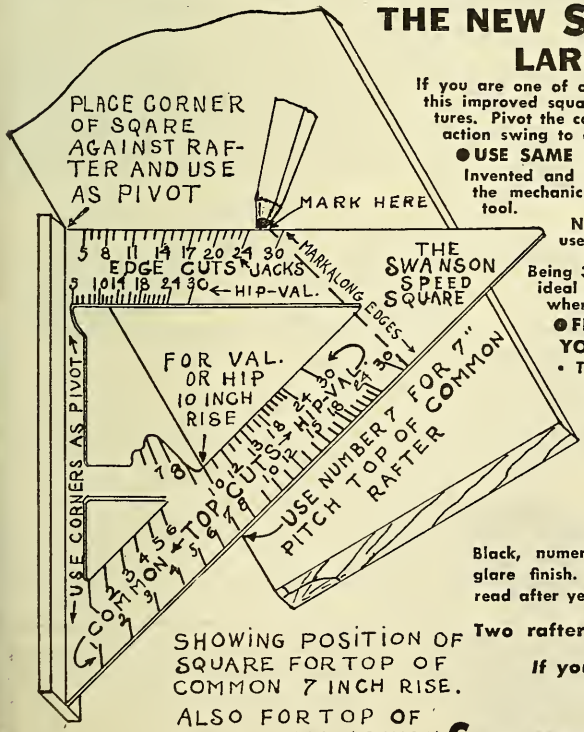
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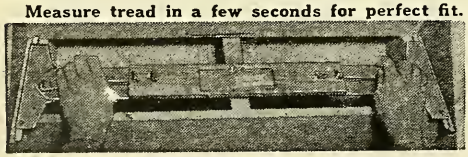
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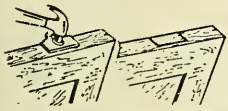
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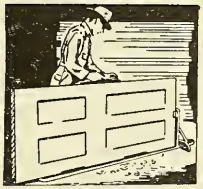
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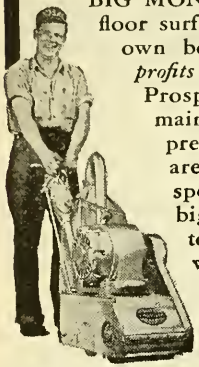
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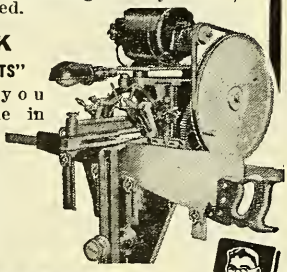
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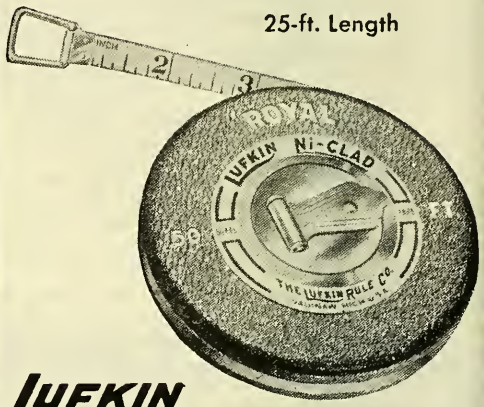
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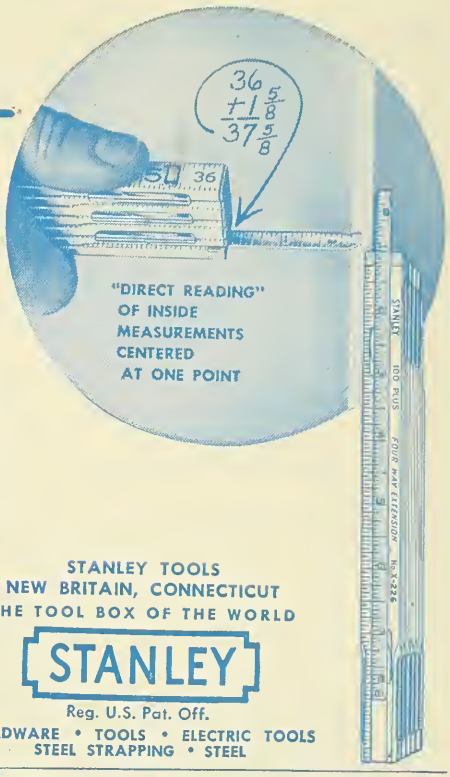
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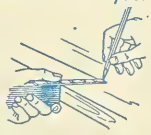
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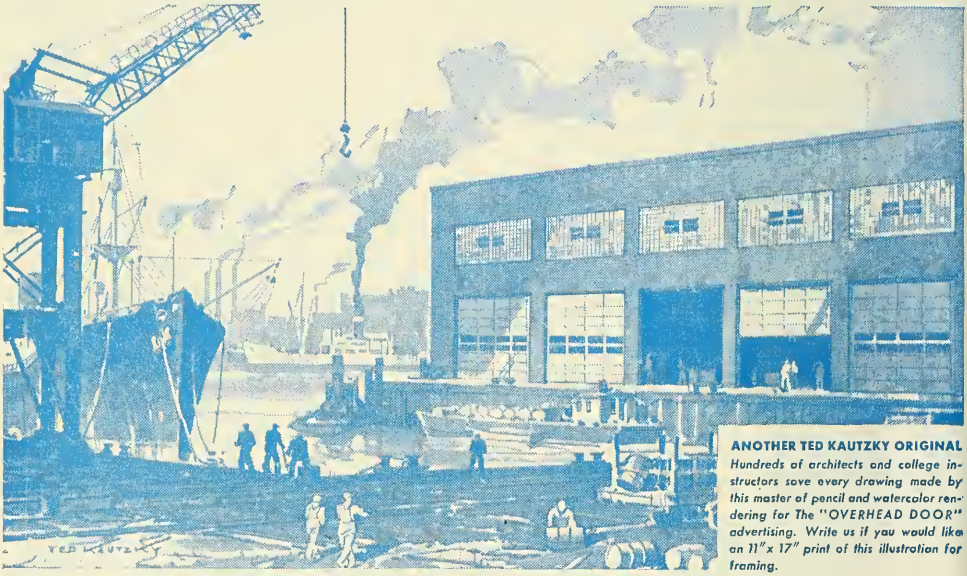
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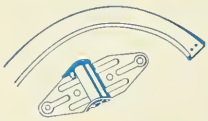


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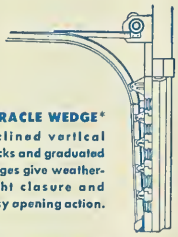
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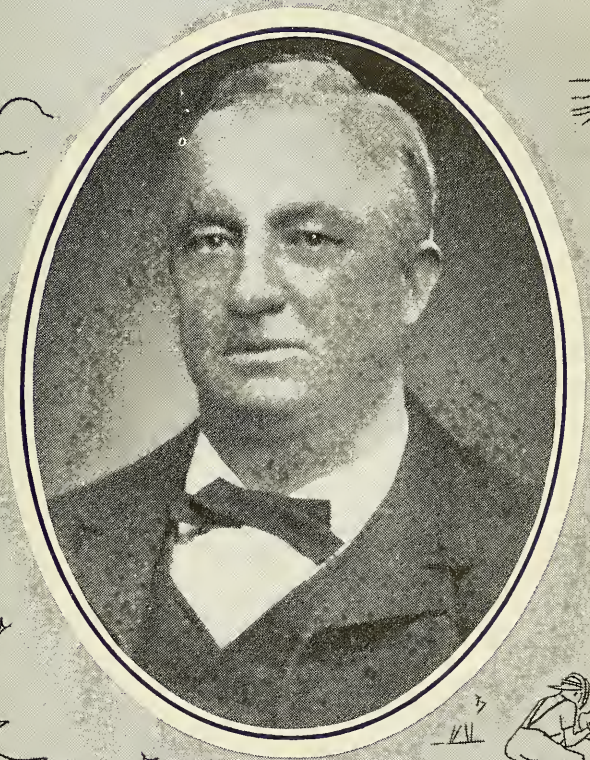
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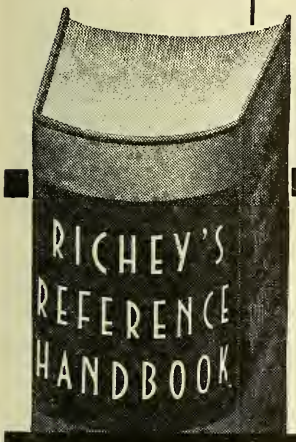
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
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A Great Man Is Honored - - - - - - 5

In the presence of thousands of union men from all sections of the nation, the Peter J. McGuire Memorial was dedicated on the afternoon of August 9th, as a host of dignitaries from labor, government and many other civic groups eulogized the life and accomplishments of the immortal McGuire. For all time to come, the classic marble monument erected by the United Brotherhood will remain a constant reminder that all working men are benefiting and will continue benefiting from the things McGuire fought for and accomplished.

Labor Day—Its Birth And Significance - - 11

Peter J. McGuire's own account of the birth of Labor Day and the significance underlying it. It was McGuire who first advanced the idea that one day in the year should be set aside as a memorial to the working men and women of the nation. He led the fight for the establishment of such a holiday and lived to see it become accepted as a national holiday. As a result of his untiring efforts, he has long been recognized as the "Father of Labor Day."

This Crucial Labor Day - - - - - - 13

General President Maurice A. Hutcheson points out that this is the most significant Labor Day in history; first, because it is the 100th anniversary of Peter J. McGuire, founder of Labor Day, and second, because anti-labor legislation is threatening to wipe out all the gains made by labor in the last 50 years. Political weakness can offset economic strength as far as the labor movement is concerned; which means that labor must devote the same zeal to politics that it has long given to economic matters.

Swedish King Honors Hanson - - - - 15

Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York District Council and president of the New York State Council of Carpenters, is signally honored by being awarded the Order of Vasa, First Class, by the King of Sweden in impressive ceremonies at the Swedish Consulate. Later the same month (June), he was selected "Man of the Year" by the Swedish colony of New York in recognition of his constant efforts on behalf of not only American workers of Swedish descent but of all workers of all nationalities as well.

★ ★ ★

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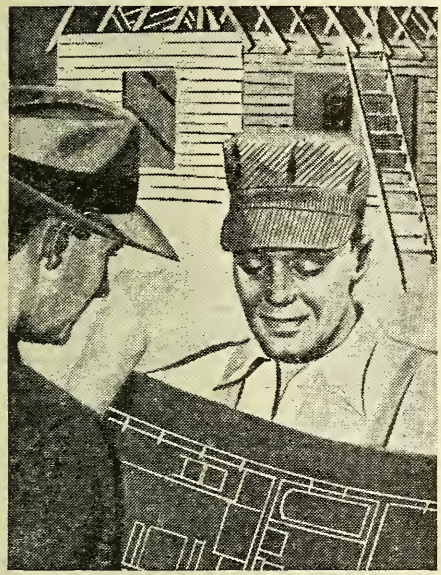
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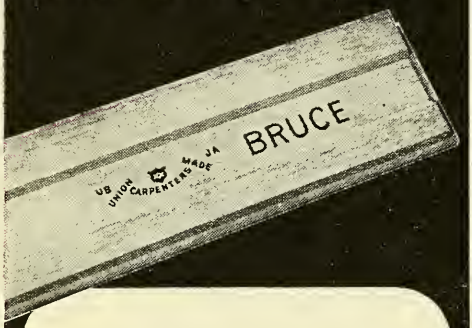
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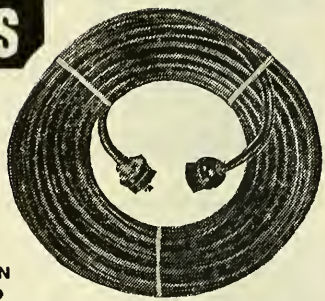
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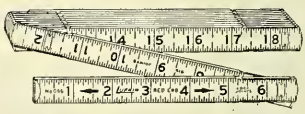
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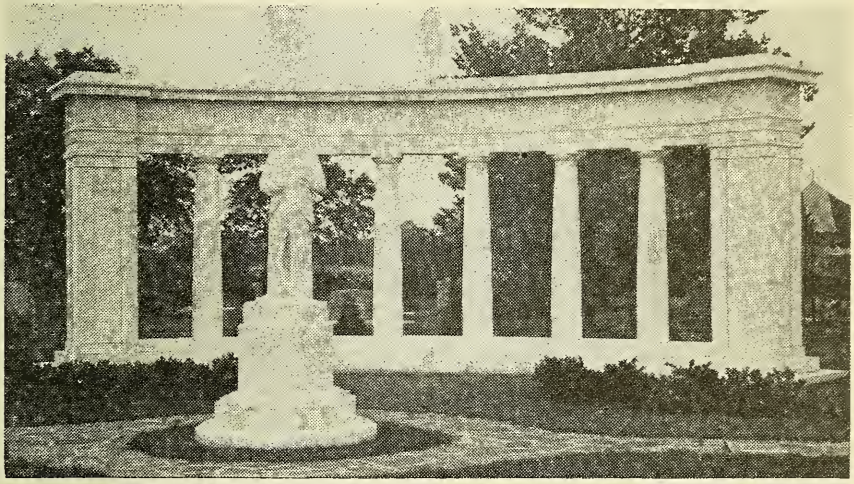
IN THE quiet New Jersey countryside of Pennsauken Township, near Camden, nestles Arlington Cemetery. Lush green grass and venerable old trees lend it an aura of dignity and peace. Gentle, rolling slopes catch the early morning sun and the first evening dew. It is a place of quietness and repose as befits the last resting place of the humble and the mighty, the famous and the infamous.

Atop a gentle rise in Arlington Cemetery there stands today a gleaming marble monument. It is a memorial to a great man from a great organization. Inscribed on its face are the following words:

"In Memory of Peter J. McGuire, founder of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and Father of Labor Day."

For this is the monument erected over the grave of Brother Peter J. McGuire, one of the great labor heroes of all time, by the General Executive Board under instructions from the Twenty-sixth General Convention.

On Saturday afternoon, May 9th, in the presence of several thousand union members from all sections of the nation, the monument was officially dedicated with impressive ceremonies. There were members there who worked with McGuire and knew him well. And there were other members there who were not even born until long after Brother McGuire had passed on to his eternal reward.



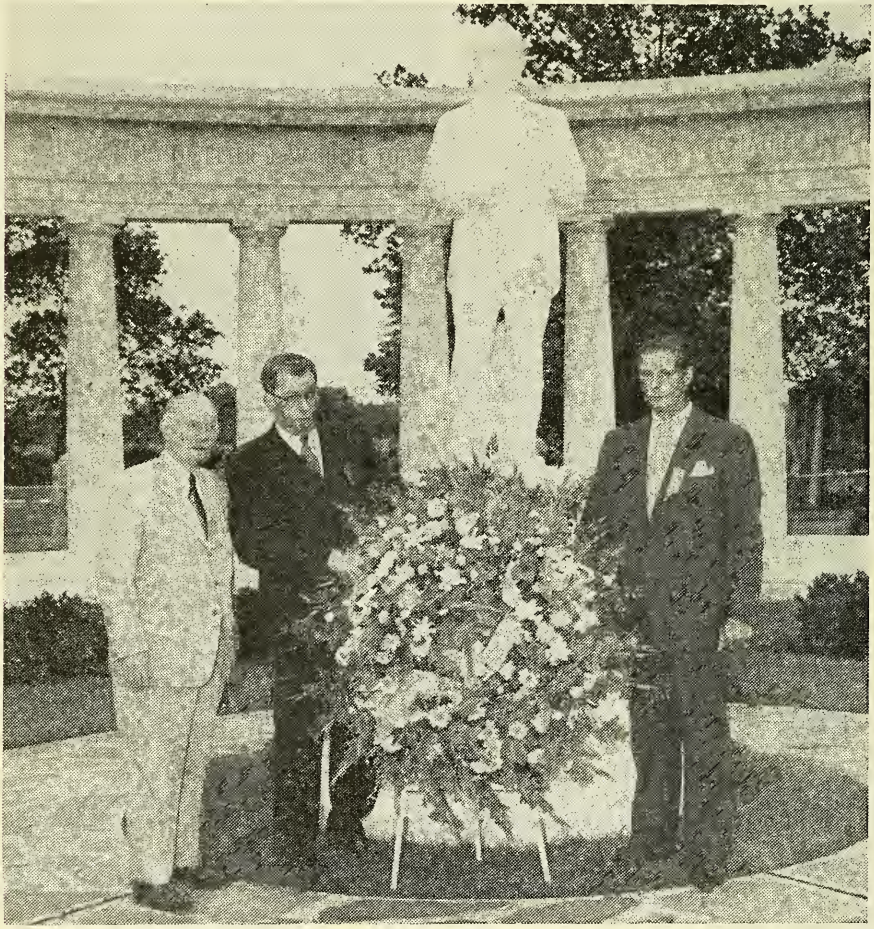
Drawing its inspiration from ancient Greek architecture, the Peter J. McGuire Memorial combines simplicity of line with restrained ruggedness to produce a masterpiece in marble.

But old timer and youngster alike paid tribute to his memory and to the manifold contributions he made toward the betterment of the lot of the working man. For Brother McGuire planted the seeds that grew into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He

laid the foundations for the American Federation of Labor. And it was largely his untiring efforts which placed Labor Day on the calendar as a day of rest and respect for the accomplishments of labor.

given the recognition he richly deserved.

From the rostrum a host of dignitaries from labor, from government, and from many other walks of life delivered stirring eulogies to the life



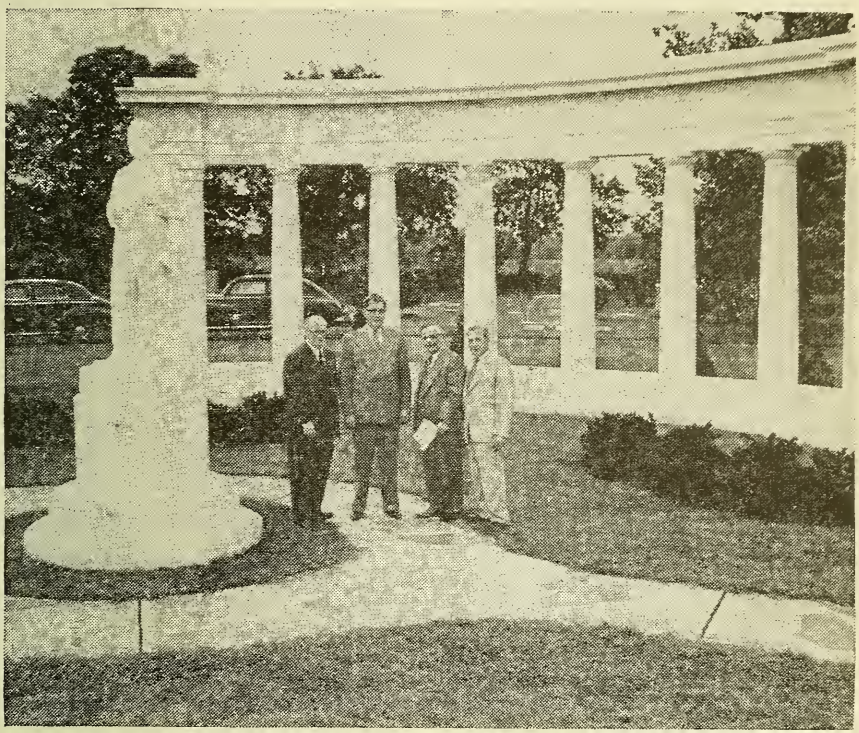
Shown above are William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, and Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, laying a wreath at the foot of the McGuire Memorial during the dedicatory ceremonies.

As Vincent W. Caya, grandson of the immortal McGuire, pulled the cord which unveiled the life-size statue of the great labor pioneer, there was not a heart in the vast audience which did not beat faster, nor a spirit which was not uplifted at the thought that a simple man in whom burned a great crusading spirit was at last being

and great accomplishments of Peter J. McGuire. After a short address of welcome by Louis P. Marciante, president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, both Edward M. Stewart, Mayor of Pennsauken, and George E. Brunner, Mayor of Camden, expressed pride and honor at having the final resting place of Peter J. McGuire

located in their community. Thereupon the gavel was handed over to General President Maurice A. Hutcheson who dedicated the Memorial and directed the remainder of the ceremonies.

In a brief summary of the life of Brother McGuire, General President Hutcheson stressed the part McGuire played in directing the basic philosophy of American labor away from old European concepts which were largely wrapped up in communism and other forms of "ism" and instead replacing them with a vigorous American concept that recognizes the free enterprise system as the most productive system on earth, and a free labor movement as the most effective means of winning an increasingly larger share of that production for working people. He pointed out that the philosophy laid down by Brother McGuire still governs the thoughts and actions of the United Brotherhood and will continue doing so for years to come.



Pictured above is the committee of General Executive Board members which supervised erection of the memorial and made all the arrangements for the official dedication. Reading from left to right, they are: Charles Johnson, Jr., first district Executive Board member; General President Maurice A. Hutcheson; O. William Blaier, Second General Vice president; and Raleigh Rajoppi, second district Executive Board member.

President Hutcheson then introduced Vincent N. Caya, grandson of Brother McGuire, who unveiled the statue. As the young man pulled the cord which removed the drapes from the heroic stone sculpture of McGuire, several thousand people rose to their feet and applauded for many, many minutes.

Among the speakers of the day were Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of

Labor; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the Federation; Richard Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department; and Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus.

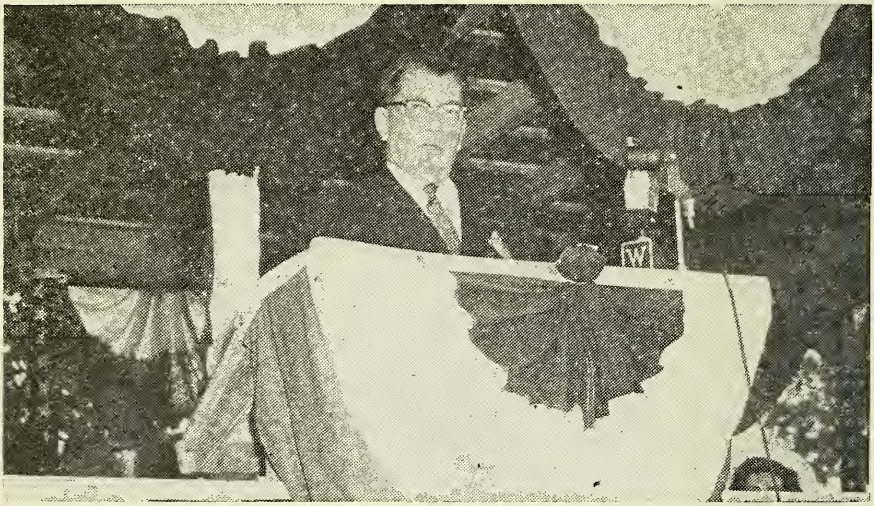
Secretary Tobin, whose father was a member of the United Brotherhood in Boston, paid high tribute to the accomplishments of Peter J. McGuire.

"The word 'crusade' is being used and misused so frequently these days," Tobin said, "that I hesitate to introduce it here. But McGuire was a crusader in the noblest sense of the word. He was in the front ranks of the great crusade of American labor which has brought the American worker the highest pay, the greatest leisure, the best working conditions, the greatest dignity and more of the good things of life than any other worker in the world.

"McGuire imparted his great fighting spirit not only to the American Federation of Labor, but to the great international he helped to found, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"That union is as much a memorial to McGuire as the one we dedicate here today. The Brotherhood of Carpenters, under the past leadership of its beloved William Hutcheson and now under its great president, Maurice Hutcheson, is carrying on the spirit and traditions of McGuire through its services to its own members and to all American labor."

Mr. Green pledged that the American Federation of Labor will keep on fighting for the ideals of Peter J. McGuire and that coming generations will carry on the work and expand labor's goals according to their needs.

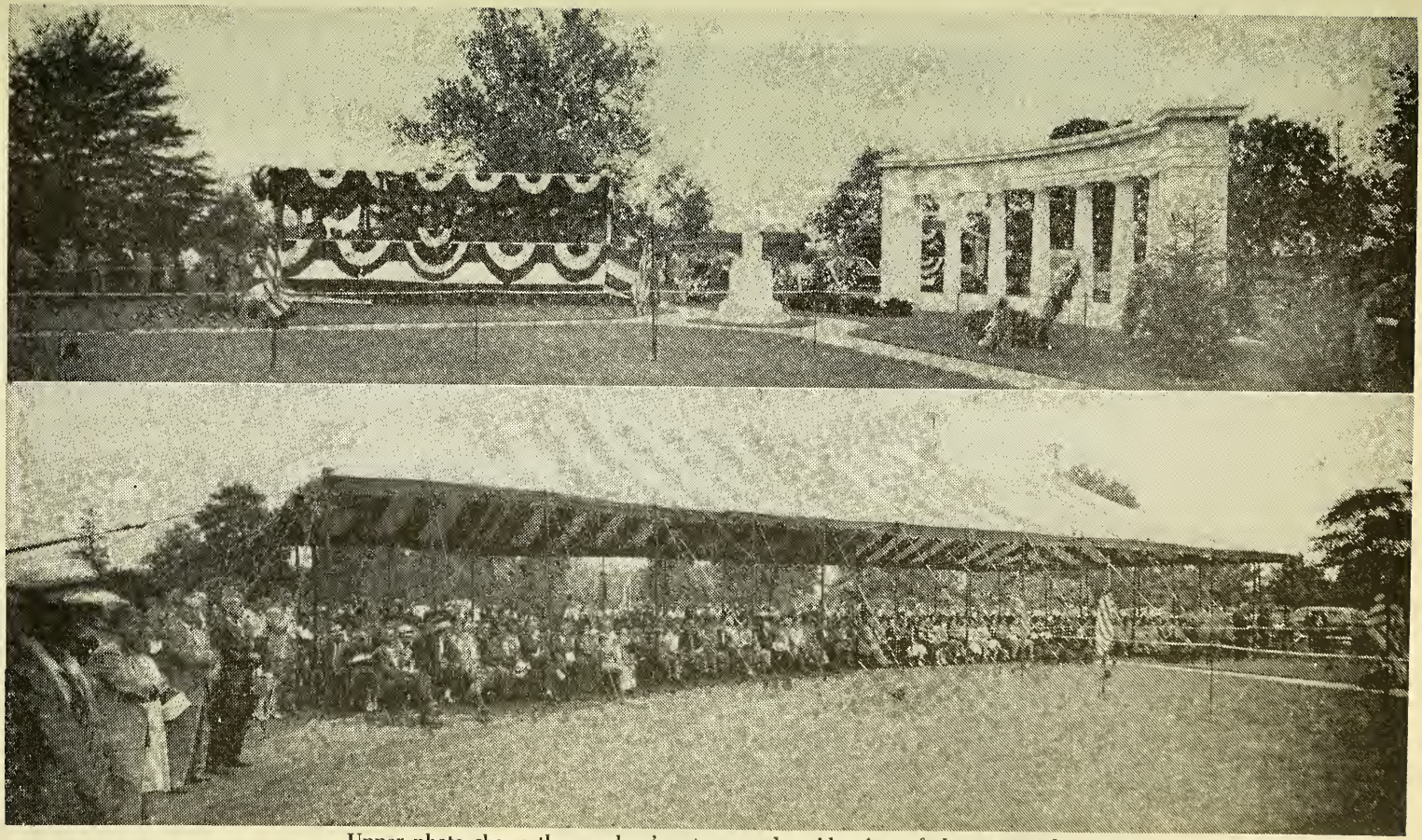


General President Maurice A. Hutcheson above dedicating the magnificent memorial.

Mr. Gray emphasized McGuire's political advice to labor in 1898: "Vote for your friends." If the workers of this country follow that advice in the November election, Mr. Gray declared, the Taft-Hartley Act and other antilabor legislation can be wiped off the statute books.

Mr. Meany also stressed the need of political action to protect the gains made by labor from McGuire's time to the present.

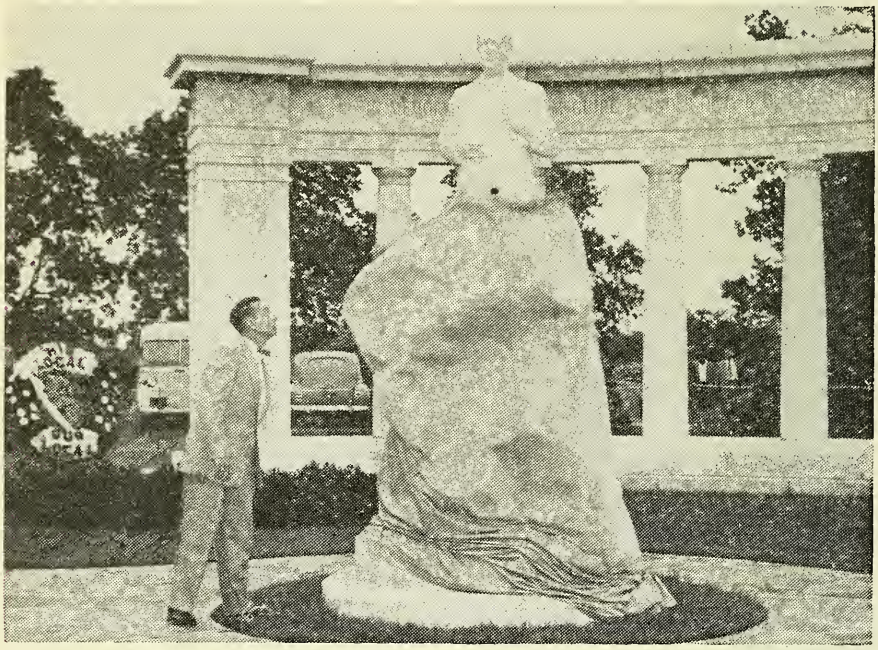
"In dedicating this monument," he said, "let us rededicate ourselves. It is up to us to carry on the great move-



Upper photo shows the speakers' rostrum and a side view of the memorial.
Lower photo shows a panorama view of a portion of the crowd which attended the dedication of the McGuire Memorial.

ment they founded. They fought and defeated the company spies, the company thugs and the company unions. They fought and won the battle on the industrial front. We can and must meet the enemy and defeat the enemy on the political and legislative fronts."

daughters, Mrs. Kathryn Caya and Miss Lillian McGuire, were on hand to see their father honored. Two granddaughters, Mrs Dorothy Daugherty and Mrs. Iris Rossell were also present. All were introduced by General President Hutcheson.



Vincent W. Caya, grandson of the immortal McGuire unveils the statue.

But perhaps the most touching speech of all was made by 92-year old General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy who worked with McGuire and fought side by side with him in the early years when labor had many foes and few friends. Brother Duffy recalled the many crusades for better wages and working conditions which the immortal McGuire launched and fought through to successful conclusion, including the establishment of Labor Day as a national holiday.

Among those in attendance at the ceremonies were the descendents of Peter J. McGuire. In addition to grandson Vincent Caya, who unveiled the statue, Brother McGuire's two

And thus in a quiet little cemetery in New Jersey, a grateful organization paid fitting tribute to a great man. For all time to come the Grecian-columned monument, flanking a full-length statue of McGuire, will remain as a visible symbol of the respect and esteem which the organization McGuire did so much to found holds for him and his deeds. But another lasting memorial will be the simple feeling of thanks that must ever remain in the hearts and minds of millions of working people, present and future, who are benefiting and will continue benefiting from the many things Brother McGuire fought for and accomplished.

Labor Day—Its Birth and Significance

By Peter J. McGuire, Father of Labor Day

Editor's note: The following article was written by Peter J. McGuire shortly before the turn of the century when the labor holiday he first proposed before the New York Central Labor Council in May of 1882 had become an established national holiday. It embodies McGuire's own conception of the worth and meaning of Labor Day and the significant factors that inspired him to agitate for one day in the year set aside to pay tribute to the working men and women of the nation whose skill and sweat "created all the comfort and grandeur we behold."

ON THIS day the hosts of labor shout their Hosannahs!

From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to Peace, Civilization and the Triumphs of Industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

On May 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-co-operative plan, viz.:

Each union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit. But none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He sug-

gested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and State legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally on June 28, 1894, it became a National holiday, by act of Congress.

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for Presidents, Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics. Now, they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement? In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor, they can right every wrong, and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people.

Grim Possibility

If a Congress unfriendly to labor is elected next November, there is a strong likelihood that it will pass a law prohibiting industry-wide bargaining —which will just about finish what the Taft-Hartley Act began, the destruction of free trade unions.

Even that, however, will be just a curtain-raiser on proposals that will tie the workingman's hands and shackle his feet. With a victory on the industry-wide, nation-wide bargaining issue under their belts, the antiworker reactionaries will drive hard to break down all national laws and national security laws by "state's rights" amendments, or as they sometimes call it, "grass-root control."

This means that America would have 48 different old-age pension laws, 48 different minimum wage laws, 48 different work-week laws. It is easy to see that labor would be at the mercy of legislatures such as those in, say, Mississippi or South Dakota, where the trade unionist has little voice.

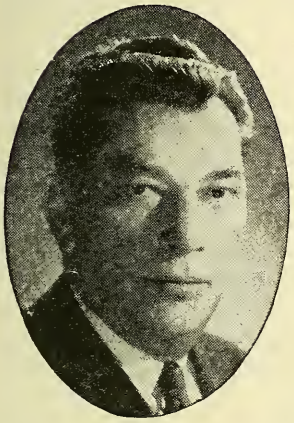
Furthermore, labor would have to carry on its fight continuously in 48 state legislatures, just as it now has to battle little Taft-Hartleys all over the country because the Taft Hartley Act recognizes "state's rights" labor legislation.

It's a grim outlook—unless workingmen and their families register and vote for their friends on Election Day.

This Crucial Labor Day

By General President M. A. Hutcheson

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FIFTY-EIGHT years ago this year Labor Day became a national holiday when President Grover Cleveland affixed his signature to an act of Congress which permanently set aside the first Monday in September as a memorial day to honor all men and women who toil in factories, mines and fields. Thereby a bright and shining dream conceived, nurtured and advanced by Peter J. McGuire became a reality.

Fifty-seven Labor Days have come and gone since that time. Wars, booms and depressions have been born, run their course, and died, leaving indelible marks on the nation. Customs, styles and economic thinking have all changed. But the principles and ideals laid down by Peter J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood, co-founder of the American Federation of Labor, and Father of Labor Day, live on as sound and as inspiring as they were the day he first propounded them.

In many ways, I believe this is the most significant Labor Day of all time. It is significant first because 1952 marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter J. McGuire, its founder. But it is even more significant because all the noble and cherished things McGuire advocated and fought for stand in dire jeopardy. The same forces and combines of vested interests that opposed McGuire in his day are marshalling their forces for another effort to tighten the straitjacket which the Taft-Hartley Law recently wrapped around organized labor.

Today, as in McGuire's time, we are asking for fair labor legislation which will enable labor and management to meet in fairness on common ground to allow the forces of free collective bargaining to operate effectively. But now, as then, powerful employer groups are demanding that the full power of federal injunctive procedures be enlisted on the side of management to make possible the crushing of legitimate strikes and the hamstringing of legitimate unions.

The same old cry of "monopoly" which was raised against labor in McGuire's time is being revived rapidly today by forces which want to see the labor movement shattered into isolated, puny and totally ineffective little groups. Lobbyists for Big Business are right now soliciting funds for a drive to put over a law making it illegal for a union representative to help negotiate a contract for the workers of more than one firm.

Many things have changed since 1894, but the determination of some business groups to smash organized labor is not one of them. There are

still many groups fired with a determination to reduce organized labor to a sort of Saturday-night debating society. Their methods have changed but their objectives remain the same. In McGuire's time their drive was on a frontal basis and their goal the smashing of the economic strength of organized labor. Today their drive is a better-disguised one. Today their drive is on the political front. The clumsy methods of the past whereby employers endeavored to destroy unions by brute strength alone failed miserably. Every attack on the economic strength of unions merely welded union membership into a more solid phalanx.

On the political front the anti-labor forces are meeting with better success. Somehow or other, too many union men and women do not realize that economic strength can be offset by political weakness. In the last three elections we have seen union men stay away from the polls in droves. The result has been a series of Congresses forgetful of the needs, aims and desires of working people.

Five years ago, a Congress full of errand boys for Big Business passed the Taft-Hartley Law. And they have managed to keep it on the books virtually intact despite all efforts of unions to have it repealed. Within it the Taft-Hartley Law contains the elements necessary for emasculating, if not completely destroying virtually every American union in the event of a recession or depression.

In recent weeks the cost of living has skyrocketed alarmingly. Many people are due to receive a rude jolt when the next complete index on the cost of living is released. All of it came about because the 82nd Congress, too, was dominated by men with ears tuned only to the wave-lengths operated by business interests. In the closing hours of the last session, Congress hurriedly passed a patched up version of wage and price controls. By its terms formulas are set up for profits and wages. The profit formula guarantees that profits will be maintained, and the wage formula guarantees that wages will be held down to the absolute minimum. As far as labor is concerned, it is the one horse and one rabbit formula transplanted from the kitchen to the economic front.

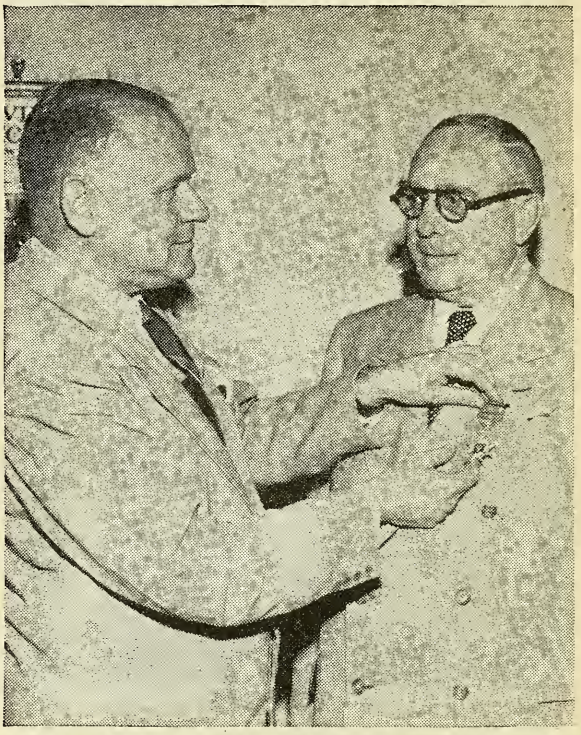
Just 64 days from this Labor Day, the American people will again have an opportunity to go to the polls to choose the men and women they want to represent them in Washington. This Labor Day is a good time for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the task of carrying on the work that Peter J. McGuire started. If we want to defeat the same forces which were aligned against McGuire in 1894; if we want to maintain and build the things McGuire started; if we want to protect the gains we made on the economic front in the past 58 years, it will be necessary for all of us to register and vote this year.

Big Business may have the money, but we have the votes. If we do not use them we will have no one to blame but ourselves. If we use our votes at the ballot box next November the cause of democracy, of progress, of human decency and a rising living standard for all can be achieved. If Peter J. McGuire were alive today he would be shouting from the housetops the need for political action on the part of every working man. On this, the 100th anniversary of his birth, let us take heed of the things he advocated and stood for.

SWEDISH KING HONORS HANSON

★ ★

BROTHER Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York District Council of Carpenters and the New York State Council of Carpenters, hardly needs any introduction to the readers of this journal. For many years he has been one of the most active members in the entire Brotherhood. He has attended many Brotherhood conventions as a delegate and he has served on many committees. Every move to build and strengthen our Brotherhood has found Brother Hanson ready and anxious to lend his support. As a result, Brother Hanson has won many, many warm friends in the labor movement throughout the length and breadth of the nation.



Swedish Consul General Lennart Nylander, in behalf of the King of Sweden, is pictured above pinning the Royal Order of Vasa, First Class, on Brother Charles W. Hanson.

But respect for Brother Hanson and his abilities extends far beyond the labor movement. In June of this year, Brother Hanson was paid two signal honors.

On June 12th, the Swedish Consul General, Mr. Lennart Nylander, invited Mr. Hanson to come to the Royal Swedish Consulate at 600 Park Ave., and to bring with him Mrs. Hanson and his closest friends and colleagues in the United Brotherhood. There, in the quiet elegence of the Consulate, an impressive ceremony took place.

In a short, ten-minute address, the Consul General paid high tribute to the many contributions Brother Hanson made to the strengthening of ties between the land of his birth and his adopted country. (Brother Hanson was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, and came to the United States in 1902. He has a deep love for both countries and always seeks to further their mutual welfare.) In particular, Mr. Nylander stressed the important part Brother Hanson has played in building and maintaining the Swedish Home for Seamen in Brooklyn.

As he spoke, Consul Nylander took from his pocket a small velvet case. As he opened it, he said: "For all

these many contributions, Mr. Hanson, the King of Sweden wishes to thank you. In his behalf, I have the honor to confer upon you the Royal Order of Vasa, First Class."

Thereupon the Consul General pinned on Brother Hanson the beautiful gold and white enameled medal surmounted by its miniature Swedish royal crown and surrounded by diamonds, emeralds and rubies.



Executiive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., (right) whose associations with Brother Hanson in the United Brotherhood and in the labor movement of New York extend back over many years, is here shown congratulating Brother Hanson upon the high honor conferred upon him.

In a short speech, Brother Hanson accepted the medal and thanked the Swedish Government for the great honor bestowed upon him, saying that he hoped to prove worthy of this recognition.

But before the month of June was over, another outstanding tribute was paid to Brother Hanson. Each year the Swedish colony in New York holds a Swedish Midsummer Festival. An important part of the Festival each year is the selection of the "Man Of The Year". One outstanding citizen of Swedish descent who, in the opinion of a selection committee, contributed most to the Swedish name and cause in New York is singled out for the honor. In previous years the men chosen for the honor were outstanding scientists, doctors, or public servants.

If you have not already guessed it, the 1952 choice of the selection committee for "Man Of The Year" honors was none other than Brother Hanson. On June 29, in the big hall at Franklin Square Park on Long Island, with thousands of people present, Brother Hanson was presented with the beautiful scroll which the "Man Of The Year" traditionally receives.

The presentation was made by Mr. George P. Johansen, publisher of the nation's oldest Swedish newspaper, "Swedish North Star." Dr. Harry Berglind of the Swedish Day Association and Mr. Gerhard T. Rooth, president of the United Swedish Societies of Greater New York, both paid high tribute to the untiring efforts of Brother Hanson on behalf not only of Americans of Swedish descent but of all working people everywhere. Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board Member from the First District, whose associations with Brother Hanson date back many years, lauded the many contributions which Brother Hanson has made to the welfare of his fellow man.

The honors bestowed upon Brother Hanson by the King of Sweden and by his fellow citizens of Swedish descent in New York are a fitting climax to a long career of hard work and distinguished service. We take this opportunity of congratulating him and wishing him continued good health and good fortune.

LABOR DAY STATEMENT

By MAURICE J. TOBIN, U. S. Secretary of Labor

Labor Day was proposed 70 years ago, on the suggestion of a great leader of the carpenters, Peter J. McGuire, who said this celebration of the workingman's own holiday should become "an occasion devoted to the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation."

In our own generation, Peter McGuire's wish has been fulfilled. Like other great national holidays, Labor Day is generally observed by all of our people as a time for sober appraisal of our gains and losses as well as for rest and relaxation.

Our generation of Americans has met the challenge of Peter McGuire in spiritual as well as material progress.

The working men and women of our time are strong. They have dignity. They have security that our forefathers of McGuire's time prayed for. They have comforts of life that our grandfathers never even dreamed of.

The gains made by working people have been gains for the whole nation. They have made it stronger, richer. Their gains have improved the business and the welfare of the merchants, the employers, the farmers.

Labor's rights have been notably safeguarded by laws, customs, and organization, during our generation. Labor's political freedoms, and its participation in public affairs, have been expanded. As the responsibilities of all the people increased during these strenuous years, so labor, in urging its people to vote and take part in primaries, elections, and other political activities, reflected a response to the challenge of the times.

It would take a large volume to set forth all the signposts of labor progress. Listing just a few of them will indicate what has been done during the past two decades to improve the lives of all who work.

Productivity of the whole nation has increased steadily—more than 40 per cent in two decades. Agricultural productivity has increased even more rapidly.

Free and responsible trade unions and free and responsible employers have learned how to work together, to bargain collectively, and to cooperate in most industries and hundreds of thousands of establishments, on terms of industrial peace. There are more than 100,000 trade union agreements, only a small fraction of which involve strikes or stoppages in their renewal.

The right of working people to join unions and to bargain through them with their employers, under attack for many years, is now firmly established and virtually unchallenged in practice.

Membership in American unions has risen from 3,250,000 to between 15 and 16 millions. The number of workers covered by pension, health, and welfare plans arrived at through collective bargaining rose from virtually nothing to 9 million. Vacations with pay spread to 42 million.

Old age insurance payments, up to $120 a month for a couple, and unemployment insurance benefits for the jobless, were provided by law during this period. Federal and state laws established minimum wages to stop exploitation and end the sweatshop, along with oppressive child labor.

PLANE GOSSIP

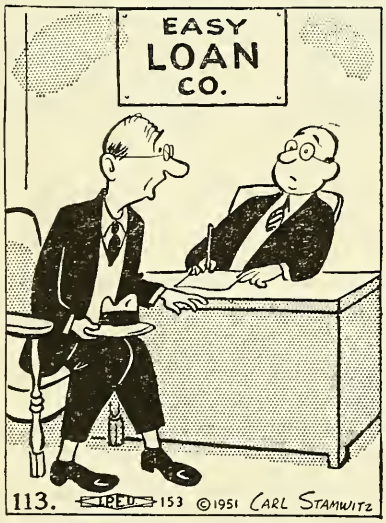
THE OLD SQUEEZE PLAY

To both the Republican and Democratic conventions, the American Federation of Labor offered strong progressive platforms capable of insuring a strong, stable and prosperous country for the next four years. As usual, the politicians gave the labor spokesmen a cordial reception but showed little inclination to follow their suggestions. When the conventions were over, the platform suggested by labor reminded us of the horse in an old English story.

A young mechanic thought he'd like a job in the country for a change. "Can you shoe a horse?" a farmer asked him. He said he was willing to try, so the farmer left him with the horse and went to the village on an errand. Returning, he found the horse lying on its back, all four feet up in the air. It had been shod, though, and the job had been well done.

"Not bad at all," remarked the farmer, "but what's wrong with the horse? He looks a bit odd."

"I've been worrying about that," replied the young mechanic. "He's been like that ever since I took him out of the vice!"



"I owe my employer this month. My wages didn't quite cover my payroll deductions!"

SURE AS SHOOTING

Some wise man once said: "The only two inevitable things in the world are death and taxes."

But there is one thing you can say about death; it does not get worse every time Congress meets.

★ ★ ★

THE SPORTING THING

Things are getting tougher in the king business all the time. Last month King Farouk of Egypt got the bum's rush. First thing you know the kings will be organizing a union to get themselves a little protection.

For no reason at all, we keep thinking about the two ex-kings who were hunting grouse in Scotland. As they advanced through the thicket they both kept getting good shots. As one of them shot over a stone fence, the other one popped up and said: "I say, you almost shot my wife."

"Did I" replied the other aghast. "So sorry, old man. Here, have a shot at mine over there."

★ ★ ★

TO THE POINT

When they had to ration milk in England, here are some of the replies that came in to the Milk Control Board:

1. Please send me a form for cheap milk as I am expecting mother.

2. Please send me a form for supply of milk for having children at reduced prices.

3. I posted the form by mistake before my child was filled in properly.

4. I have a baby 18 months old—thank you for the same.

5. Will you please send me a form for cheap milk. I have a baby 2 months old and did not know anything about it till a friend told me.

6. I had intended coming to the Milk Office today, but had 15 children this morning.

7. I have a child nearly 2 years old and looking forward to an increase in November. Hoping this will suit your kind approval.

8. I have a baby 2 years old fed entirely on cows and another 4 months old.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK

Lumpo Flour Company:

I was trapped into buying a bag of Lumpo by one of your advertisements which said no matter how unglamorous I could catch a rich and handsome husband by baking stuff out of your flour. Naturally, I dashed out and bought some and began baking like mad.

Your advertisement went on to say that you would pay me double my money back if I wasn't completely satisfied. Well, I'm not. I'm still single!

I gave some of my Lumpo biscuits to my milkman, hoping he would propose. At the first bite he broke his upper plate. He proposed, all right, but not exactly what I had in mind. Now he refuses to even come near the house. He leaves the milk by the front gate.

Since then I have tried my cooking wiles on the mailman and the iceman. As a result, I'm now toting my milk, my mail, and my ice from the front gate.

Lumpo has failed to make me bewitching, and it has failed to snare me a man. So please refund double my money back.

Sadie Sadpuss

Lumpo Flour Company:

Please disregard my previous letter. Lumpo is wonderful. A man just fell in love with my cooking and married me. He works in the side show of a circus eating glass and nails. He says that my Lumpo dishes keep him in first-class shape. Happy Day!

Mrs. Crunch
(formerly Sadie Sadpuss)

Lumpo Flour Company:

Ignore the second letter I sent you and please send me my refund as first requested. Even a stomach used to ground glass couldn't stand Lumpo Flour.

Widow Crunch
—Wall Street Journal

★ ★ ★

THINGS IS TOUGH EVERYWHERE

For the first time in 10 or 12 years Civil Service in Washington has quit hiring stenographers. Heretofore several thousand girls have been added to the government payroll every week, but Congress cut the budget before it adjourned, so the hiring spree is off. First thing you know bureaucrats will have to be sitting on each other's knees while giving dictation.

And that reminds us of Joe Paup's definition of a stenographer: A girl you pay to learn to spell while she is looking for a husband.

COULD BE AT THAT

"Darwin," said Joe Paup in a recent lecture before Alcoholics Anonymous, "maintained that man descended from monkey. I agree with him and even go farther than he does. I maintain a lot of men have started on the return trip, judging by the state of the world at present."

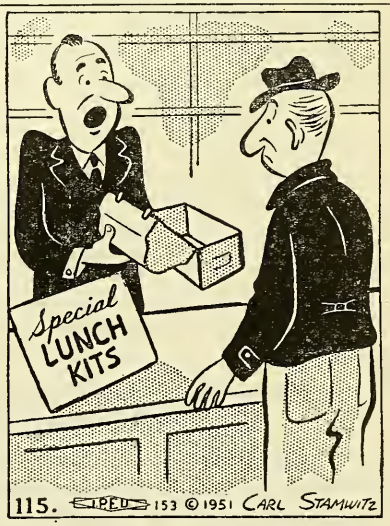
★ ★ ★

A GREAT INVENTION

Any union member who has even a trace of a sense of humor must have gotten a chuckle or two out of the way a lot of politicians who opposed organized labor all the way down the line suddenly found they loved labor when it seemed as though they had a chance of getting the presidential nomination. However, every election produces the same kind of humor—guys who fought for every anti-labor measure that ever came along suddenly become great champions of labor. From that kind of "friends" the Lord help us.

What we need is an invention such as a certain Australian war bride figured out. This Australian girl married a GI while he was stationed in Brisbane. They had several children while they lived in Australia, and after they came to the United States they had a fourth. One of the groom's old friends sent a play pen for a present.

Soon a "thank you" note arrived from the war bride. "Thank you very much for the present," it said. "What a wonderful invention. I sit in it every afternoon and read and the children can't get near me."



"In case you run short near the end of the month, these are now made of edible plastic!"

Editorial

An Expert Warns Against Millionaires Amendment

For a long time this journal has been warning of the dangers inherent in the "Millionaires Amendment" by which certain vested interests are seeking to limit by law the amount the federal government can take from any income by way of income taxes. Time and again we have warned against the back-breaking tax load that would be shifted from the backs of the wealthy to the backs of the poor if the amendment were added to the constitution. Now listen to what a real expert on the subject has to say.

"It's time to wake up to what is going on and to fight against this foolhardy plan," says Erwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard University School of Law, in an article appearing in a recent issue of "Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Griswold has made an extensive survey of the Federal tax situation and consequently speaks with real authority.

The "Millionaires Amendment," as Griswold explains, would put a top limit of 25 per cent on Federal taxes on personal incomes, corporation profits, and the estates and gifts of the wealthy.

"Knowing that Congress would never adopt such a plan," Griswold points out, the "Rich Men's Lobby" is trying to put the amendment into the Constitution in a new way, by first slipping it through state legislatures. "Something like 27 legislatures have already adopted, in one form or another, a resolution asking Congress to call a "Constitutional Convention" to act on the amendment.

As Griswold says, the situation is somewhat confused, but "it is plain" that the backers of the amendment "are close to the total" of 32 states required to start it on its way into the Constitution.

Then Griswold proceeds to point out the "inescapable consequences of adoption of the 25 per cent limit."

First, it would cost Uncle Sam more than $16 billion in lost taxes, which now are paid by the wealthy. "No married couple with an income of less than $20,000 would receive any benefit from this proposal. Out of 42 million individual taxpayers, only 450,000, or about 1 per cent, would benefit."

To replace the lost $16 billion, Congress would be forced to increase the tax burden on people who are not rich. Here's what Griswold says would happen:

Congress would raise the lowest income tax rate to 25 per cent, so everyone, rich or poor, would pay the same 25 per cent.

Next, Congress would "sharply reduce the reductions and exemptions" which now help the poorer taxpayers.

Next would come a national sales tax, which would have to be 10 per cent on everything, including food. "If food were excluded from the tax, the rate would have to be 15 per cent." Any sales tax, of course, hits the poor hardest.

"Now let's look at some other consequences," Griswold says. "What about the credit of the United States? What happens to the value of government bonds when the power of Congress to impose taxes is seriously restricted?

"It takes no prophet to see that government bonds would decline sharply in value and there would be a rush to cash in savings bonds. What happens to banks and insurance companies in such a case? The seeds of catastrophe here are shockingly evident.

"But let us go beyond this. What possibility is there for a balanced budget when Congress is prevented from levying taxes? What happens to the economy when Congress is compelled to finance the country through borrowing, with no prospect that the borrowed money can ever be repaid? Could there be a surer recipe for disastrous inflation?

"For more than half a century," Griswold recalls, "we have imposed taxes in accordance with ability to pay. During this period, the economic position of the lower income groups has been enormously improved, thus building up the purchasing power of many millions of people, and stimulating business activity to the benefit of everbody.

"For many years, we have not had a country in which the rich got richer and the poor got poorer. We have had a country in which the poor have become progressively better off, without any real evidence of hardship to the rich."

Beating Swords Into Corporate Shares

When General MacArthur recently announced that he was accepting a top flight position with Remington-Rand, Inc. at something like $100,000 per year, a good deal of publicity resulted. There were those who roundly criticized the company for offering the General the job, and the General for accepting it while drawing a government pension of around $20,000 per year. On the other hand, there were many who thought the General deserved the good fortune that befell him and it was none of the nation's business what the General did with his talents after he retired from active service.

As far as we can see, the latter group has most of the merit on its side—provided the job accepted by the General is a legitimate one. Whether or not we like his personal philosophies, the nation owes a debt of gratitude to MacArthur. He was a great general. He did a magnificent job in the Pacific during the war and untold thousands of young men are alive today because his brilliant strategy outmaneuvered the Japs time after time. As a soldier he served the nation faithfully and well. The $20,000 pension he receives he has earned many times over. Now that his military service is over, it seems uncalled for to stand in the way of his making an extra buck if he can find someone to hire him at a LEGITIMATE job.

But it is that word "legitimate" that is the fly in the ointment. During recent years, dozens of top brass have retired from the armed forces to accept big jobs in private industry. Is it because business sees in them keen executives? Or is it because they know the inside ropes about who does the buying for the Army, Navy and Air Corps and how the buying is done?

Recently even Business Week magazine, a conservative financial publication brought up the question. Said the magazine:

"More and more generals and admirals are beating their swords into corporate shares. Military men have no trouble in trading their brass hats for high-priced Stetsons—at salaries that make their military pay look picayune.

"It's pretty obvious why a general would want to make such a trade. A salary in five or six figures is one reason. It's less obvious why industry, traditionally critical of military bureaucracy, seeks to hire them.

"Some cynics see this trend as a five per cent scheme. As Cosmopolitan magazine puts it: 'In business circles the word has gone out: Get yourself a general. What branch of the government spends the most money? The Military. Who, even more than a five per center, is an expert on red tape? A general or an admiral. So make him chairman of the board.'"

Business Week belittles the idea that corporations may be hiring top military brass because they have influence in the proper places where old pals from West Point or Annapolis are spending billions for military materials. However, to anyone familiar with the way things operate in Washington, the defense sounds rather lame.

The article names some other top brass who have quit soldiering for high-paying swivel-chair jobs. Some of them took their uniforms off at ages as young as 43.

Among them the article lists General Joseph T. McNarney, now president of an airplane manufacturing company, Consolidated Vultee; Admiral Ben Moreell, chairman of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.; General Lucius D. Clay, chairman, Continental Can; General Brehon Somervell, chairman and president, Koppers Company; General E. R. Quesada, vice-president, Olin Industries, and General Ira Eaker, vice-president, Hughes Tool and others, all of whom get salaries of five figures, or more.

It is not for this journal to say whether or not generals or admirals are becoming the new five per centers of Washington since we have no definite proof one way or another. But if they are, they are making a horrible mistake. For one thing, there is no need for them to do so. The pensions they receive are not extravagant, but neither are they pittances. They can live out their lives in modest comfort and know that they have the gratitude and respect of the nation to warm their declining years.

On the other hand, if they sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage, they may do the nation a disservice unmatched even by the communist spies. If the nation—particularly the young people—ever become convinced that the top echelons of the armed forces are shot through with a bunch of money grubbers, the military might of the nation might easiy be destroyed.

Among the top heroes of the nation are generals such as Grant and Sherman and Pershing. They served their country faithfully and well and had little disposition to become industrial tycoons. And even in death they serve the nation by serving as an ideal of what valor, patriotism and humility can achieve. Their memory will live forever, not because they amassed millions but because they did their jobs with courage and dignity.

The Housewife Already Knew It

After a rather comprehensive survey, the Department of Labor has discovered that the average family living in a city could not make ends meet in 1950. The Department, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, made its discovery after interviewing over 10,000 families in cities ranging in size from New York with its seven or eight million, to Madill, Okla., with its total population of 2,500.

The Department of Labor may be surprised, but the average housewife knew this fact away back in 1950, and she needed no survey to prove it to her. She found it out every week as she tried to stretch the old man's pay check to cover all the necessities. Furthermore, she is a way ahead of the Department because she knows that the average city family was not able to make ends meet in 1951 or the first seven months of 1952 either. In fact each month has seen average family income slipping farther behind family outgo.

Anyway, according to the Department of Labor survey, the average city family had an income of $4,300 in 1950. During the same year, the outlay of the average city family for living expenses amounted to $4,700, or $400 more than income. To take care of the difference, the survey found that the average family increased its debts, drew on its savings, or cashed bonds or insurance policies.

That is as far as the survey went. But the average housewife could dish out some further facts and figures. She could show that there was a lot of belt-tightening going on too; postponed trips to the dentist, making a winter coat do seven years instead of five, etc., etc. And she could show that the situation has grown harder month by month as Congress riddled price controls with more and more loopholes while wages continued under a comparatively rigid freeze.

Of the 10,813 city families studied by the Department of Labor, the average spent 30 per cent of its income for food and beverages, 15 per cent for housing, fuel, light, etc., and 52 per cent for everything else, including 11 per cent for autos, household appliances and other "luxury" goods.

Another fact which the average housewife could acquaint the Department of Labor with is that most working families have little or no savings left to fall back on for making up the difference between income and living expenses after three years of constantly mounting inflationary pressure. From now on it is going to be a matter of cinching up the belt another notch instead of drawing on funds previously accumulated. Preliminary estimates by the Department of Labor indicate that living costs undoubtedly hit an all-time high in June of this year. Since that time they have skyrocketed still further.

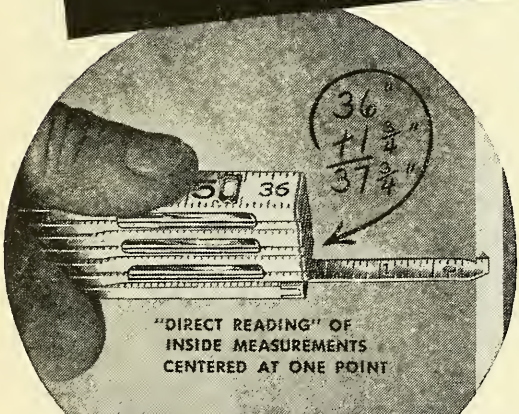
What it all adds up to is that a Congress dominated by men imbued entirely with the point of view of Big Business has sold the working man down the river. The only relief that can be looked for is a new and better Congress come election day next November. This means registering and voting for men who have some consideration for the fellow in overalls. What are you going to do about it?

NOW! The most

1

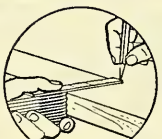
NEW STANLEY "100 PLUS" EXTENSION RULE No. X226





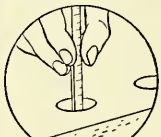
Read it 4 ways!

1. Direct reading centered at one point for inside measurements using slide.
2. Ordinary reading as folding rule, for inside measurements.
3. & 4. Reading from either end as a regular folding rule.



Use it as a marking gauge

True square ends, and even-inch stick lengths permit use as a marking gauge in 4" multiples — 4", 8", 12" etc. And end-to-end measurements in 6" multiples as each stick opens.



Measure hole depths

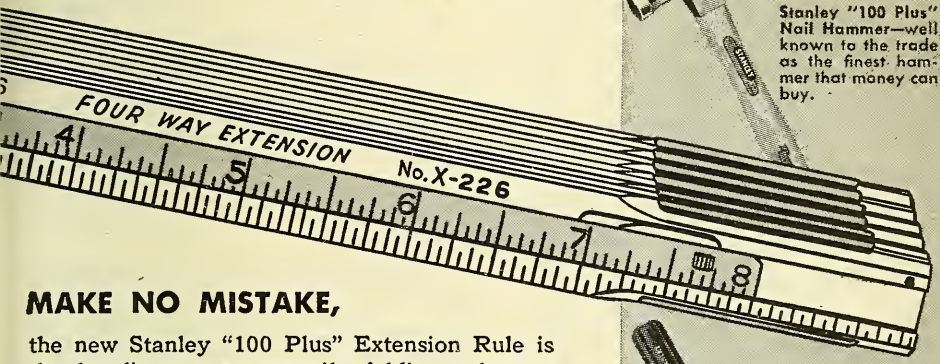
The neat 8" brass slide is removable, permitting the measurement of depths of small holes.

Add these great "100 plus" features...

Easy-to-read big black numbers on white sticks
New plastic finish wears four times longer
Nickel-Silver ball-lock joints are rust-proof
Extra thick Rock Maple sticks graduated on both sides
Removable 8" brass slide, graduated both sides, extends 6"

Look for the *Green Ends* — your assurance of finest quality.

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ding rule
ever made!



MAKE NO MISTAKE,

the new Stanley "100 Plus" Extension Rule is the handiest, most versatile folding rule you can use.

This new rule not only helps you take measurements more easily and quickly, but in addition, its construction does away with chances of making any of the common errors made with ordinary rules. Consider too, the many shortcuts it helps you make to save you time and work, and you'll decide that this is a rule worth switching to.

See the Stanley No. X226 at your hardware store! $2.65

Stanley Tools • New Britain, Conn.

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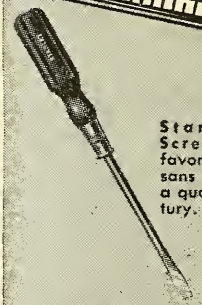
Look for these famous

STANLEY TOOLS...



Stanley No. 5 Jack Plane — has earned its reputation as the most-used plane in the world.

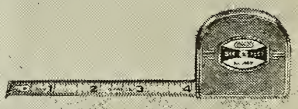
Stanley "100 Plus" Nail Hammer—well known to the trade as the finest hammer that money can buy.



Stanley No. 20 Screw Driver — favorite with artisans for more than a quarter of a century.



Stanley No. 106 "Zig-Zag" Rule — popular folding rule with all the quality features carpenters like.



Stanley 346W "Pull-Push" Rule — Big black numbers on white blade — easy-to-read. 6 ft. blade.

The first uranium rush in history makes

The Old Days Live Again

★ ★ ★

AWAY UP near the 59th parallel in Northern Saskatchewan Province of Canada, the lusty, pioneering era which made America great was reborn for a short while last month. On August 4th, hundreds and perhaps thousands of adventurous individuals stampeded into the Athabaska Lake region in the first uranium rush in history, Bearded sourdoughs, hopeful tenderfeet and cold-blooded scientists with infallible instruments were all there awaiting the official opening of the Athabasca Territory to uranium prospecting. The tenseness and the excitement and high hopes that marked the colorful gold rushes of the last century were all present. Absent only were the carousing and lawlessness that marked the finding of gold in California, and Nevada and Montana and Alaska in the 1800's.

Writing from Uranium City where he was covering the first uranium rush in history, Meyer Berger in the New York Times described in detail the scene as it appeared on the night preceding official opening of the territory to prospectors. This is the way Berger saw the scene:

— — —

Hundreds of prospectors and geologists were ready in deep bush and jack pine in this Canadian north country wilderness tonight for the first uranium claim-staking rush of the atomic age.

The claim-staking has been set for 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. At that hour sourdoughs and tenderfeet will mark staking posts with their names, license numbers and staking time.

They will blaze cut lines with hand axes by gashing into standing trees roughly fifty feet apart, pacing off individual claims by stride. They count each stride as three feet and claims are 1,500 feet by 1,500.

Each man may file on nine claims in his own name on each $5 prospector's license and may put in for six more on Joe Doe and Richard Roe proxies allowing a total of twenty-one claims a man.

Most prospectors have partners with equal license rights, so the claims for each partnership probably will run to forty or forty-two. With every claim application, rough maps will be submitted.

Saskatchewan Government men will receive the miners' applications in large nylon tents set up as field offices and will administer the claiming oath.

The procedure as explained by D. W. Sherridon, chief mining recorder for the Saskatchewan Government, is to have the claimant kiss a Bible and swear to the truth of his claim statements.

No one knew for certain how many claims might be filed or how many men lay in the bush tonight preparing for the rush. Some figured there were hundreds, even a thousand or more.

The rough terrain here at the fifty-ninth parallel makes an accurate count impossible. Though some of the prospectors are fairly close in, others are remote from the Government tents and will be days getting through.

Lone prospectors without syndicate backing will break through the bush on heavy boots. Some will come by canoe down long chains of silent silver lakes. Geologists working for large mining corporations will fly in on pontooned planes. Arrival time at the recorders' tents has no bearing on claim priority. The gauge is actual time of staking. Prospectors are allowed fifteen days' grace for staking time with an addtional day for each ten miles they must cover to the recorders' tent office.

Theoretically, no prospector may begin to blaze his cutlines or mark his stakes before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, but deep in the bush staking and mapping probably are already finished.

Lying in tents in near-by bush tonight, hearing the mournful call of timber wolves and the melancholy cry of loons, prospectors betrayed no excitement. There was nothing suggesting Hollywood in their attitude, no threat of slugging or gunplay.

The Government is prepared for disputes and has legal machinery for settling them. No shootings, no violence such as made legends in California 100 years ago, and again in the Yukon some fifty years later, is expected. These rough north country people just grin at the romantic notion.

The area that is to be opened for public claiming tomorrow lies in the Beaverlodge country near Lake Athabaska, a shimmering inland sea, where plane-borne prospectors will land and that bears the great supply barges that ply to the railhead at Waterways, 350 miles westward.

Uranium ore was discovered in this lonely land of the Crees and the Chipewyans back in 1930. Its chief use then was for ceramic glazing, and the find created no excitement. The great hunt started during the atom bomb race between the Allies and the Axis.

Both Canada and the Provincial governments kept the secret until 1949, when the Saskatchewan Government granted three-year concessions to the thirty large mining syndicates. The claims come open tomorrow when the contracts expire.

The mining companies had to spend a minimum of $50,000 each on improvement and development of their chosen tracts, which averaged twenty-five square miles. Each was allowed to keep 10 per cent of its tract. The remainder is now open to any man with a license.

Saskatchewan officials said there was no screening process for claimants. The ore that leads to atomic bombs and that eventually may power mankind's atom age machinery can go only to Canada. It has the sole purchase rights.

The average uranium hunter seems to be fairly young compared with the gold-seeking sourdough—23 years to 55 years by rough estimation. He uses a canvas-covered Geiger counter instead of pick and shovel. He keeps up with the outside world by portable radio. He moves through the bush searching for nature's deep wounds or faults where pitchblende may lie, or over slippery rock that looks promising. The counter changes a steady tick to a angry rattlesnake buzz over uranium hot spots.

Inscrutable Chipewyans and Crees seem to have little taste for the white man's mineral hunting. They cling to their trapping and fishing, though many labor on construction jobs in and around Uranium City. Most of them are Government wards.

Uranium City, incidentally, is not a city at all, except in Government men's dreams, yet it has seven taxis,

a general store and a town site. Gus Hawker at the general store uses a cardboard beer carton as cash register, but many city shopkeepers might envy his gross receipts.

Gus figures he has taken in around $27,000 in the last three weeks. On July 26 the cardboard carton filled with $4,000, one day's receipts.

The Saskatchewan Government has built a wide thirteen-mile road from Lake Athabaska's shore to the great Government uranium mine, the Eldorado at Beaverlodge.

No man here gives figures on the richness of the uranium veins in the Government's mine, but the talk is that one streak of uranium-bearing pitchblende is more that sixteen inches wide with possibly the richest grade of ore on the North American continent.

The men who will come in from the bush tomorrow all carry the prospector's eternal hope that his claim will yield fabulous riches. The more sophisticated prospectors, though expect the best finds to go to big mining syndicates one way or another. These men do not openly discuss their dreams. What they think as they lie in their tents tonight they keep to themselves.

Uranium City is ready for them. In the Government's nylon tents, where Coleman lamps burn, Recorder Sherridon with his assistants, Pete Friesen, geologist, and Earl Shannon, all of the Department of Natural Resources, await the first uranium rush in history.

OCTOBER SS BENEFITS TO INCLUDE NEW RAISE

Four and a half million Americans getting social security checks from the government will get a raise with their October payments. As many more will get a raise, too, depending on action by their states.

Because of the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act, more than 9 million persons may get an increase of from $2.50 to $8.60 a month.

The amendments assure 2,400,000 retired persons of additional payments of at least $5 a month, with the top permissible increase $8.60 a month. This isn't much, but it will be most welcome to the widow with 3 children who has been getting $150 a month, and will find her check boosted to $168.75.

Many also will be glad to know that the law now permits recipients to earn up to $75 a month without having their social security benefits cut off. The former limit was $50.

The new maximum is $85 a month for the retired worker himself, compared with $80 now, and the minimum is $25, compared with $20. The new maximum for payments to a single family will be 168.75, compared with $150 now, but the total payments may not exceed 80 per cent of the retired worker's average monthly wage before he retired.

No action on the part of the beneficiary already on the Social Security rolls is needed to get the increase. The checks to be mailed about Oct. 3 automatically will include the higher amount.

The Federal government also is increasing for 2 years its share of funds granted to the states for public assistance to 4 groups, but just what part of the increase, if any, will go to the more than 5 million individual recipients will be up to the states.

The new law makes possible an additional $5 a month in federal funds for those receiving old-age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. It permits increases for those receiving aid to dependent children by $3 a month in each category—for the home-maker and each dependent child.

But the states have laws governing the public assistance programs which in some instances place a maximum, such as $50 a month, on the amount of federal and state funds which can be paid an individual.

In states where such limits are imposed and where present benefits come with $5 of the top limit, state legislative action may be required to permit passing on the full $5 federal increase to the recipients.

The new law provides that persons serving in the armed forces since 1947 will receive Social Security wage credits of $160 a month for the time they are on active duty.

Curiosity Can Pay Off

★ ★

HAVE YOU ever wondered what use could be made of the extra T-bars taken from metal windows? If you have been around many jobs where these T-bars piled up, you probably have. Thanks to Brother E. M. Josephson of Local Union No. 296, San Diego, you need wonder no longer. He has found at least one way in which the T-bars can be put to very effective use. In a letter to THE CARPENTER he tells all about it. His letter follows:

Editor of THE CARPENTER

Dear Sir & Brother:

I have been wondering if anyone would be interested in knowing what use might possibly be made of the extra T-bars taken from metal windows.

Quite some time ago I picked up quite a number of these steel T-bars approximately 24 inches long thinking surely some use could be made of them. Perhaps, I thought, they might serve as rungs of a ladder.

As you well can see by the enclosed snapshots, the results of a few hours of labor paid off. I happened to have four 2 x 4's about 20 feet long. I shaped them with my skill saw, the top being 2¼ inches and the bottom the full width of the 2 x 4.

I made a small reversible template and used an electric drill to bore the several holes needed to house the T-bars. When the ladder is in position, the top of the T-bars is level.



Brother Josephson and the ladders he made out of some odd 2 x 4's and extra T-bars from metal windows.

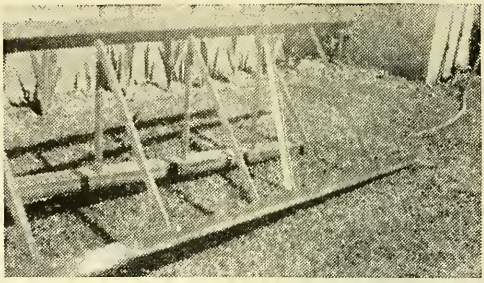
I drilled through the ladder rails and also through the T-bars and drove an 8d galvanized nail to keep the bars in place. They are housed about one inch in the wood.

I was a second year apprentice before joining the United States Navy in 1929 and after 20 years service have resumed my work as a journeyman.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. Josephson.

As can be seen by the pictures, the skill and ingenuity displayed by Brother Josephson turned out a sturdy and efficient end product. Thanks to him for making his idea available to the entire membership of the United Brotherhood.



A close-up showing the details of construction.

THE CARPENTER will welcome any similar ideas whereby scrap or waste materials can be put to good use by employment of a little inventiveness and skill. In order to merit publication, a picture or pictures should accompany every story of how ingenuity made something out of nothing, so that readers can get the idea without difficulty.

FOOD PRICES HIT ALL-TIME PEAK

By BERT SEIDMAN

Food prices hit an all-time peak on July 15 according to the latest report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase in food prices means that the overall cost of living index has undoubtedly exceeded the all-time high reached on June 15.

But this is only the beginning. The statistics available to date do not reflect the $5.20 a ton increase which the steel industry has wrested from the government. Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Arnall has estimated that this price increase alone will mean a $100 a year increase in the cost of living for every American family.

Government officials admit that the steel price increase is completely unjustified. In his letter to Arnall ordering him to put the increase into effect, Economic Stabilization Administrator Roger L. Putnam stated that even the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act would have permitted an increase of only $2.4 a ton.

He said that the $5.20 increase was granted only because the steel industry was in a position to prevent the production of guns, ships, tanks, and other defense equipment unless it received the unjustified price increase. He said that the steel firms had pointed a "loaded gun" at the government's head.

Putnam's admission that the steel price increase was completely unnecessary had been clearly substantiated in a letter written by Price Stabilizer Arnall on July 1 to the president of the Weirton Steel Co.

In his letter, Arnall pointed out that the $5.50 a ton request far exceeded any price increase that might be warranted by the existing stabilization policies.

He also emphasized that even the 82d Congress which had thoroughly emasculated the price control provisions of the Defense Production Act had refused to change the standards which the OPS uses in granting price increases to cover claimed cost increases.

Representatives of the steel companies and others appeared before Congressional committees and urged that these standards be altered by amendments to the Defense Production Act.

Congress made many changes in the Act but none which had any effect on the OPS standards applicable to the situation in the steel industry.

Official Information

Gencral Officers of

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JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-fifth Annual Convention will be held in New York City, New York, at the Commodore Hotel, Wednesday, September 10, 1952 at 10:00 a.m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2784	Coquille, Ore.
2788	Ellicottville, N. Y.
2798	Eureka, Calif.
2782	Ile Verte Village, Que., Can.
2801	St. Jerome, Que., Can.
2818	Monticello, Ind.
2459	Scottsbluff, Nebr.
2443	Searcy, Ark.
2345	Fayetteville, N. C
1794	Lumberton, N. C.
967	Nashua, N. H.
2817	Quebec, Que., Can.
749	Clarksdale, Miss.
892	Youngstown, O.
649	Crookston, Minn.
2819	Tarboro, N. C.
593	Ingomish and Neils Harbour, Cape Breton Is., N. S., Can.
536	Crandon, Wis.
521	Cortland, N. Y.
535	Jamestown, N. Y.
2081	Brookings, Ore.
2251	Jamestown, N. Y.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WALTER ARCHER, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
L. B. AUSPACH, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
SIMON P. BACHMANN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ALBERT E. BAGGS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
HARLEY BARMORE, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
W. D. BEAR, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
NALTER S. BELL, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
WALTER S. BELL, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
E. A. BREDE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PETER BRUENGER, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill.
JOHN LE BUDA, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
CHARLES BURKE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
L. C. BURLINGAME, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LOU F. CHILDS, L. U. 1643, Chagrin Falls, O.
ENO COLETTI, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
EDWARD A. COLLINS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JOE DAHLBERG, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
E. M. DENISON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HAROLD DICKEY, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
SAMUEL ELKINS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
A. L. FAGERSTROM, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
W. L. FERGUSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GEORGE FISCHER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES FRASER, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
HAROLD FRIBERG, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
WM. S. GEIG, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MIKE GEIMER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
KARL GERTMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN R. GILROY, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
LEONARD GLOSQUE, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
ARCHIBALD GORDON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRED GOSBEE, L. U. 910, Gloucester, Mass.
ROLLIN A. GRAHAM, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
W. J. GREENING, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HOLGER GRONAGER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
FRED GUBERLET, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
F. M. HALL, L. U. 2453, Inglewood, Cal.
JOHN HAMILTON, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.
JAMES HEIL, L. U. 3039, West Lorne, Ont., Can.
FRED W. HENITZ, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOHN HINTERMAYR, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ANDY HIZNAY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
DENNIS A. HOLLAND, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
ED. HOLMES, L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill.
JAMES JACOBY, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
HARRY JANSON, L. U. 1652, Hampton, N. H.
ERNEST G. JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CARL V. JOHNSON, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
FRED JOHNSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
THOMAS JOHNSTON, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JIM S. JONES, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JACOB KLEIN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ALEXANDER KLEVANSKY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
FRANK KLOTZ, Sr., L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
B. W. KRISKHALM, L. U. 21, Los Angeles, Cal.
S. E. KUHN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN W. LANGREHR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN LANNON, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
JOHN J. LARSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
R. E. LEE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JAY LEWIS, L. U. 1643, Chagrin Falls, Ohio
MARION L. LEWIS, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
GORDON LITTERAL, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
JOHN A. LOVE, L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
ANGELO LULLI, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
CARL LUNGREN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MIKE LUTGEN, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
JOHN MAC DOUGALL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ISSAC W. MANDIGO, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
HARRY MARKOWITZ, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JOE MASON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN MAUS, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
SAMUEL MAXWELL, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
ALEX McINTYRE, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
A. J. McLAUGHLIN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
L. M. MEADOWS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PETER MOLITOR, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
OLE NEILSON, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
H. V. NELSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES H. NIELSON, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
OLAF A. NIELSEN, L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
CHARLES ONDRICK, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
PATRICK PERKINS, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
GUSTAF PETERSON, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH PETERSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
GEO. PLUMB, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIAM J. POTTER, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
JOHN R. POWELL, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
RUSSELL POWELL, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
HENRY ELLIS RAINS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GEORGE RILEY, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
AXEL ROSENGREN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
T. EDWARD RYAN, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
B. J. SANDTRUM, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE SCHAAF, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT SCHIFFBAUER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
J. W. SCHILLING, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRED SIEMERS, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
PETER A. SIMS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRED SKUZA, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
W. C. SMITH, L. U. 373. Fort Madison, Ia.
JACOB E. SNIDER, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.
AUGUST SONTAG, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM STEELE, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
HARRY B. STERNER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
JOHN E. STOCK, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.
FRED STRAIN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
OLE THOMPSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
LUTHER TURK, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
DAN TYHURST, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
SAM WALTERS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
BRYANT WATSON, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
MAX WEBER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WM. WILKERSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
B. M. WINGO, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
R. E. WOODYARD, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JAMES YOUNGSON, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE, 2.

Provisions and Terms of a Policy

Policy No. 9876543

On Life of John Doe

THE
MECCA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
of
AMERICA

Home Office New York, N. Y.

Face Amount of Insurance
$1,000

Date May 1, 1952 Age 35
Annual Premium $28.00

WHOLE LIFE POLICY

Insurance Payable at Death
Annual Dividends
Premiums Payable for Life

The face of a folded insurance policy looks somewhat like this. John Doe is the insured. He carries a Whole Life policy for face amount of $1,000, payable at his death to beneficiary on record, elsewhere noted as Helen Doe, his wife. His annual premium of $28 is due on May 1, payable for life. He is entitled to annual dividends. The main provisions of Doe's policy are explained here briefly. These provisions differ more or less among companies. Some will not accept monthly premiums, others charge a higher loan interest rate, and so forth. Generally, the conditions noted here apply, with minor variations, to most policies of this type.

Premiums: May be paid annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly. Doe chooses annual payment. If paid otherwise the yearly cost would be greater. Monthly, $2.52—annual cost, $30.24. Quarterly, $7.28—annual cost, $29.12. Semi-annually, $14.28—annual cost $28.56. Premiums are charged up to month of death only, anything paid beyond that month being refunded. A very few companies collect premium for the full policy year. At death there is no refund of payment made past that date, and any unpaid premiums due for the balance of the year are deducted from the insurance.

Grace Period: Doe's premium is due on May 1. He is allowed an extra 31 days, called "days of grace". If, at the end of this period no payment has been made, his policy has lapsed. However, as noted below, certain benefits are still available.

Change of Beneficiary: Doe has reserved the right to change his beneficiary. This means he may change to another beneficiary without the consent of the person originally on record. If this right were not reserved, no change could be made without the consent of the designated beneficiary.

Assignment: When used as collateral for a loan certain rights to a policy are signed over. The company must be so notified in writing and, if change-of-beneficiary rights have not been reserved, consent of beneficiary must be given for said assignment. Most often, consent of beneficiary is needed, rights reserved, or not.

Change of Policy: Doe may, with certain restrictions, change his policy for another. If to one requiring a higher premium, no medical evidence of fitness is required. Medical insurability must be shown if change is to one with a lower premium rate. Example: Doe, after five years, changes to a 20-Payment Life Policy. He pays the difference in 5th-year cash value of both policies plus 5% extra, totalling $55.65: A 20-Payment policy is then issued to him as of same date and age of his Whole Life policy, just as if bought five years ago. His premium is upped to $39.50, payable for only 15 years more, when his policy would then be fully paid-up.

Restrictions: The only restriction applying to Doe's policy is suicide, sane or insane, within two years. In that unhappy event, no insurance would be paid, but all premiums paid to the company would be refunded to the beneficiary.

Incontestability: After two years, any statement made by Doe in his application cannot be contested by the company. This does not apply to misstatement of age. If, for instance, Doe was really 40 years old when his policy was issued, and this was discovered at his death, the extra premium cost which should have been paid for his correct age would

be deducted from his insurance. If his age was discovered to be only 30, the overpaid premium cost would be added to his insurance.

Indebtedness: Any money owed the company, loan or unpaid premium, will be deducted from the face amount at death of the insured.

Reinstatement: If this policy lapses and has not been cashed in, Doe may be reinstated anytime within five years, provided he pays all arrears plus 5% interest, and is medically acceptable. If reinstated within 31 days after policy lapse, the Mecca does not require evidence of medical insurability.

Dividends: The Mecca pays dividends on this policy at end of 1st year. Dividends may be taken by Doe: (1) In cash. (2) Used to reduce premium cost. (3) Applied to the purchase of additional paid-up insurance, which is added at death to the face amount. (4) Left with the company guaranteed interest rate of 2%. The Mecca is currently paying 3%. Excess over the guaranteed rate is credited to any dividends or other monies left with the company. If Doe chose option No. 3, his so-called Whole Life policy might, with good breaks, be fully paid-up in 25 years.

Post Mortem Dividends: At Doe's death, the Mecca will pay to his beneficiary a pro rata share of that year's dividends up to the month of his death.

Cash Value: At end of 2nd year this policy has a cash value of $9. This increases year by year. 5th year, $70. 10th year, $174. 15th year, $268. 20th year, $362, and so on. This cash value is Doe's equity in his policy, and may be taken any time he wants it, subject to certain regulations. The company reserves the right to withhold payment six months after demand. This is a precautionary rule in case of a depression-year "run on the bank." Early year cash values vary among companies. For a similar policy, Savings Bank 2nd year cash value is $34. Veterans Insurance, $26. One of the largest companies, $4. Depends on the take-off for loading charges.

Loan Value: Equivalent to the cash value, and subject to the six-month deferment rule, Doe may borrow any amount up to the cash value at 5% interest. Veterans Insurance loan rate is only 4%. Many banks, on a policy collateral loan, charge 3.33% only.

Non-Forfeiture Values: If Doe's policy lapses, he does not forfeit everything. By law, several privileges are available. These must be stated in his policy. If, within three months after lapse Doe so requests, any of these options may be chosen. If no selection is made, option No. 4 takes effect automatically. Example: Doe's policy lapses at 20th year. Options available:

1. Cash value, $362, may be taken in lump sum, subject to six-month hold-back rule.
2. Cash value applied as Settlement Option as noted elsewhere.
3. Paid-up policy taken for face amount of $555, which has cash and loan value.
4. Policy extended for 17 years with same face value, $1,000. Has cash value only.
5. By previous request, Automatic Premium Loan may be applied. Cash value is borrowed on to pay overdue premiums until used up by combined interest and loan charges, after which the policy is valueless.
 Most policyholders take option No. 4, especially poor medical risks.

Settlement Options: At Doe's death, his widow has the option of taking in settlement of her claim any one of the options usually detailed in the policy, rather than the lump sum face value. If the settlement option was made by Doe, the equivalent cash value could not be taken by his widow unless otherwise specified. Taking the proceeds in a lump sum rather than income, is called "commuting the value."

Option 1. The $1,000 may be left with the company at guaranteed interest of 2%. Currently, the Mecca is able to pay 3% on settlement option funds.

Option 2. Monthly installments for a definite number of years. Example: Guaranteed monthly income of $42.46 for two years. (Current payment, $48.86.)

Option 3. Monthly installments of a fixed amount until the $1,000 is exhausted. Example: Guaranteed, $50 monthly for 20 months, plus $16. (Currently, plus $24.)

Option 4. Life annuity. Example, widow aged 65:

(a) Monthly income of $5.80 for life of widow. No refund after death.

(b) Monthly income of $5.48 for life of widow. If death occurs before 10th year, payments continue to heirs up to 10th year's end.

(c) Monthly income of $5.00 for life of widow. If death occurs before $1,000 has been paid, income continues to heirs until that amount has been fully refunded.

These various incomes are guaranteed in the policy. They may be more whenever the company's interest rate is higher than the guaranteed policy rate of 2%. Some companies issue no income checks for less than $10, unless they are annual. Some require a minimum amount of $1,000 under settlement option payment.

Interest: In this policy the Mecca guarantees interest of 2% on dividends, settlement options, etc. If current rate is greater, excess will be paid.

Double Indemnity: For $1.20 extra premium, twice face value will be paid at Doe's accidental death within 90 days after accident. (Read your D. I. exceptions.)

Disability Benefits: For $1.15 extra premium, Doe, if disabled before age 60 for more than six months, need pay no more premiums during his disability. Disability generally means no longer able to work, with certain qualifications. For $6.06 extra, Doe would receive income of $10 monthly up to age 55 during his disability in addition to the "waiver of premium" noted above. So, for the whole works, Double Indemnity, Waiver of Premium, Disability Income, Insurance, the premium would be $35.26.

Construction Activity Picking Up

Construction contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rockies in July were $1,511,285,000 or 2 per cent ahead of June and 10 per cent ahead of July 1951, it was stated by F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists. The total for the first seven months of the year was $9,269,863,000 or 9 per cent behind 1951's comparable total of $10.1 billion.

July non-residential contracts were $562,686,00 or 2 per cent more than June and 5 per cent more than July last year. Non-residential for seven months was $3,261,661,000, down 29 per cent from the same period last year.

Residential awards for July were $608,078,000, a 5 per cent gain over June and 11 per cent more than July 1951. Residential for seven months was $3,952,115,000, up to 2 per cent over 1951.

Public and private works and utilities at $340,521,000 in July were 4 per cent less than June but 15 per cent more than July a year ago. For seven months, public and private works and utilities at $2,056,087,000 were 20 per cent ahead of the corresponding period in 1951.

Where The Goods And Services Went

Labor has long known that purchasing power in the hands of the working people is the main force which keeps the wheels of industry turning in high gear. Now financiers are finding it out too. Recently the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., one of the conservative banks of the nation, published a report showing how the goods and services produced in 1951 were used. The Bank's study found that 63 per cent of goods and services was purchased for personal consumption; which means that the working people must have bought the bulk of those goods and services because working people constitute the bulk of the population. Despite the defense program, only 19 per cent of production went to the government. Something like 18 per cent into new capital formation.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, D. C. HONORS 37 GRADUATES

To honor some 37 young men who had successfully completed their apprenticeship training during the past year, the Employing Contractors and the Carpenters District Council of Washington D. C. and Vicinity jointly sponsored a banquet and social evening at Washington National Airport on the night of June 28th. Over 300 representatives of labor, management, government, education and other civic groups were on hand to pay tribute to the young men whose perseverance and diligence earned them the right to call themselves "journeymen."

A fine roast chicken dinner, plenty of refreshments, and an excellent dance band combined to make the social end of the evening a memorable one. But the highlight of the



First row front sitting are graduates: J. E. Gromen, R. Vanni, K. J. Muse, W. A. Simms, W. E. Parker, J. W. Gilbert, J. A. Phillips, J. E. Irwin, H. G. Gore, L. O. Ingrao, G. C. Brown, L. P. Natali, Aug. J. Anastasi. Second row: M. E. Peed, R. B. Seaborn, L. G. Lanham, R. R. Bruce, R. E. Blackburn, J. W. Wist, L. G. Stokely, D. B. Walker, C. E. Carlson, J. J. McPhaul, T. R. Meyer, Jr., C. L. Keller, L. S. Jerman, H. E. Menze. Third row standing are all the members of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee as follows: Kenneth K. Sieman, Labor member representing the Carpenters District Council; Melvin Ogden, Employer member representing the Mill operators; Randall C. Wyant, Employer member representing the Master Builders Association; Harold Cladny, Employer member representing the Master Builders Association, also Chairman of the Joint Committee; Nicholas R. Loope, Director of the apprenticeship program, also member of Carpenters Local Union No. 1590; Carl C. Robinson, Labor member representing Carpenters District Council, also Sec'y.-Treasurer of the Joint Committee; John J. McDermott, Employer member representing the Master Builders Association; Alex Campbell, Labor member representing the Carpenters District Council; Ben A. Sanford, Business Agent for the Carpenters District Council and Senior Member of the Joint Committee.

affair was the awarding of certificates of completion from the District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the 37 young men who had spent four years mastering the exacting demands of various branches of the trade of carpentry.

Among the speakers of the evening was William F. Patterson, director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, who not only congratulated the graduating apprentices on their achievement but also outlined for them a glowing future in their chosen trade. Other speakers included: O. William Blaier, Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood, and Weldon A. Snow, chairman, National Apprenticeship Committee, Associated General Contractors.

Also introduced were the following special guests: John R. Evans, chairman, D. C. Apprenticeship Council; Ansel R. Cleary, assistant director, Bureau of Apprenticeship; T. Richie Edmonston, president, D. C. Construction Contractors Council; Lawson J. Cantrell, associate superintendent of schools, D. C.; Gino J. Simi, director of apprenticeship, D. C.; Frank O'Connor, secretary, Washington Building and Construction Trades Council; Gertrude B. Cleary, executive secretary, Washington Building Congress; Harold Cladny, chairman Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee; Fred C. Thomas, director of Industrial Safety, D. C.; B. T. Rome, president, Master Builders Association, Inc., D. C.; J. L. Seabright, president, Carpenters District Council of Washington, D. C., and vicinity, and Maurice R. Colbert, chairman, Apprenticeship Committee, Washington Building Congress.

A posthumous certificate was presented to the mother of Jackie J. Jordan, U. S. Navy, who died while in the service.

The other apprentices awarded certificates were:

Augustine J. Anatasi, Edward T. Bickel, Raymond E. Blackburn, George C. Brown, Reginald R. Bruce, Charles E. Carlson, John W. Gilbert, Robert L. Goldsmith, Henry G. Gore, John E. Gromen, Louis A. Holstein, Leonard O. Ingrao, Jerold E. Irwin, Laird S. Jerman, Woodrow G. Jordan, Charles L. Keller, Lawrence G. Lanham, Clayton J. Legg, John J. Liesch, John J. McPhaul, Henry E. Menze, Theodore R. Meyer, Karl J. Muse, Leon P. Natali, Walter E. Parker, Merle E. Peed, James A. Phillips, Robert B. Seaborn, William A. Simms, David G. Smith, Luther G. Stokeley, Renzo Vanni, Alfred E. Viars, David B. Walker, Calvin R. Wells, James W. Wist.

PITTSBURGH COUNCIL SPONSORS GREAT PICNIC

The Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity on Saturday, June 21, 1952, held their 4th Annual Picnic at West View Park on Route 19, just north of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There were between sixteen and seventeen thousand people in attendance, carpenters' families and their friends.

The General Office was represented by Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier and Mrs. Blaier, plus General Representative Charles Slinker and Mrs. Slinker. Other guests were Theodore P. O'Keefe, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Council; Secretary William Bowden and Assistant Secretary James Mill of the Master Builders' Association of Allegheny County and their wives.

Sports and races were held for boys and girls from 6 to 16 years of age for which prizes were awarded. Lee Kelton's (WJAS Radio) Orchestra furnished the music from 2 to 5 in the spacious Ball Room. At 7 P.M. in the Open Air Theatre, a show of the finest radio and television stars of the land performed, and was enjoyed by those in attendance.

CUYAHOGA COUNCIL SPONSORS DINNER FOR GRADUATES

In the Grand Ballroom of the Statler Hotel in Cleveland, on the night of Saturday, June 21st, the Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, and Ashtabula Counties District Council sponsored a testimonial dinner in honor of not only the 81 apprentices graduating this year but for all members who completed their apprenticeship training since 1948. Members, friends and guests taxed the large banquet hall to near-capacity, and one and all had a grand time.

Roast Vermont turkey with all the traditional trimmings put everyone in the proper festive mood. Al. Angelotta and his orchestra provided excellent music throughout the evening and for the dancing that followed. But the main business of the evening was the presentation of certificates of completion to the young men who through perseverance and diligence completed the prescribed course of training necessary to make them first-class mechanics. It was a happy event for each of these outstanding youngsters.

Carl Schwarzer, president of the Council, presided as master of ceremonies. During the course of the evening he introduced many guests who are distinguished representatives of business, labor, education and civic affairs. Among the speakers of the evening were John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; The Hon. Thomas A. Burke, Mayor of Cleveland; Tom McDonald, president of the Cleveland Federation; Chas. A. Mooney, president of the Cleveland Board of Education, and a number of other prominent contractors and labor officials.

In the past four years some 464 finished mechanics have been turned out by the Cuyahoga apprenticeship program, and the June 21st testimonial dinner was an expression of the pride which the contractors, district council and affiliated unions feel in the accomplishments of the program and the achievements of the young men who have completed their training under it.



A part of the vast throng which gathered at the Statler Hotel, Cleveland, to honor members who have completed their apprenticeship training since 1948.

BRADFORD MEMBERS GIVE SMALL FRY A BOOST

Have you ever seen a "Little League" baseball game? If you never have, you have really missed something. Little League Baseball is organized baseball for the small fry. It exists in many cities, and all games are played on a regular schedule much as baseball is played in the major leagues. Merchants and civic groups donate money and equipment so that the small fry play with first class equipment. They play on special fields which are reduced just enough to give the kids a chance to perform at their peak.



Pictured above are members of Local No. 124 who helped the pee wee ball players of Bradford, Pa., by donating their time to build a badly-needed fence around the ball park. From left to right, they are: Leland Adams, Hilber Adams, Leon Campbell, W. Cobb and Sven Johnson.

Recently Little League promoters in Bradford, Pa., needed some help in getting a field in proper shape. When the matter came to the attention of Local Union No. 124, help was not long in coming. A number of members volunteered to put up a badly-needed fence. In their spare time, members of the local lugged their tool boxes out to the park and in a short while a fine fence surrounded the field. And the future big leaguers of Bradford are mighty proud of their park.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Carpenters Union No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., celebrated its 50 anniversary on Wednesday, July 23, 1952.

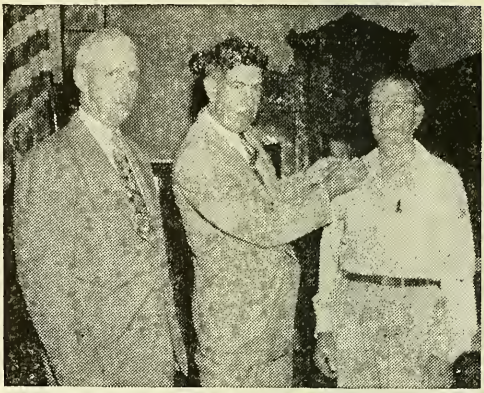


Pictured above are the officers of Local Union No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., together with the old timers. Front Row: President Edward Hartleib presenting pins to A. F. Hager, H. O. Gilliland and C. W. Taylor; C. J. Cawley, Warden. Back Row: Ray Huges, Treasurer; L. E. Jarrett, Recording Secretary; Earl Tinney, Financial Secretary; J. A. Eades, Business Agent; and J. C. Morecraft, Conductor. Not shown in picture is R. O. Moore, Vice President.

Many members were present for the occasion, which featured presenting 50 year pins to the three oldest members of the Local.

Local Union No. 1207 was chartered in Charleston, W. Va., on the 14th day of July 1902, and at present is the largest Carpenters Unon in the state.

LOCAL No. 1529 RECOGNIZES A GREAT OLD TIMER

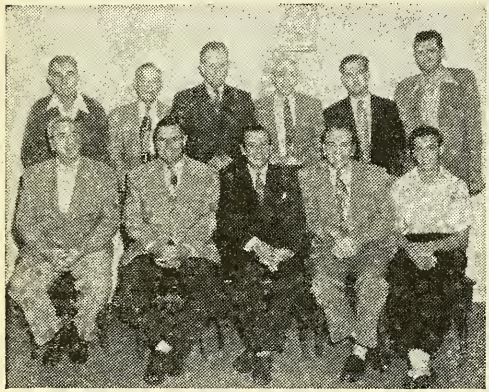


In a special ceremony at a recent meeting, Local Union No. 1529 of Kansas City, Mo., honored one of its pioneer members by awarding him a 50-year pin. The old timer so honored was Brother Jack Linderman, whose membership in the United Brotherhood dates back to the turn of the century.

The local surprised Brother Linderman by having a committee escort him to the rostrum. There he was re-obligated as a member. At the conclusion of this ceremony, George Squires, business agent of the local, pinned a 50-year emblem on the breast of Brother Linderman.

In the accompanying photo, Business Agent Squires is shown awarding the prized emblem to Brother Linderman as Brother Sam Curd looks on.

SAN MATEO LOCAL INSTALLS 54th SET OF OFFICERS



With special ceremonies, Local Union No. 162, San Mateo, Cal., installed its officers for the ensuing year on the night of July 2nd. With a fine attendance on hand, officers were installed by the local for the 54th consecutive time.

Local No. 162 was chartered away back in the year 1898 and is one of the oldest unions on the West Coast. Throughout the years it has grown steadily and today ranks as the largest local in San Mateo County.

Year in and year out the local has taken an active part in all community affairs and as a result it is a highly respected part of the community.

Pictured here are the current officers of Local No. 162. From left to right, standing, they are: G. Brunner, financial secretary; J. Warren, A. Eikenkotter and A. Ewen, trustees; C. Phillips, treasurer; E. Honerlah, business agent. Seated: F. Murphy, recording secretary; E. Peterson, vice-president; Malcolm Kidd; president; J. Souther, warden and J. Heinz, conductor.

NEW ORLEANS LADIES INSTALL NEW OFFICERS

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Local No. 608, New Orleans, Louisiana.

We now have approximately 26 active members in our Auxiliary and hope to add to our membership soon.

A chicken spaghetti supper was held in honor of Father's Day for the members, their husbands and children. As a special treat for the fathers, we had a large cake made in the shape of a hat. The supper was enjoyed by all. Dancing followed.

Installation of officers was held July 9th, and the following officers were installed by Brother Adolph Trascher, financial secretary of Local Union No. 1846:

President, Mrs. Vivian Wetzel; vice president, Mrs. Merle Helmer; recording secretary, Mrs. Colleen Sullivan; financial secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary Couret; Conductor, Mrs. Beatrice Baye; warden, Mrs. Fanella Bergman; trustees, Mrs. Lolita Armit, Mrs. Nellie Himel, and Mrs. Elvira Andrews.

A unique corsage was presented to each incoming officer and a ladies auxiliary emblem pin was presented to each outgoing officer. Refreshments were served.

We also prepared a dinner recently for the installation of officers of the Carpenters District Council, which was enjoyed by all delegates present.

We would like to hear from other Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Colleen Sullivan, Recordng Secretary.

HOUSTON AUXILIARY ENTERS 37th YEAR

The Editor:

The Carpenters Auxiliary No. 6 in Houston has been so busy recently that it has failed to send in a report of its activities.

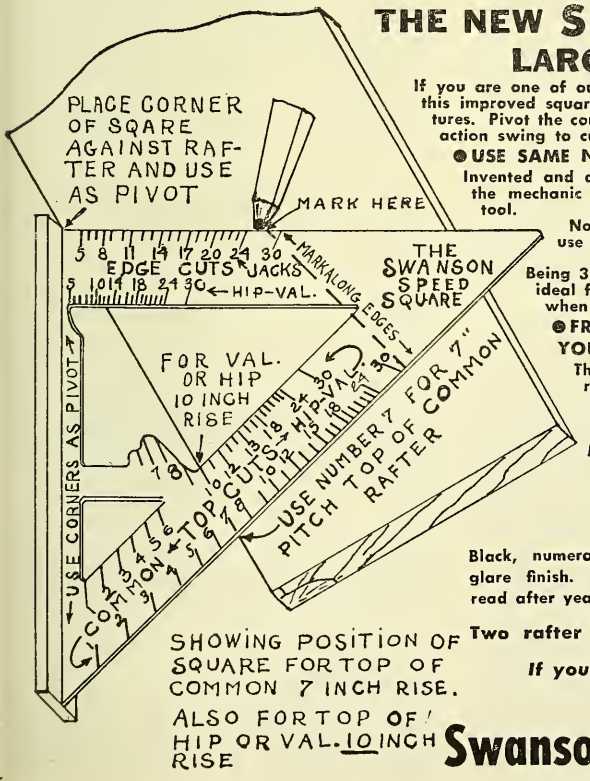
The newly elected officers for the ensuing year were installed in a very impressive ceremony at the hall in the Auxiliary Room. Wearing corsages of blue and gold, the Auxiliary colors, those installed were Mrs. Sam Hendrix, President; Mrs. E. L. Rodgers, Vice-President; Mrs. A. B. Norris, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. T. Knudsen, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Ann Baldwin, Conductress; Mrs. J. H. White, Warden, and Mrs. J. T. Toopley, Mrs. A. P. Kirk and Mrs. J. M. Porter, Trustees.

The appointed officers for the year are: Mrs. Kate Le Croy, Chaplain; Mrs. M. E. Howell, organist; and Mrs. J. W. Lucas, reporter. The installing officers for this outstanding event were: Mrs. J. W. Lucas, Mrs. H. P. Bonham and Mrs. Grace Moulton.

The Auxiliary recently celebrated it's 37th Anniversary with a lovely banquet at an Inn on a Highway about five miles from Houston. More than fifty people were present and really seemed to enjoy themselves.

Fraternally,

Mrs. J. W. Lucas, Reporter.



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Craft Problems

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By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 288

Optional Conveniences.—The old fashioned houses, that were built half a century ago, had few if any built-in fixtures. But the modern house, usually is well supplied with cabinets, linen closets, and so forth. These fixtures do not have to be installed immediately, if the owner does not have the means to cover the expense, or for some other reason wants to omit them. Then at a later date, when he is better prepared to do the work, he can have it done. The owner of the house that was taken as a pattern for these articles, did just that. He finished the house up to the point where he could move in and live, leaving many of the conveniences to be installed later.

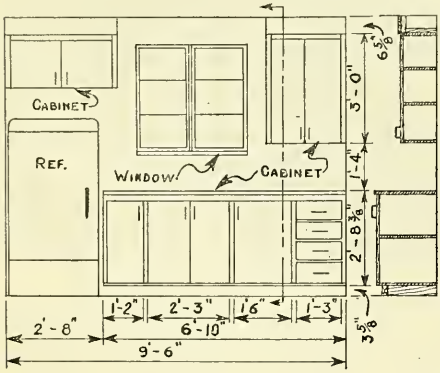


Fig. 1

However, when it is possible to finish a job completely before the house is occupied, that is much more satisfactory to the owner, and also to the man who is doing the work.

Kitchen Cabinets.—Fig. 1 shows a kitchen wall furnished with built-in cabinets and a refrigerator. To the right is shown a cross section, cut as shown by the section line with arrows at the end, indicating the view of the section. Another cabinet is shown directly above the refrigerator. Much of the material for these fixtures is plywood; that is especially true of the doors. The purpose here is not to specify materials, but suggest arrangements that can be modified to suit the needs of those who might be interested. Built-in fixtures must be adapted to the space available in the room where they are to be installed.

Linen Closet.—Fig. 2 shows to the right a cross section of a linen closet, and to the

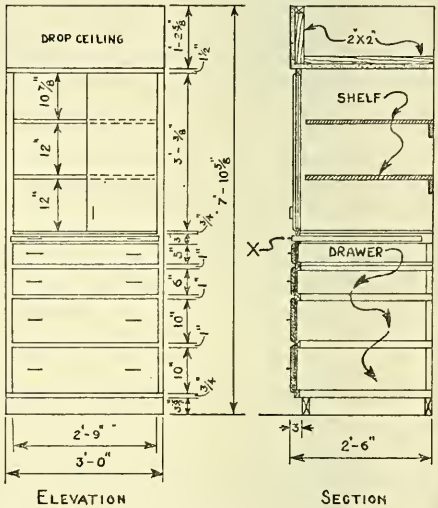


Fig. 2

left an elevation. The drop ceiling should be noticed, which eliminates the space that usually becomes a dust catcher. This space is too high for convenient utilization. The

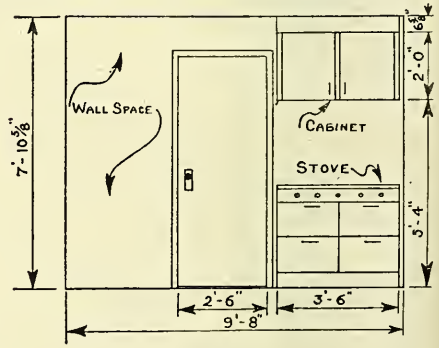


Fig. 3

depth of the drawers and shelves should be observed. Directly above the drawers, indicated with an X, is a pull-out shelf that can be used for laying things on in the

process of storing them or taking them out of storage. This shelf when not in use is pushed back into the pocket, as it is shown. Fig. 3 shows to the right a stove and above

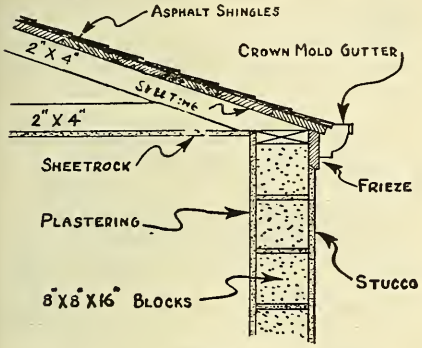


Fig. 4

it a cabinet. The wall space shown to the left can be utilized as the needs might require.

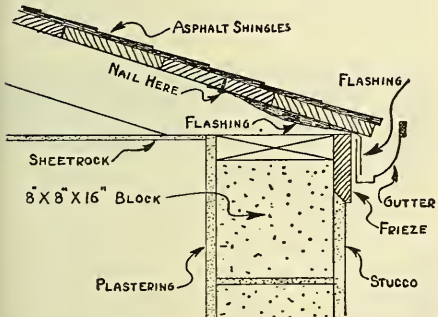


Fig. 5

Dehorned Cornice.—Fig. 4 shows how a dehorned cornice can be used, instead of the overhang cornice shown by the eleva-

tions and sections in previous lessons. This feature will cut down on the cost of construction. Sheetrock is shown for the ceiling, plastering for the side, and stucco for the

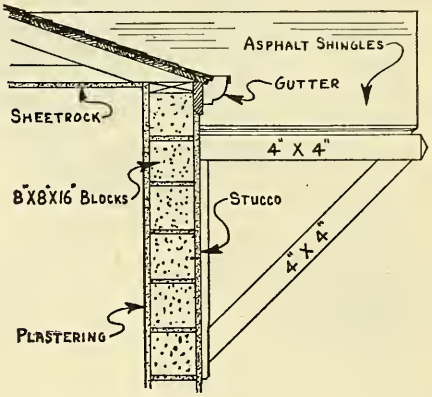
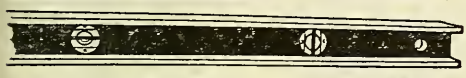


Fig. 6

outside. The shingles are asphalt. A crown mold gutter is fastened to the eaves of the roof and against the frieze. A method of flashing so as to prevent leakage, is shown



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by Fig. 5. The gutter and flashing are shown held apart somewhat so as to reveal the

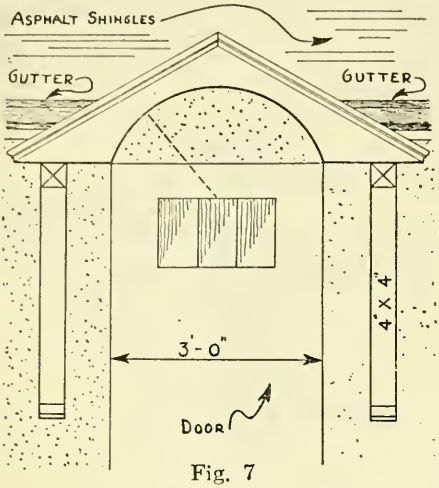


Fig. 7

construction. The shaded part of the flashing shows how the tin sags between the

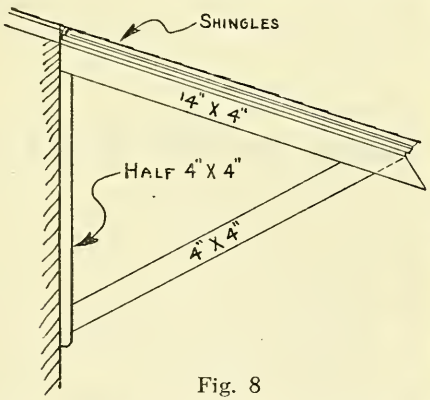


Fig. 8

edge where it is nailed and the corner of the wall.

Hoods for stoops.—Fig. 6 shows a side view of a hood for a stoop. Such stoops are widely used with the modern house. The brackets are made of 4"x4" timbers, with the brace placed on a 45-degree angle. This angle gives the maximum strength, while at the same time it gives a pleasing appearance. A face view of the hood is shown by Fig. 7. The arch is described with a radius

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as indicated by the dotted line. The gutters pointed out are on the main roof, also the shingles.

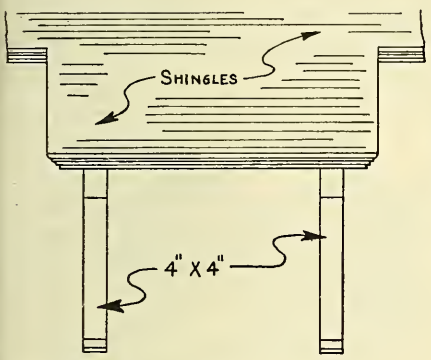


Fig. 9

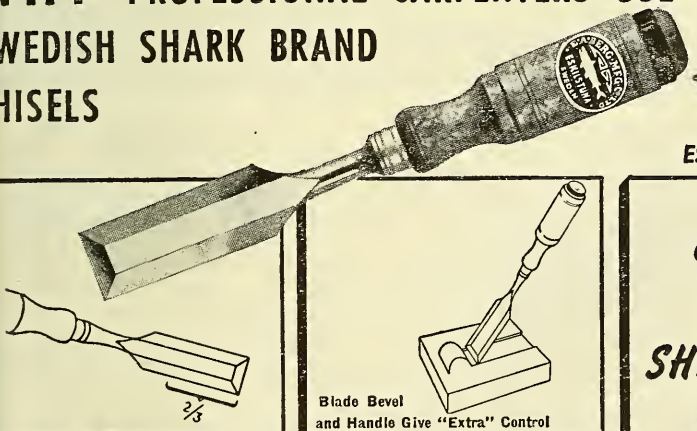
Fig. 8 shows a side view of a very simple hood. The pitch of this hood is the same as that of the main roof; in fact the roof of the hood is a continuation of the main roof. The brackets are again made of 4"x4" timbers. A face view of this hood is shown by Fig. 9. Study Figs. 8 and 9.

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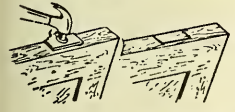
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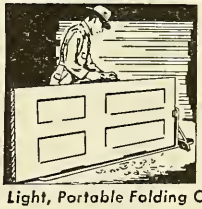
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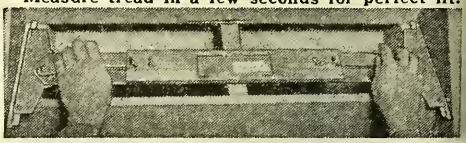
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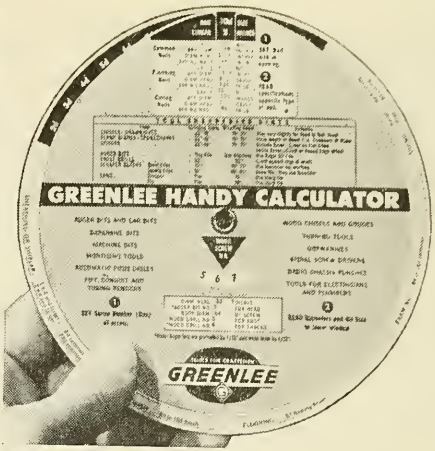
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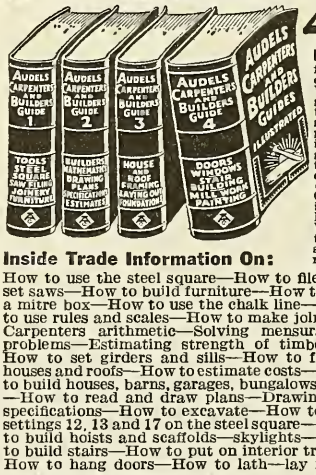
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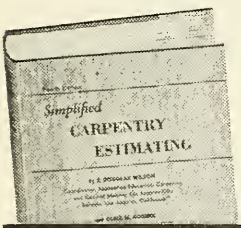
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THE Carpenter

Founded 1881

Official Publication of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

OCTOBER, 1952

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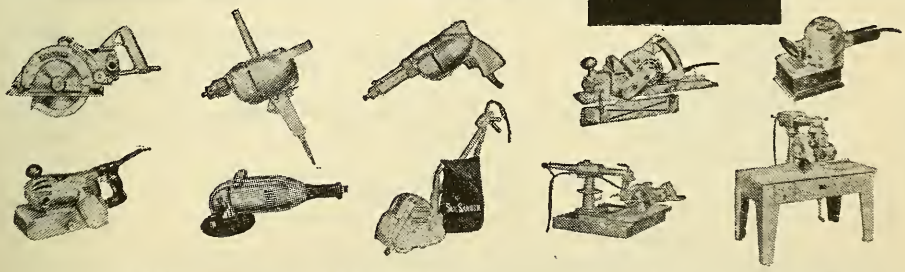
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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★ ★ ★

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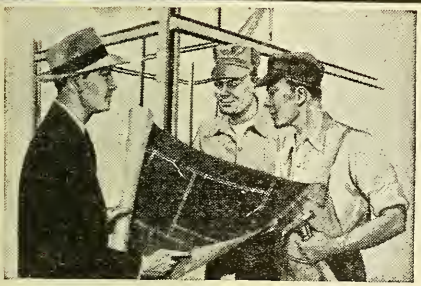
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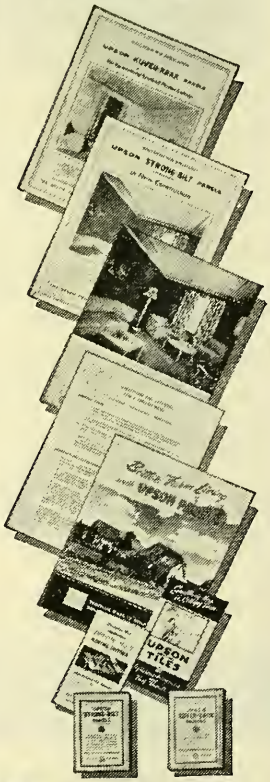
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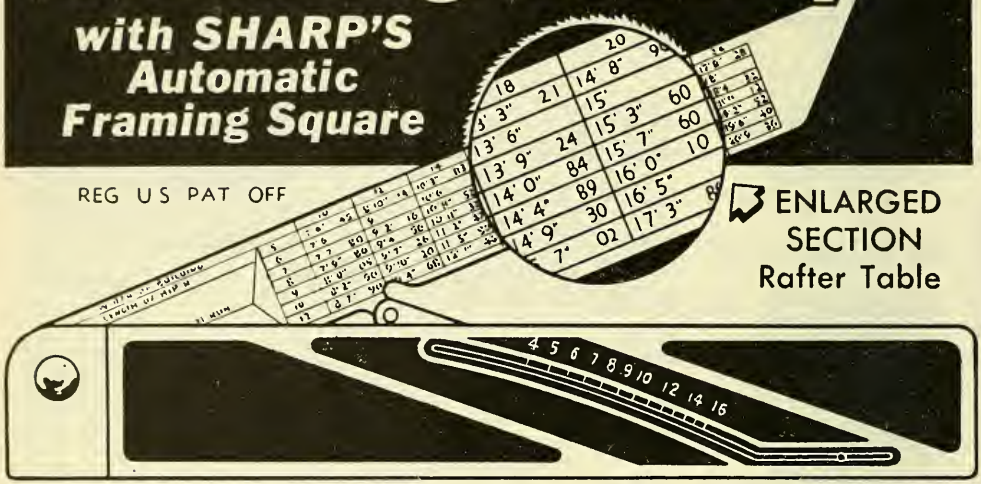
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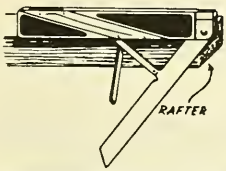


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Certainly, I Am Pro-Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. EMANUEL CELLER OF NEW YORK

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, July 5, 1952

Reprinted from Congressional Record, July 7, 1952

★ ★ ★

MR. SPEAKER, labor is not a commodity. When you speak of labor as a class, you are not speaking of inanimate objects like telephones or filing cabinets, shoes or waxed paper. You are speaking of people. You are talking of people who work for a living. You are talking of people who pay rent, pay for the food their families eat, pay for their clothes, pay for doctors' bills, dentists' bills, hospital bills. You are talking of people who are sending their children to school or college; who, on a salary, must maintain and protect a family group, each one keeping his family in such comfort as he can, preparing for his children a life better than the one he knew.

When I hear somebody on the floor of the House speak out against labor, spouting about the power of labor, the excessive demands of labor, I know he has never known or has forgotten the bitterness of the struggle to make ends meet. He has never known what it means to have a sudden illness wipe out the savings of a family. He has never known or has forgotten what it feels like to see other children better dressed, better fed, than his own. He sees only a composite, blurred picture of a mass, leaving out the heart and soul of a man laboring for himself and his family.

I have listened to the speech of a high executive in the steel industry, talking against the increase in salaries for the steel workers. The average wage of a steel worker is $75 a week. The salary of this executive so speaking was $105,000 a year. True, this $105,000 a year is before taxes, but so is the $75 a week before taxes. I make no mention of this steel executive's other income from investments and rents; I do not know about them. But I do know that the laborer, earning an average of $75 a week, has no capital so that he can make his money work for him. When the executive of Inland Steel, Mr. Randolph, in his speech, asked the question, "Is your boy making $1.70 an hour in Korea?", thereby impugning the patriotism of the steel worker and making a comparison where absolutely no comparison exists, my impulse was to rise and ask him, "Are you?"

The average wage in all industry, including overtime payment, is $1.65 an hour. If we deduct 5 cents from this figure (the 5 cents representing overtime), we then find that on a 40-hour-a-week basis, the average wage is $64. It has been estimated that it costs a family of four for the absolute necessities of rent, food, and clothing an average of about $50 a week to live, leaving $14 each week for savings, taxes, illnesses, entertainment, a luxury item here and there. In the durable goods field, the average wage is $68 a week. Each increase in price presents a problem to the average worker. It becomes not a question of what to buy, but a question of what not to buy, when butter, milk, eggs and bread keep rising in price.

The propaganda mills pour out reams of words about the power of labor—that the demands of labor will ruin the country; that labor is a bad, bad boy who has only his selfish interests at heart; that organized labor is Public Enemy No. 1. We hear far less about the power of management and the growth of the concentration of industry in the hands of a few. Many industries are dominated by three or four companies, which control the market and control in turn the prices the public must pay for their commodities. I hear very little said, if anything, about the common cause which management, throughout all industry, serves—to keep wages down and profits up. This is understandable. But when labor organizes in a common cause, seeking benefits by way of increased wages and better working conditions, this is called "the crippling power of labor."

It was not so long ago—and the memory is still fresh with us—that practices of management—"yellow dog" contracts, the lockout, a 10-hour day, the ex parte injunction—crowded labor into a corner, depriving them of their every weapon in their advance toward a living wage.

Even today, with the more humane court decisions and legislation, the proportion of profits for management far outruns the proportion of wage increases. Compare the strength of management with labor. Management has its huge capital, its plants, its powerful advertising outlets, its integration with other industry. Each laborer has only his two hands and his union. The battle cry is often raised to the effect that we are dealing with big unions and that industry-wide bargaining is an evil. Industry-wide bargaining is a logical development from the growth of big business in this country. Of what effectiveness would a strike be against a single plant of a huge entity when the other plants of the company can continue working, although the single plant is not operating? You might just as well say flatly that labor has no right to strike at all.

When the National Labor Relations Act was passed during Roosevelt's administration, it was sought thereby to bring the rights of labor closer into balance with the rights and the powers so ruthlessly exercised by management. It is ridiculous to say, as is now being said, that the pendulum has swung in the other direction, and that labor is more powerful than management. The laborer has advanced step by step, paying price upon price for the small gains he has made.

Can we in all honesty now say—when the average industrial wage is $64 a week in an era of inflation—that the worker is all powerful and secure? When the average worker at the age of 65 finds himself excluded from the labor market, a dependent upon the bounty of the state or the generosity of his children—do we dare to say that the laborer is so secure and so powerful that he needs no friends? Can we now say that the laboring man is so secure and so powerful that we must now write legislation to curb that power—legislation like the Taft-Hartley Act, the sole purpose of which is to restrict the laboring man's right to strike? I am for the repeal of that act.

How many laboring men can face the prospect of old age, secure in the knowledge that his savings have been sufficient to take care of his wants when he no longer can work? Is he so safe and so overpowering when mine safety legislation in the Congress is again and again voted down to protect the interests of the mine owners rather than the lives of the miners? Is labor so powerful that

it can request and receive of the Congress of the United States a decent price-control law under which it can live? And is it so powerful and secure that it can request and receive from Congress decent housing at a rental which it can pay? On the contrary, labor has too few followers in Congress.

You can search the records of this Congress and you will find out how little there is of legislation which passed that pointed to concern for the welfare of the working man. Taxing, housing, control legislation easily reveal how few friends labor really has."

That is why I am proud of my labor record in the House.

INCOME GAIN

The average income per person, before taxes, last year was 10 per cent more than it was in 1950, the Department of Commerce reported. It increased from $1,439 to $1,584.

Total payments from all sources to individual Americans rose by 12 per cent, from $218 billion to $243 billion.

Largest increase in total payments occurred in Arizona (23 per cent), South Carolina (21 per cent), and New Mexico and South Dakota (18 per cent).

The highest average earnings per person were registered in the District of Columbia ($2,095), Delaware ($2,076), Nevada ($2,029), Connecticut ($1,999), New York ($1,996), California ($1,933), Illinois ($1,928), and New Jersey ($1,885).

APPRENTICES IN VITAL TRADES ELIGIBLE FOR DRAFT DEFERMENT

As result of a good deal of pressure from many unions (including the United Brotherhood) a draft deferment program for apprentices in vital industries has at last been obtained. Generally speaking, it follows the deferment program which has been in effect for college students for some time. Thereby the discrimination which has existed in favor of college boys has been eliminated. Henceforth apprentices learning vital trades will be given the same consideration as boys studying essential subjects in college.

According to Selective Service headquarters, it will take several weeks before local draft boards are in receipt of full information regarding the apprentice deferment program.

Here are some of the highlights of the program:

1. An apprentice in a critical occupation must have been in training for six months under an approved program which has been in operation a year.
2. An apprentice in a non-critical occupation necessary to the national welfare and security must have been in training under an approved program for at least one year.
3. In order for an apprentice to be given consideration for deferment, it is necessary that his deferment be asked for by his employer.
4. The employer must certify that the apprentice is satisfactorily meeting all training requirement and that his learning is progressing satisfactorily in both on-the-job work and related trade instruction.
5. Apprentice deferment automatically ends when the apprentice completes his training.
6. No hard and fast rules covering all cases can be made since each apprentice is to be treated as an individual case.

HOME OWNERSHIP

The National Association of Home Builders reported that 60 per cent of America's families now own their own homes whereas 10 years ago the ratio was reversed, with 60 per cent renting homes.

The latest census showed that nearly 20 million families in the U. S. are home owners.

Increased income, the NAHB said, and government financing aids through the Federal Housing Administration and the Veteran's Administration mortgage insurance systems have put thousands of houses within reach of families whose income ranges from $50 to $100 a week.

McGuire Was My Friend

Editor's note: Dramatic moments are fairly commonplace in the affairs of organized labor. Few, however, were more dramatic than the moment when General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy rose during the dedication of the McGuire Memorial on August 9th to pay tribute to his old friend and fellow soldier in the ranks of labor. Side by side they had fought many a battle for the betterment of the lot of the working man in the harsh days when labor had few friends and many foes. The following is the text of Brother Duffy's remarks:

★ ★ ★

WHEN I say I knew Peter J. McGuire well, is putting it mildly—very mildly. We were very closely associated with one another for years and years. He, the founder and organizer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and its General Secretary for twenty years, and I a member of our General Executive Board from New York and the Eastern States. No man in the Labor Movement knew him better. Let us see where we stood.

Peter J. McGuire was born in New York City, July 6, 1852. He was just nine years older than your humble servant—I was born May 6, 1861. Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor was eleven years older than myself. My old friend Terence V. Powderley, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor was in the same group, so was another very dear old friend Gabe Edmonston, First General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. They, with Peter J. McGuire, were the old masters in the Labor Movement.

I saw in a paper a short time ago that Pete McGuire was born in Dublin, Ireland. Well, it would not be any harm if he had, but the fact is he was born in New York City. Another magazine had it that he died in 1914. Wrong again; he died in Camden, New Jersey, February 18, 1906, but you know the Freedom of the Press gives these fellows all the leeway they want but seldom or ever will they correct misstatements or mistakes.

McGuire was a great supporter and advocate of Free Press and Free Speech and would jump to their defense at a moment's notice. Where Freedom was involved you could count on his support everlastingly. In August 1881 he organized the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—now one of the largest and most influential International Unions, not only in America, but in the entire world.

The following year 1882 he was a Delegate from the Carpenters' Union of New York City to the Central Union of that city.

On May 8, 1882 he proposed to the Central Labor Union of New York City that:

> **"One day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a General Holiday for the working people."**

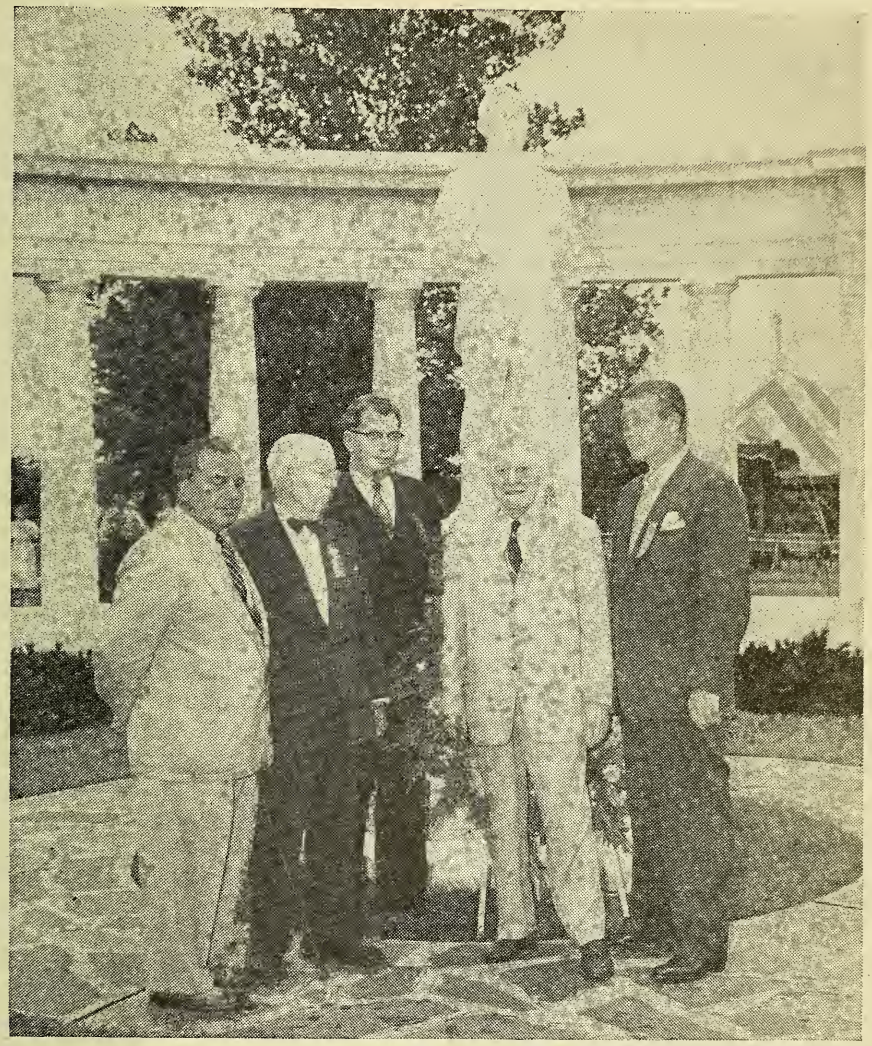
In support of that proposition he spoke with vim, grit, determination and all the strength and vigor at his command, kindly, friendly, forcibly and patriotically, first, last and all the time as a pioneer, as an American as a lover of Liberty and as a good citizen.

What did he say? I have not time at my disposal to tell it all to you now. A few sentences from that famous speech will suffice as far as I am concerned. He said:

"Labor Day should be observed as one festal day for tribute to the genius of American Industry."

"It should be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry."

"It was reserved for this country and the American People to give birth to Labor Day and in this way honor the Toilers of the Earth who from rude nature have carved all the grandeur we behold."



General Secretary Emeritus Duffy (Second from the left) conferring with—from left to right—Louis P. Marciante, president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor; General President Maurice A. Hutcheson; AFL President William Green; and Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin at the foot of the McGuire Memorial at the conclusion of dedicatory ceremonies.

I consider that speech equal to and comparable with the brilliant never-to-be-forgotten and now famous address of President Abe Lincoln at Gettysburg. In fact, I consider those

two speeches to be the best pieces of literature we can place before young America in our Public Schools today.

I can tell you a lot about Labor Day both ancient and modern, but where's the use, we are not going back to cave days and slave days. I don't want to; I am not living in the past. I am living in the present with great expectations for the future. I hope I won't be disappointed.

Labor Day became popular right away. In a few years it was celebrated in cities, towns and villages all over the country. It was made a legal holiday by Act of Congress and that Act was signed by President Cleveland on June 28, 1894. All the credit, all the praise, all the honor, all the glory go to Peter J. McGuire, Father of Labor Day. This beautiful monument now being dedicated is a certificate to that effect from those who knew and loved him best.

He had other things to combat. At that time the working day was from dawn to dark. The ten-hour work day was demanded. It was a long drawn out affair but eventually won.

In 1884 a demand was made for an eight-hour day. This was thought ridiculous and out of reason. It seemed no organization was ready to make the move in that direction, although they all wanted it. They were not well enough organized—they were not prepared—they had practically no funds. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was then authorized to select the union to inaugurate the eight-hour day and at a meeting of that body held in New York City, New York on the 17th of March, 1890, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was selected as the best organized and equipped union to do the job. McGuire the leader was notified by Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, clear and definite that it must go into effect on May 1, 1890.

Peter got busy right away. He had to. He had not much time to prepare —about 6 weeks. Eight hour conventions were called in several of the large cities and Pete McGuire the leader had to be there.

The short hour day, the eight-hour day was a success and why not? The carpenters were good soldiers; they obeyed orders, they won the shorter work day quicker than they thought.

McGuire was a great fellow—a wonderful man—active, wide-awake and up to date on everything affecting the wage workers. He was well educated, well read and well balanced. He was rather of a quiet and retiring disposition; he was the gentleman of Labor. He wanted to settle all misunderstandings, controversies and disputes in a quiet manner by mediation, conciliation and arbitration. He was opposed to strikes. He did not want to strike. He advised against strikes. It was only when all other means failed when the employer and his representatives refused to meet and talk with the men that he consented that they should strike.

He was a good speaker, a brilliant orator, few could equal him. He was a great debater and a good writer. When a boy in New York City he picked up the German language on the Eastside playing marbles with his German playmates and became proficient in its use.

Many a time when addressing carpenters meetings and knowing that many Germans were present who did not understand the English language very well he would switch from the English to the German language and thereby capture the house. They cheered him to the echo.

He had a charming personality and a pleasant disposition. He was full of wit and humor and thus the meetings were turned into friendly, entertaining, educational affairs, pleasing to everybody. I say without hesitation he left his footprints on the sands of time.

Peter J. McGuire in the Great Beyond I am thankful and grateful to the General Officers and Members of the General Executive Board of this great organization for giving me, your old friend, chum, pal and co-worker of the long ago a chance and an opportunity to tell the public, plain, clear and definite and the world at large that you tried during the short time you lived to make this world better than you found it.

You will be remembered for all time to come. The greatest of the great and the mightiest of the mighty will pass away; statesman will be forgotten but you will be kindly and lovingly remembered forever and forever by the men, women and children of Labor for whom you have done so much.

Here on this sacred ground our Friend and Brother sleeps his last long sleep with a beautiful Monument erected to his memory by the Organization he loved so well. What more can I say. Just this:

Peter, your old friend, co-worker and co-officer says good-bye, farewell, forever and forever.

May God be with you.

LEAFLET INFORMS WOMEN OVER 40 SEEKING JOBS

"Over 40, and Looking for a Job," is the title of a leaflet issued by the U. S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau. The leaflet tells women over 40 not to be apologetic about their age, but to concentrate on such advantages as dependability, accuracy, good judgment, and willingness to accept responsibility.

The leaflet advises women to prepare for the job, if they seek one after 40, due to family or other reasons.

Adequate training is first, it says. "This means up-to-date training, not what you learned in World War II or earlier." In most communities, the leaflet points out, trade or high schools offer training in such courses as quantity food preparation and serving, practical nursing, dressmaking and alterations, interior decorating, cleaning and dyeing.

It also suggests that women select a field open to women of their age. For instance, department stores have traditionally hired women over 40 as sales clerks, adjustment clerks, comparative shoppers or wrapping desk clerks. Hospitals employ them as nurses' aides and hotels use their services in housekeeping departments. Real estate offices, restaurants, and factories also hire such women. Still other women in the 40-plus group find jobs as house mothers in girls' schools or childrens' institutions or as resident managers in apartment houses.

Less favorable to women over 40 is the clerical field.

Seeking jobs, women over 40 are advised to use the public employment office and its counseling facilities; the placement bureau of their trade union; professional associations or college; the local newspaper, including not only the "Help Wanted" ads but announcements of opening of new factories, branch banks, and other enterprises.

Fifteen Years Of Social Security

★ ★



J. Wilbur Worker Wisely Keeps Informed of His Social Security Rights

DECEMBER, 1952, will mark the end of the sixteenth year of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. No period in American history has brought more changes, economic or social. No period has brought a greater increase in the standard of living of the working man and his family. Yet no period has shown more clearly the need for protection of the individual against the many economic disasters inherent in an industrial civilization.

These fifteen years have demonstrated that the social insurance principle is sound, and that the people heartily approve the sharing of cost for protection against the economic risks of death and old age. Important changes and improvements through the years, endorsed by both political parties, have made the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program a tremendous economic force and an important institution in American life. Now almost every working man has a guaranteed income to replace the wage loss he suffers when he finds it necessary to retire; an income he may receive without loss of his dignity and self-respect.

Today the term "Social Security" is as familiar as baseball or television, yet millions of people still do not know the basic concept of the program, the manner in which it operates, or the effect it may have on their lives.

The original Social Security Act provided payments to retired workers based solely upon the amount of tax they and their employers had contributed.

In 1939, the first important change added survivors' benefits and made provisions for payments to dependents of both deceased and retired workers. Total payments were determined not only by the amount of earnings of the wage earner, but also were affected by the size of the family dependent on the worker's earnings.

The 1950 Amendments provided for a substantial increase in benefit payments and extended the privilege of social security for the first time to the self employed, the farm worker, and the domestic. For the first time certain religious and charitable institutions were permitted to bring their employees under the program, and the way was opened for voluntary inclusion of many State and Local Government workers. These amendments also lowered the eligibility requirements and made substantial payments

possible to many who had never expected to qualify for any benefit.

The 1952 Amendments further increased benefits and increased the amount of earnings allowed the retired worker. It also provided a foundation for a future system of disability insurance.

The willingness of Congress to extend the program by extending coverage to new classes of employees and raising benefits as indicated by the rising cost of living bears out the intent of the original planners of the program that it should never become static, but be changed as often as necessary to solve current economic problems of the individual and the family.

The present law provides for monthly benefits to the wage earner ranging from $25 to $85. The amount the worker who retires now or in the future will get will usually be based on his average monthly wage from January 1, 1951, to the time he retires or to his death. Here is the step by step way to figure your benefit:

1. Count all the money you have earned since January 1, 1951, (up to $3600 a year).
2. Divide by the number of months in the same period. This will give you your average monthly wage.
3. Take 55% of the first $100 average monthly wage—
4. Add 15% of the rest.
5. The result is your monthly benefit when your retire.

Example:

You have earned $12,000 in 5 years under Social Security after January 1, 1951.

Your average monthly wage is $200.

55% of first $100 = $55.00
15% of next $100 = 15.00
Your benefit = $70.00

Examples of all types of benefits figured under the present formula are shown in the following tables:

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Average Mo. Wage	Retired Worker	Worker and Wife	Worker, wife & one child under 18
$ 34.00	$25.00	$ 37.50	$ 45.00
50.00	27.50	41.30	45.10
100.00	55.00	80.00	80.00
200.00	70.00	105 00	140.00
300.00	85.00	127.50	168.00

SURVIVORS BENEFITS

Average Mo. Wage	Widow, widower Parent, child	Widow and one child	Widow and 2 children	Lump-Sum
$ 34.00	$18.80	$ 37.60	$ 45.10	$ 75.00
50.00	20.70	41.60	45.10	82.50
100.00	41.30	80.00	80.00	165.00
200.00	52.50	105.00	140.00	210.00
300.00	63.80	127.60	168.90	255.00

Some workers who retire now will not have averaged as much since 1950 as they did before. Their benefits will be figured on the basis of their average monthly wage since 1937 and computed under the formula in effect before the new amendments.

More than three million persons drawing benefits in September 1950 received a substantial raise in that

month. In September 1952, there were about 4,700,000 who received an additional raise. The following table shows how the benefits have been raised by the two amendments:

Retirement Benefits

August 1950	Sept. 1950	PRESENT
$10.00	$20.00	$25.00
15.00	30.00	35.00
20.00	37.00	42.00
25.00	46.50	52.40
30.00	54.00	60.80
35.00	59.20	66.60
40.00	64.00	72.00
45.00	68.50	77.10

Benefits of wives, widows, and children were increased in porportion.

When Congress examined the program in 1950, it appeared that the qualifications for benefits were much too strict. Many people over 65 had not qualified for benefits because they had not been able to work the required amount. The great majority of these were forced to turn to public assistance or private charity for help. It was evident that many of those working in jobs newly covered would never have a chance to qualify for benefits. As a remedy, a very substantial cut was made in the time a person must work to qualify for benefits. Those people who become 65 or die before July, 1954, may become qualified with as little as one and one-half years work. The time needed gradually goes up. However, only those, who become 65 or die after June 30, 1971, will need the full ten years of coverage. No one will ever need more than ten years. Since all work since 1937 counts toward meeting this requirement, the result is that 62 million people are now insured under the program. Twenty-three million are permanently insured; that is, they and their families will be eligible for benefits even though they never work again in jobs covered by the Act.

Benefits have been paid only to those persons who are not working since Social Insurance is paid as a replacement of loss of income, not as an annuity. However, since it did not seem that a person should not have a chance to supplement his benefit in some way, he was allowed to earn as much as $14.99 a month without losing his benefit. When rising prices made it impossible for many to get along on this small amount plus their social security, Congress raised this limitation to $50. In September, 1952, it was again raised, this time to $75 a month. The self-employed person was allowed to make $900 a year before he suffered any loss of benefits. For those over 75 years of age, the earnings limitation was removed entirely.

Many persons have confused this restriction on wages with limitation on other income. Only wages earned in jobs covered by the Social Security Act or self-employment income in an occupation covered by the Act affect earnings. No other income—rent, dividends, retirement pay or income on investments—affects their benefit in any way.

In 1939, Congress included benefits for survivors and dependents of retired workers, realizing that any social insurance plan, to be effective, must make provisions not only for the worker, but also those dependent on him; his wife, widow, children, and parents. The later amendments included wives of retired workers with young children and also those husbands and widowers who had been dependent upon their wives. At the present time, three out of every four mothers and children can count on monthly survivors insurance if the family breadwinner dies.

Congress also realized that those young men, who were serving in the

armed services were being deprived of an opportunity to establish credits under the Act. For this reason, each serviceman is given credit for wages earned under social security for each month after September 16, 1940, in which he was in the service. This is of particular importance at this time with respect to those young men who die leaving widows and children dependent on them.

It has long been evident that one of the important gaps in coverage of social insurance has been the plight of those workers who are permanently disabled. Although recommended by the Social Security Administration for years, no disability benefits have been provided under the insurance program. The last Congress did set up administrative machinery with a view toward future hearings and possible future legislation. However, legislation will be required before June 30. 1953, if anything is to be accomplished at this time. The latest action by Congress does indicate definite intent on the part of the present members to take appropriate action.

The financial status of the Social Security Reserve Fund has exceeded all expectations. The original Social Security Act called for a 3 per cent tax by 1949 for retirement purposes alone. Because of full employment and high wages, it has been possible to keep the tax rate much lower than expected. It now is 1½ per cent for the employer, 1½ per cent for the employee and 2¼ per cent for the self employed. Taxes are now paid on the first $3600 of yearly income. Contributions by employer and employee since 1937 have totaled $21 billion. Investments of these collections have added another $2 billion. Benefit payments of $6 billion-500 million and administrative expenses have left the reserve at present total assets of over $16 billion. Current benefit payments are about half for the amount of current collections.

At the present time, the Administration pays 175 million each month to 4 million-700 thousand individuals, about half of whom are retired workers. The average monthly benefit for the retired worker is about $45. This figure remains quite low because so many persons, who became qualified for the first time under the 1950 Amendments, receive a very low amount. Over half of these get the minimum of $25. The average benefit of those who would have qualified without the liberalized requirements is about $55.

The Social Security Administration believes that everyone affected by the program should know something of its provisions and operations. A supply of pamphlets is always available for individuals and organizations, and may be obtained without cost at any field office.

The Administration early realized that the social security problem is the problem of the individual and no individual's status will be the same as that of anyone else. For this reason, they have made representatives available in every locality in the United States. Each large city has a social security field office. Each small town has regular visits of employees from the nearest office. Every worker should have some general knowledge of the program, but every worker should also realize that nothing can take the place of personal information relating to his own individual case. Your postmaster will have the name of the nearest social security office. They are there for one reason only—to provide free and expert service to the people who are Social Security—the working man and his family. They welcome your problems and your questions.

PLANE GOSSIP

ASKING TILL IT HURTS

After the settlement of last summer's steel strike, the steel companies came up with permission to increase the price of steel by about $5.20 although the price stabilization formula called for an increase of only half that amount. Now there is some talk in the papers that the steel companies are out for still another increase. If this is true, to our way of thinking, it puts the steel companies in about the same category as a famous London surgeon in and old story we like.

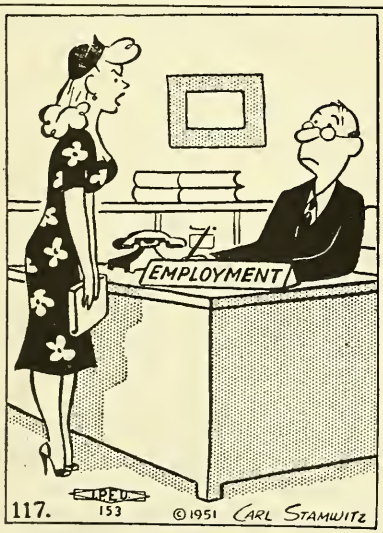
It seems that a wealthy English country squire was thrown from his horse and suffered a cracked rib as a result. The injury required a little surgery, and not being satisfied with the abilities of the local doctor he sent to London for a world-famous surgeon.

When word got around that the famous surgeon was coming to the area, every doctor for miles around asked for and received permission to watch him at work.

The operation was a success, but when the patient came out of the ether he found himself smothered in bandages.

"What's all this?" he demanded of the nurse at his bedside.

"Well, sir," replied the nurse, "It was such a beautiful operation, and the applause was so tremendous, Sir Hugo took out your appendix as an encore."



"I left my last job because of illness. It was non-union, and I got sick of it!"

WHO ME? I DON'T WORK HERE ANY MORE

As this was being written, Congressional investigations were uncovering the fact that something like $120,000,000 purportedly has been squandered by Army engineers in building bases in North Africa. Charges of indecision, confusion, squandering, drunkeness and boondoggling have all been leveled against those who have been in charge. The whole program has been labeled a "fiasco" by some Congressmen.

If the usual procedure is followed in this matter, a few of the top brass will resign "for reasons of health," thereby assuring themselves of fat pensions, a few junior officers who had no responsibility will get a slap on the wrist, some way will be found of putting the blame on unions, and the whole matter will be dropped.

The way the heavy brass wiggles out from under blame by resigning, sort of reminds us of an oldie:

A college Latin teacher who handled a particularly tough course came back from lunch one day in a jovial mood. So instead of getting right down to work, he told his class a couple of stories.

Laughter fairly rocked the building. All the students simply roared—all, that is, except one girl sitting in the back row. The professor noticed her unsmiling face, so he said to her: "What's the matter with you? Don't you have a sense of humor?"

"I don't have to laugh," replied the girl, "I'm transferring to another school Monday."

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ONLY SURE BET

A newspaper article states that the new, remodeled White House now contains 21 bathtubs.

We do not know whether Stevenson or Eisenhower is going to be the new tenant, but of one thing we are sure; whoever lives there, Saturday night is going to be a busy night.

★ ★ ★

BETTER OFF

After a week of reading newspaper accounts of influence peddling, tax scandals, oil cartels, etc., etc., Joe Paup, the poor Man's Plato, was moved to remark:

"This country was a lot better off when it had more whittlers and fewer chiselers."

THE REDSKINS KNEW

If things were the way they used to be when the white men came to the shores of America, women would be running the political show. The Chicago Museum of Natural History says that women not only owned all the property in each Iriquois tribe but also they ran the political machines.

The men on the tribe "council" were merely "representatives of the women." When a member of the council died, the older women selected a candidate to be the successor. Then all women of child-bearing age got together in a convention and approved or rejected the choice.

Now the American Indians had a proverb that goes something like this:

There are three things a wise man does not try to do. He does not plow the sky. He does not paint on water. And he does not argue with a woman.

★ ★ ★

INFLATION NOTE

"So you were engaged to Mollie five years and then she gave you back your ring?" the friend exclaimed sympathetically. "That is what I call a really tough break."

"Oh, it wasn't so bad," the jilted one replied. "In fact, it worked out rather nicely. In the years that Mollie and I were engaged the ring tripled in value. So when she gave it back to me I was able to get a better girl with it."

★ ★ ★

THAT'S PROGRESS

In Germany a team of scientists is working on a mail-carrying rocket that they hope will be able to whizz across the Atlantic in a matter of minutes. They envision mail from New York being delivered to residents of Berlin and other German cities the same day it is mailed.

Meanwhile, in the name of economy, cutbacks in Post Office personnel in the United States have so disrupted mail service that in some localities mail between adjacent cities actually moves more slowly than it did in the days of the Pony Express.

The only comment we have to make is to tell the story of the woman at the meat market. Watching the butcher fix up her roast, the lady finally remarked:

"Say, you're giving me a lot of bone there aren't you?"

"Oh, no," replied the butcher, "You're paying $1.08 a pound for it."

That's about the way with our economy in the P. O. Department—it is costing us plenty.

A SIMPLE FORMULA

According to a recent item in the newspapers, bootlegging is beginning to reach the proportions it reached during prohibition. After the last increase in liquor taxes, stills began popping up all over the nation. The cost of legitimate liquor had been driven so high bootlegging became highly profitable again, and the tax increase that was supposed to bring the government more money started bringing less. The law of diminishing returns has caught up with liquor revenues.

While we are on the subject of liquor, here is some worthwhile advice for those who cannot use it moderately or leave it alone:

If you cannot refrain from leaving half of your pay check in taverns, why not start a saloon in your home. If you are the only customer, you will not have to buy a license.

Give your wife $55 to buy a case of whiskey. There are roughly 240 snorts in a case. Buy all of your drinks from your wife at 60 cents a snort and in 12 days, when the case is gone, your wife will have $89 to put in the bank, and you will have $55 to start up in business again.

If you live 10 years and continue to buy all your booze from your wife, your widow will have $27,085.47 on deposit—enough to bury you respectably, bring up your children, pay off the mortgage on the house, marry a decent man and forget she ever knew you.



"When I sent you to get the dope at that strike, I didn't mean to bring back a scab!"

WHY YOU MUST VOTE

(From the Building and Construction Trades Department Bulletin.)

★ ★ ★

WE HAVE said it before and we say it again, it is impossible to achieve equitable and stable labor-management relations in the building and construction industry under the existing provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

We shall earnestly attempt to present here an actual case history of one classical example without prejudice, malice or exaggeration.

This particular case is known as the Ozark Dam Constructors case, the Brown & Root case, or the Bull Shoals Dam case. Call it what you will it is very involved—as a matter of fact it actually consists of three separate and distinct cases before the National Labor Relations Board and one Federal District Court of Appeals case and prospects are that still further proceedings will be instituted in Federal Court before the final chapter is written.

We have carefully reviewed the thousands upon thousands of pages of testimony of hearings before Trial Examiners, the NLRB and the Courts and

If you think voting in next month's election is not important, this summary of an actual case under the Taft-Hartley Law should convince you otherwise. So long as the Taft-Hartley Law remains on the books, the same sort of threat hangs over the head of all union people.

Only by sending to Washington fair-minded men who know and appreciate the problems of working people can the Taft-Hartley Law be repealed or amended in such a way as to allow true collective bargaining to prevail once more. If this is to be done, every working man must be at the ballot box on November 4th registered and prepared to vote.

sincerely hope you will find the below listed digest and chronology of events interesting, enlightening, and accurate.

To prove our point that the Act is unworkable in the building and construction industry let us first determine the stated purpose and policy as set forth in the Act itself.

Boiled down the purpose of the Act is to promote stable labor-management relations with certain protective safeguards; for the rights of individual employees, for the rights of union organization to free collective bargaining, and for the individual rights of employers.

The Act in one section guarantees the right of a union to strike but in other sections this right is conditioned upon certain circumstances being first accomplished.

The same is true of the use of the union security contract.

The underlying and paramount prerequisite to keep in mind is that to enjoy the so-called benefits contained in the Act a union must first obtain "Certification" from the NLRB.

To get "Certification" from the Board the union must petition for a representation election which is conducted by secret ballot.

Without Certification the NLRB will not and probably cannot legally give recognition to a union as the bargaining representative of a contractor's employees.

Obtaining Certification on an ordinary average building or construction project is next to impossible because of many factors. First, the job is usually of such short duration that time does not permit of an election. Second, on the average job the work is intermittent and lacks sufficient stability of employment to permit the NLRB to conduct elections among any of the individual 19 trades. The NLRB concedes after five years of Taft-Hartley administration it has not yet developed a successful election procedure for the building and construction industry.

The Board has taken a position against elections prior to employment—as a matter of fact they insist on holding elections when the maximum representation force of employees are present on the job—whenever that may be.

Consider for a moment what this means to the employers in the industry. This means that a contractor would not know his labor costs until the peak of employment is reached on a job. What possible method could a contractor use in figuring his labor costs in making up his bid estimate which must be submitted well in advance of actual construction.

We shall not belabor the necessity of being permitted to execute contracts in advance of employment as has been the practice and custom for well over 50 years. On this point there is no disagreement between employer and union.

Let us now go to the next step and see what happens on a job of extraordinary long duration and of such nature that it is possible for our unions to obtain an election and certification and thus enjoy the blessings of the NLRB as bargaining representative.

Bear in mind that the project involved in this case is one that takes four years to complete. The average length of time to complete an ordinary project varies greatly depending upon whether or not it is a commercial building, an industrial building, or an individual home. Size of project, weather and many other elements must also be considered. Three to six months we believe to be a conservative estimate of the average length of a construction job.

What happened on this four-year job can and is happening on smaller jobs.

Here we shall confine our comments to the Government's Bull Shoals Dam project.

The U. S. Army Engineers in May, 1947, awarded a contract to Ozark Dam Constructors. The Ozark Dam Constructors is a joint venture name and consists of the following contractors: Brown and Root, Inc., Wunderlich Contracting Co., Peter Kiewit Sons Co., Winston Bros. Co., David G. Gordon, Condon-Cunningham Co., Morrison-Knudson Co., Inc., J. C. McGuire & Co. and Chas. H. Thompkins Co.

The sponsoring or principal contractor is Brown & Root of Houston, Tex. It is Brown & Root who is responsible, as far as we can ascertain, for the labor policy employed throughout the entire job. Therefore, we shall hereafter refer to the joint venture contractors as merely Brown & Root.

The unions involved were the Fort Smith, Little Rock and Springfield, Ark., Joint Council which acted as representative for the 19 building trades unions.

We shall hereafter refer the the Joint Council and their various affiliated local unions merely as the Council.

Here's the record in summary form as we find the facts to be after more than four years of NLRB proceedings and court actions all of which decisions were overwhelmingly in favor of the unions. Due to the intentional delaying tactics employed by Brown & Root the Council although certified as the bargaining representative pursuant to a duly conducted secret ballot election by the NLRB never did enjoy the good faith collective bargaining of Brown & Root. No contract was agreed to by Brown & Root during the entire life of this project. Here are the facts:

(1) May 1947 ——— Contract awarded for about four years duration at a cost of about $37,000,000.—Bull Shoals Dam Project.

(2) June 1947 ——— Work Started.

(3) March 4, 1948 ——— Council filed petition with NLRB for representation election. This was necessary because Brown & Root for well over nine months refused to execute a contract with or to recognize the Council as bargaining representative. (32-RC-33)

(4) April 9, 1948 ——— NLRB hearing held at Little Rock, Ark., on Council's petition for a representation election. (32-RC-33)

(5) June 11, 1948 ——— NLRB directed a representation election to be held. (32-RC-33)

(6) July 28, 1948 ——— NLRB conducted election by secret ballot. (32-RC-33)

(7) August 19, 1948 ——— NLRB certified Council as bargaining representative after employees voted overwhelmingly in favor of Council.

(8) August 25, 1948 ——— Brown & Root and Council entered into negotiations for pupose of arriving at a contract under stipulation by Brown & Root that they reserve the right to contest validity of NLRB's certification of Council as bargaining representative.

(9) October 1, 1948 ——— Council filed with NLRB an unfair labor charge against Brown & Root for refusing to bargain in good faith with a certified union. (32-CA-38)

(10) December 3, 1948 ——— Employes went on strike as result of Brown & Root's delaying tactics and refusal to bargain in good faith.

(11) January 3, 1949 ——— Council filed an amended complaint against Brown & Root. (32-CA-38)

(12) January 11, 1949 ——— NLRB General Counsel issued formal complaint against Brown & Root charging them with bargaining in bad faith and of unfair labor practices. (32-CA-38)

(13) January 21, 1949 ——— Brown & Root filed an answer to NLRB General Counsel's complaint. (32-CA-38)

(14) January 27-31, 1949 ——— NLRB Trial Examiner held a hearing on unfair labor charges against Brown & Root at Little Rock, Ark. (32-RC-38)

(15) *July 12, 1949* ——— NLRB Trial Examiner issued his Intermediate Report finding that Brown & Root was not bargaining in good faith with Council and was guilty of unfair labor practices. (32-RC-38)

(16) *October 13, 1949* ——— NLRB issued order upholding Trial Examiner finding of unfair labor practice charges and refusal to bargain in good faith against Brown & Root. (32-RC-38)

(17) *December 2, 1949* ——— Many striking employees who went on strike December 3, 1948, unconditionally offered Brown & Root to return to work but were refused employment.

(18) *January 24, 1950* ——— Council filed another charge with NLRB charging Brown & Root with refusal to bargain in good faith and with continuing to use unfair labor practices. (32-CA-111)

(19) *March 1, 1951* ——— Council filed amended charge of failure to bargain in good faith and use of unfair practices by Brown & Root. (32-CA-111)

(20) *March 13, 1951* ——— NLRB General Counsel issued formal complaint against Brown & Root charging them with unfair labor practices. (32-CA-111)

(21) *April 3-14, 1951* ——— NLRB Trial Examiner held hearing on unfair labor practice charges against Brown & Root at Mountain Home, Ark. (32-CA-111)

(22) *July 5, 1951* ——— The U. S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, St. Louis, Mo., granted to the NLRB pursuant to its petition an enforcement decree of the NLRB's order against Brown & Root dated October 13, 1949. (Our item 16 above.)

(23) *August 15, 1951* ——— NLRB Trial Examiner issued his Intermediate Report finding Brown & Root guilty of unfair labor practices and recommended that they bargain in good faith, reinstate certain employees with back pay, etc. (32-CA-111)

(24) *November 1, 1951* ——— Dam portion of Brown & Root's Contract with Government was completed. Dedication ceremonies conducted by President Truman on July 3, 1952.

(25) *July 1, 1952* ——— NLRB issued order upholding Trial Examiner findings of August 15, 1951 and ordered Brown & Root to cease and desist from discouraging membership in Council, offer full reinstatement to certain employees, offer reinstatement with back pay to certain employees and make whole other employees for loss of pay due to discrimination and unfair labor practices, etc. (32-CA-111)

(26) *July 21, 1952* ——— Brown & Root refused to make back payments to 94 employees entitled thereto and as ordered by NLRB. Indications are that further delays will be encountered by additional court action.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

And A Babe Shall Lead Them

Most readers of this journal probably never heard of Noblesville, Indiana, since it is only a small town located a few miles Northeast of Indianapolis. Noblesville received some publicity a few years ago when hate-peddler William Pelley was operating from there, but since then it has remained comparatively obscure.

However, there is some reason to believe that Noblesville may yet achieve fame as the birthplace of one of the world's great labor leaders of some future date.

It all came about this way. From a predominantly agricultural town before World War II, Noblesville has grown into quite an industrial center. However, it has retained some of its more rural aspects. For one thing, the merchants have long been in the habit of displaying goods on the sidewalks in front of their stores. While the town catered almost exclusively to farmers who only came to town occasionally, the practice was all right. But as the population of Noblesville grew and industrial workers filled the streets, the cluttered sidewalks became a menace. After trying all kinds of schemes for eliminating the nuisance, the city council became desperate and finally ordered enforcement of an ordinance making it illegal to park any goods on any city sidewalk.

It was a fine idea but it ran into one complication. Bicycles were included in the things that could no longer be parked on the sidewalks. Noblesville boys, being typical American boys, bicycles were as much a part of them as beanies and water guns. And sidewalks have been the tradional parking place for bicycles in Noblesville. Enforcement of the no-parking-on-the-sidewalk ordinance created no little unhappiness among the bubble gum set.

For awhile a battle of wits between the boys and the minions of the law ensued. The young sprouts devised all sorts of schemes for foiling the men in blue who were bent on upholding the honor and dignity of Noblesville and the sanctity of her laws. But the boys were fighting a losing battle. Slowly but inexorably the weight and dignity of the law was grinding them down.

But the boys were not licked. In the best traditions of Army, Navy and Marine Corps, they refused to surrender or give up the ship. Instead of waving the white flag, they moved over from the defensive to the offensive. The immortal words of John Paul Jones, "We have not yet begun to fight," became their motto.

Unfortunately for history, an exact account of what transpired thereafter will probably never be known. But it is very evident that some future Sam Gompers, Bill Green or William L. Hutcheson stepped into the breech and took command of the situation.

Anyway, bright and early one morning last month, every boy in Noblesville appeared down town with his bicycle and a fistful of pennies. One by one the boys selected the choicest parking spots, dropped pennies in the meters, and then went off to the swimming pool grounds.

When the businessmen and shoppers drove into the business section, not a parking spot was in sight. As far as the eye could see in every direction, bicycles sat sedately at the curb, each with its individual parking meter showing plenty of white.

To say that consternation reigned among the good citizens of Noblesville who thought they had squatters' rights on choice parking spots is putting it mildly. Fenders scrunched, swear words flew, legs unaccustomed to walking got some real exercise, while the boys of Noblesville swam serenely or chased a ball around the diamond with all the aplomb of citizens who know they are living within the law and have nothing to worry about.

Since that time there has been a change in Noblesville. It is still against the law to park bicycles on down town sidewalks but somehow or other Noblesville policemen have been singularly near-sighted as far as bicycles are concerned. Eyes of the law that can spot a red meter three blocks down the street when a car is sitting beside it, seem to look right through bicycles across the street, just as if the boys had invented an invisible paint to paint them with.

As far as we can see, it all adds up to one thing; the boys of Noblesville have learned something that many adults never seem to learn—namely, that it pays to organize.

Goldsmith Was So Right

Over two hundred years ago, Oliver Goldsmith, the English poet, wrote:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Although these words date back two centuries, their wisdom has never been so apparent and appropriate as it is today. In the last two months, two men who represent accumulated wealth at its worst, nauseated the nation with their escapades.

A flabby, mincing little pipsqueak named Minot Jelke, III, heir to an enormous oleomargarine fortune, made the headlines by getting himself indicted for pimping and living off the proceeds of prostitution in New York. Another equally rich high soprano character named "Tommy" Manville also made page one by again changing wives; something he does more often than most carpenters get their hair cut.

If Goldsmith did not have these two queers in mind when he wrote his immortal lines, it was only because they did not live in his time. Certainly he could not have found two better examples for making his point. Jelke, a young man in his early twenties, was born with a platinum spoon in his mouth. Upon reaching the age of twenty-five a wheel-barrow load of millions is to fall into his lap.

While Jelke has purportedly entered into associations with women for the obvious intention of living with them and using them for short periods, Manville disgraces the institution of holy wedlock by repeating and repeating "I do," after a minister says "As long as ye both shall live."

It seems fitting that another misfit Congress, the 82nd was in power during the latest escapades of these jerks. A Congress which allows untold wealth

to be handed down, often to such worthless individuals, because shrewd lawyers are given the opportunity to evade the original purpose of our inheritance and estate taxes. By means of foundations and various types of directorships, gigantic fortunes are passed on from one generation, which earned the money by hard work, skill and perseverance, to the next, whose only claim to the fortunes is due to a very lucky circumstance of birth.

Inheritance taxes were designed to break up gigantic fortunes which, if carefully invested, could multiply much faster than even a Manville or Jelke could waste them. Such unearned riches could be put to work helping needy and deserving people, rather than worthless ones, if these laws were tightened.

One of the biggest headaches of Congressmen is due to worrying over where to tax next. They complain that sources of revenue are disappearing more rapidly than government funds. In their desire to make their percentage of National Debt a little smaller than their predecessors they add to the tax burden of the man who can scarcely afford his present share, leaving the fortunes to grow larger. More of the old idea of the poor getting poorer and the rich richer.

If a millionaire wishes to form a foundation to honor his name, well and good, but not at the expense of taxpayers who can ill afford the present heavy share of the load which they are carrying. Foundations ought to be foundations and not merely tax dodges as many are today.

Since it is now campaign time for politicians, let us listen carefully to their views on taxation, then in November vote accordingly. Elect men who will voice the will of the millions, and not that of the millionaires.

They're Proving They're Not Handicapped

At the contractor's heavy-duty machine shop, Hungry Horse Dam Project in Montana, you'll run across Art Stratton, a fellow who has to be careful that he doesn't weld the hook that serves as his right hand to the tractor frame he is working on. Art lost his arm and his right leg under a railroad car many years ago.

This tragic accident didn't keep Stratton from working as a welder in the Lake Washington shipyards during the Second World War. Neither does it keep him from pitching in on the biggest reclamation project in the West—the Hungry Horse Dam Job. He's been on Hungry Horse for three years, and his shop foreman says welders don't come any better than Art.

Art Stratton and hundreds of other physically handicapped Americans are finding themselves a place in American industry today, because they are determined to make their own way. They're doing what American Labor encourages them to do—find the job they can do well and get in there and join the ranks of the working population just as their more fortunate brethren are doing. October 5-12 is National Employ the Handicapped Week.

Many workers who are earning their own way today are not only physically handicapped, but well into their declining years as well. At an age when most men think of retiring, Alf Svendsen, 74-year-old amputee, puts in a full day's work at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard. Svendsen is a rigger who can

splice ¼-inch to 2-inch steel cable without any trouble—a job which takes skill and strength.

There are hundreds of additional Americans, however, who are not so fortunate or do not yet have the determination of Art Stratton or Alf Svendsen. It is these unfortunates, who have not yet found a solution to their employment problem and their livelihood, to which the American Federation of Labor and other organizations have turned their attention in recent years.

Aid to the Handicapped got a good boost a few years ago when the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week began its work. Now, each year, the nation is reminded during a special week that all Americans—handicapped or not—like an opportunity to help themselves. Supporting this movement are special committees appointed in the states by governors, plus many organizations such as the American Legion, the VFW, the Disabled American Veterans—groups which are specially concerned with rehabilitating the disabled war veteran.

Much emphasis in this program is directed toward employers, asking the men who hire if their hiring policies are in the best public interest. They offer personnel men the following facts.

* Impaired workers, as a group, produce at slightly higher rates than unimpaired workers on the same job.

* There is no significant difference between the voluntary quit rate of impaired workers and other workers.

*Impaired persons sustain fewer disabling injuries than un-impaired persons exposed to the same work hazards.

* Impaired workers have the same minor injury rates as other workers.

* Physically impaired and unimpaired workers have about the same absenteeism records.

* The handicapped have the same wide range of skills, abilities and interests as the non-handicapped.

Realizing these facts, many enlightened local unions of the American Federation of Labor and its Metal Trades Department are encouraging employers to hire the handicapped members in their memberships. They are inviting non-members to join their ranks, helping to remove the stigma that was once applied to the deaf, the blind, the maimed.

During the 1950-51 fiscal year, ending June 30, 1951, some 277,000 job placements were made of physically handicapped workers through the joint efforts of the Federal-State public employment service system. This figure compares with 177,000 the previous year. Our efforts to meet this problem are succeeding. This year the figure of job placements should climb even higher.

No case is hopeless. Only two American soldiers lost both legs and both arms in World War II, and both of these veterans live normal lives today. Frederic Hensel of Birmingham, Ala., runs a 143-acre farm, operates a jeep and tractor and can hunt and fish. The other, James Wilson of Jacksonville, Fla., is a pre-law student, can dance, shave and dress himself and use a typewriter, thanks to ingenious mechanical arms and legs and the will to succeed.

—Metal Trades Bulletin

(Continued from page 23)

That's the record as we find it—a truly tragic and shameful indictment of what can and what is happening under Taft-Hartley in the building and construction industry.

Here we see a contractor who has continually refused for four years on a Government project to bargain in good faith with a duly NLRB certified union which was chosen after a secret ballot of his employees.

Here we see a contractor who was twice found guilty by a NLRB Trial Examiner of refusal to bargain in good faith and of using unfair labor practices in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Here we see a contractor who was twice found guilty by the NLRB of refusal to bargain in good faith and of using unfair labor practices in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Here we see a contractor who by his delaying tactics refused to bargain in good faith even after directed to do so three times by the NLRB thus compelling the NLRB to go into a Federal District Court of Appeals in an attempt to get enforcement of its second order.

Here we see a contractor who still refused to bargain in good faith even after Federal District Court of Appeals in St. Louis issued an enforcement decree of the NLRB order to bargain in good faith and to cease and desist from using unfair labor practices.

Here we see a contractor whose delaying tactics and deliberate defiance of court orders to bargain in good faith has permitted him to complete a government job of four years' duration in violation of Taft-Hartley.

Here we see a contractor who even after completion of the Government job in violation of Taft-Hartley refuses to pay some 94 men back pay as ordered by the NLRB due to his use of unfair labor practices.

Here we see the NLRB helpless and without any apparent means to afford our duly certified unions the rights and privileges which are guaranteed to them under the Act.

There is much that could be said here about the length of time the NLRB has taken in arriving at their decisions, but to do so may be construed as being unduly critical on our part. We refuse to criticize the Board fearful that we would be detracting from the real point at issue; namely, the Act as presently written cannot possibly be made to apply to the building and construction industry on a fair and equitable basis. The NLRB delays are all too apparent from the above record.

It is not difficult to reason that if Brown & Root can successfully violate the provisions of Taft-Hartley by refusing to bargain in good faith in defiance of both NLRB and Federal Court Orders on a job lasting four years what chances do our unions have on a two, three or six month's job where the Board cannot even conduct elections so as to afford us our rights that flow from Certification.

In the name of justice and all that's fair and equitable we reiterate that if we are to prevent a completely chaotic condition to arise in labor-management relations in the building and construction industry then Taft-Hartley must be repealed outright and replaced by a law fair to both labor and employer or else proper corrective amendments must be enacted.

WHERE CALIFORNIA CAN BRAG

★

AMONG the jokes which radio comedians have beaten to death is the supposed procilivity of Californians to brag about their weather, crops, etc. Whether California weather is more salubrious than that of Florida, Texas or Arizona is a moot question and probably a matter of personal preferance.

However, there is one avenue in which Californians are entitled to do a little bragging. That avenue is unionism. Several years ago the California Department of Industrial Relations began compiling and publishing annual statistics on union membership in the state. Recently the 1951 results were released. On the basis of the facts and figures contained therein, Californians are justified in puffing out their chests a little bit at least.

According to the 1951 survey, the number of union members in California increased seven per cent between May of 1950 and July of 1951. There were some 3,218 local unions in the State in July of 1951 with an estimated membership of 1,433,100.

The survey further shows that Californians believe in sound, stable and 100% American unionism. Of the 3,218 local unions in the state, 2,606 are American Federation of Labor unions, as compared with some 266 in the CIO—a ratio of approximately ten to one. The remainder of the locals are in independent organizations such as the Railway Brotherhoods.

Of the 3,218 local unions in California, some 263 as of present date are locals chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Brotherhood membership in the State totals approximately 132,000 and accounts for roughly 10% of the total union membership in California.

Altogether, 3,164 union locals were included in the first estimate of California union membership made by the Division in May 1950. During the period from May 1950 to July 1951, 145 locals were newly chartered or were added to the count through better reporting. In addition, 61 locals were formed as a result of administrative reorganizations.

During the same period, 108 locals dissolved or amalgamated with other locals. Administrative reorganizations accounted for the cancellation of 44 locals. The figure of 3,218 locals in July 1951 thus represents a net increase of 54 locals on record over the figure for May 1950.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Area (Los Angeles and Orange counties) with more than half a million union members had the largest share of the State's union membership, 37 per cent of the total. The 891 union locals with jurisdiction confined to Los Angeles and Orange counties had a total membership of 538,300. These figures do not include 50 locals with more than 60,000 members having jurisdiction covering all or the greater part of southern California and 23 locals with statewide jurisdiction which had 32,000 members.

One in four of the State's union members belonged to a local with jurisdiction within the six-county San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan area, consisting of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, San Francisco, and Solano counties. With the addition of Napa, Santa Clara, and Sonoma counties, the nine-county San Fransisco Bay Area included 852 union locals with 452,600 members, or 32 per cent of the State's total. Not included in this count are 55 locals with 55,800 members which had jurisdiction extending over all or most of northern California and the 23 statewide locals with 32,000 members.

Outside of the two major metropolitan areas, the next largest group of union members was in the San Joaquin Valley. A total of 327 locals reported jurisdiction confined to this area. Their combined membership of 88,300 represented 6 per cent of the State's total. No other area of the State accounted for more than 4 per cent of all the members.

The area distribution of the membership of union locals should be considered as only approximate. Locals were classified by area according to the region in which they reported having jurisdiction. Locals whose jurisdiction was statewide or covered a major portion of northern California or southern California were so classified. Those having a more limited area jurisdiction were assigned to one of the ten economic areas of the State, according to where the majority of members worked.

Union locals were classified by industry on the basis of the principal products manufactured or services rendered by the establishments in which most of the members of the local were employed. Locals whose members worked in more than one industry were classified in the group which appeared to account for the largest proportion of members. Thus, only a rough approximation can be made of the number of union members within a particular group.

As has been the pattern since 1946, locals in the construction industry had a greater share (18 per cent) of the total union membership in the State than any other industry group. Next was transportation and warehousing (13 per cent), followed by wholesale and retail trade (11 per cent). Among the manufacturing industries, two groups accounted for more than 100,000 members each. These were food and kindred products (8 per cent of total membership in the State) and metals and machinery (8 per cent).

The largest block of union members in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area (16 per cent) belonged to the building trades locals. The manufacture of transportation equipment—aircraft, ships, and automobiles—ranked second, with 12 per cent of the area's members.

Lumber workers accounted for roughly 2 per cent of the State's total union work force.

ACCIDENTS

Sixteen thousand workers were killed and two million more were injured in on-the-job accidents last year, the Labor Department has announced. Calling for an end to this waste of manpower, the Labor-Management Manpower Police Committee said it was alarmed that the injury rate had gone up twelve per cent since Korea. Don't become a statistic!

AFL MEMBERSHIP

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reported to the AFL Executive Council session recently that the per capita tax-paid membership as of June 30, the end of the fiscal year, was 8,098,000. This represents a gain of 252,000 over last year's figure.

Thus, AFL consolidates its position as the largest trade union in the free world. Its membership is now more than double the tax-paid membership of the CIO.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH

Common Words Commonly Misused

A similar subject in "The Carpenter" of last February was titled, "The King's English." The date of publication coincided with the day of the King's funeral. Today we say to one guilty of abuse of the English language, "Speak the queen's English, will you?" You will note the small q for queen. Why? Just one of those peculiarities for which this language is notorious. This selection of commonly misused words shows the exact, hair-splitting requirements needed for a thorough knowledge of good English. While a little tolerance is allowed in spoken English, written English must be precise—so they say. There is no acceptable excuse for the misuse or misspelling of the written word. But don't let it worry you too much. It's still not a penal offense—except, perhaps, in Boston.

hung—hanged: A picture is hung, a man is hanged. WRONG: "John Brown, the abolitionist, was hung for treason in 1859." RIGHT:—**hanged.**

spill—pour: Spill refers to an accident—pour, to a deliberate action. WRONG: "Please spill more cream in my coffee." RIGHT:—**pour.** (Pour it into the coffee.)

audience—spectators: An audience listens—spectators watch. WRONG: "The audience cheered the Yankee pitcher." RIGHT:—**spectators.** WRONG: "The spectators loudly applauded the young singer." RIGHT:—**audience.**

stop—stay: Stop means to halt—stay, to remain. WRONG: "Whenever we go to Boston we stop at the Statler." RIGHT:—**stay.** (They stop at South Station, very likely.)

former—first: Former refers to the first of two only—first, when there are more than two. WRONG: "Smith, Jones and White live here. The former is a carpenter." RIGHT:—**first.** Mary and Jane are sisters, the former being the elder. Latter and last have a similar distinction. The latter of two—the last of three or more.

learn—teach: Learn means to acquire knowledge—teach, to impart knowledge. WRONG: "Work for me and I'll learn you the trade." RIGHT:—**teach.** A master teaches—a pupil learns.

notorious—noted: Notorious means well-known unfavorably—noted, well-known favorably. WRONG: "Jenny Lind was a notorious Swedish singer." RIGHT:—**noted.** Jesse James was a notorious robber. Babe Ruth was a noted baseball player.

invent—discover: Invent means to originate something entirely new—discover, to find something already existing. WRONG: "Pierre and Marie Curie invented radium in 1899." RIGHT:—**discovered.** Alexander Graham Bell invented the elelphone. Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation.

alibi-excuse: Alibi means in another place. WRONG: "A poor tool is no alibi for a poor job." RIGHT:—**excuse.** The alibi of the defendant was, that he lived in Buffalo at the time of the murder. His alibi was not proven.

last—latest: Last means final—latest, most recent. WRONG: "Did you read the last issue of "The Carpenter?" RIGHT:—**latest.** ("The Carpenter" has not been discontinued. You'll never see the last issue.)

loath—loathe: Loath means reluctant—loathe, to hate. WRONG: "We all loath war." RIGHT:—**loathe.** I am loath to work for Stevens, I loathe him so much.

good—well: Good refers to mental or moral condition—well, to physical condition. WRONG: "I heard you were sick. Do you feel good now?" RIGHT:—**well.** The life of the party feels good right now, but tomorrow he won't feel well.

advise—inform: Advise means to give advice. WRONG: "Please advise me how much my dues are?" RIGHT:—**inform.** I wish to inform you that you are now in arrears, and earnestly advise you to square up promptly.

aggravate—irritate. Aggravate means to make a bad condition more severe—irritate, to annoy. WRONG: "Don't aggravate me with your silly questions." RIGHT:—**irritate.** A headache may be aggravated by excessive noise. A quarrel may be aggravated by an insulting remark. (Bad conditions are worsened.)

infer-imply: Infer means to conclude, deduce—imply, to hint. WRONG: "Do you infer I stole your watch?" RIGHT:—imply. The speaker implies, the hearer infers. You imply I am a thief. I infer so from your remarks.

healthy—healthful: Healthy refers to good health—healthful means good for the health. WRONG: "Denver is a healthy city." RIGHT:—**healthful.** WRONG: "He has a very healthful child." RIGHT:—**healthy.** Most living things in a healthful climate are healthy.

concur with—concur in: You concur with a person—concur in an action. WRONG: "I move we concur with the recommendaton." RIGHT:—in. WRONG: "I concur in the Secretary regarding his remarks." RIGHT:—**with.**

between—among: Between refers to two only—among, to more than two. WRONG: "Share the overtime **between** the four men." RIGHT:—**among.** Share the overtime between the two men. Divide the money among the whole family.

recommend—refer: Recommend means to suggest favorably to another—refer, to direct to another. WRONG: "Will you **recommend** me to a good job?" RIGHT:—**refer.** WRONG: "Will you **refer** me to the builder when you see him?" RIGHT:—**recommend.** A carpenter looking for work is referred to a contractor to whom he had been previously highly recommended.

transpire—happen: Transpire means to leak out. WRONG: "What **transpired** at Elm Street last night?" RIGHT:—**happened.** During the cross-examination it transpired that the witness was not a citizen. Accidents will happen—they never transpire.

dozen—dozens: It is dozen when a number is before it—dozens, when no number is used. WRONG: "Several **dozen** eggs." RIGHT:—**dozens** of eggs. WRONG: "Six **dozens** of eggs." RIGHT:—dozen. (There's hair-splitting for you.)

two first—first two: WRONG: "Jane, Mary and Ann are sisters. The **two first** are married." RIGHT:—first two. (How could two be first?) Similarly with two last. The last two horses, not the two last horses.

official—officer: An official is one holding civil appointment—an officer, one holding office in an organization. WRONG: "The **officials** of this Local Union." RIGHT:—**officers.** A bossy, meddlesome officer is officious, not official. The officials of the Labor Bureau conferred with the officers of the union. (To which fine distinction no one pays the slightest attention.)

tasty—tasteful: Tasty refers to food only—tasteful, to design in good taste. WRONG: "She has a very **tasty** apartment." RIGHT:—**tasteful.** A hostess with good taste would serve a tasty lunch tastefully. Tasteful decorations, tasty food.

valuable—valued: Valuable refers to things with money value—valued means highly esteemed. WRONG: "I consider him a **valuable** friend." RIGHT:—**valued.** A valuable painting is greatly valued by its owner.

luxuriant—luxurious: Luxuriant means rich in growth—luxurious, abounding in luxury. WRONG: "He has a **luxuriant** home." RIGHT:—**luxurious.** WRONG: "The house is surrounded by **luxurious** shrubbery." RIGHT:—**luxuriant.**

pupil—student: Pupil refers to younger persons—student, to those of an advanced age. WRONG: "The apprentice **pupils** of this Local Union." RIGHT:—**students.** WRONG: "The students in 6B." RIGHT:—**pupils.** (A scholar is a learned person.)

flout—flaunt: Flout means to scorn, scoff—flaunt, to display boastfully. WRONG: "The prisoners **flouted** the red flag." RIGHT:—**flaunted.** WRONG: "The prisoners **flaunted** the order for removal of the flag." RIGHT:—**flouted.**

bring—take: Bring implies motion toward the speaker—take, motion away from the speaker. WRONG: "**Bring** this chisel over to Joe." RIGHT:—**take.** WRONG: "**Take** your fore plane with you tomorrow morning." RIGHT:—**bring.** And while we're at it—fetch implies a two-way trip, from here to there and back again. "Fetch a box of screws from the hardware locker, will you?" Go to the locker, get a box of screws and bring them back—that's fetching. (Every carpenter a grammarian!)

balance—remainder: Balance means the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account—remainder means the rest. WRONG: "Four of the twelve men are lathers, the **balance** are all carpenters." RIGHT:—**remainder.** He spent the remainder of the day checking his bank balance.

masterly—masterful: Masterly means skilfully—masterful, domineering, showing authority. WRONG: "I don't like his **masterly** way of speaking to the men." RIGHT:—**masterful.** WRONG: "That was a **masterful** report of the delegates." RIGHT:—**masterly.** In a masterly speech he declared that the officers had a masterful control of the situation.

respectively—respectfully: Respectively means in the order named—respectfully, in a respectful manner. WRONG: "**Respectively** yours," RIGHT:—**respectfully.** WRONG: "The first, second and third winners were **respectfully**—" RIGHT:—**respectively.**

vocation—avocation: Vocation means your regular occupation—avocation, a hobby. WRONG: "Bricklaying was a poplar **vocation** of Winston Churchill." RIGHT: **avocation**

beside—besides: Beside means alongside—besides, in addition to. WRONG: "Who else was laid off **beside** you?" RIGHT:— **besides.** Besides the lamp, there is besides you an ash tray.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1952, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuing of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue, and must be deposited within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. P. ABRAMS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JULIS ASZALAY, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Calif.
JACK F. BOSTWICK, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Calif.
ALFRED BREARY, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
FRANK M. BROWN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
R. W. CUMMINGS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. DEMPSEY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WARREN P. DONNELLY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
PETER DOYLE, L. U. 1550, Weymouth, Mass.
JACOB F. EBERSOLE, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
GERHARD A. ENDRIES, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
REUBEN ERICSON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Calif.
W. D. FAGG, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
JOHN J. FAIRCHILD, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
JOHN FELTKORESTER, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
J. F. FIGLEY, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
ROBERT J. FOX, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
WILLIAM J. FORD L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
WINTER GIGOUS, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.
EDWARD T. GIBBONS, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. F. GRIFFIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, G.a
HARRY GROSS, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM GRUENINGER, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
OSCAR GUEGOLD, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
HARRY HAMMER, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
FREDERICK H. HAYWARD, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
RAYMOND S. HEIMARK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
R. D. HODGE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
THOMAS F. HODGES, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
DENNIS A. HOLLAND, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
ALBERT HOTZ, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
V. A. HUDDLESTON, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
L. REA JARVIS, L. U. 1648, Laguna, Beach, Calif.
ANTON J. JOHANSON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Calif.
MARVIN H. JONES, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
FRANK KAISER, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
CHARLES H. LEYDEN, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
AYVERT A. LINDEFJELD, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WILEY LIPE, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
GALE LIVELSBERGER, L. U. 143, Canton, O.
JAMES J. LOUGHAN, L. U. 1550, Weymouth, Mass.
MILO MARTIN, L. U. 990, Greenville, Ill.
JAMES L. MASON, L. U. 935, Princeton, Ind.
SAM MEGNA, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
G. T. McMURRAY, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
ALBERT McKIBBINS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LEO. MOLESKI, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
LOUIS P. MUNTZ, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
CECIL L. NYE, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Calif.
JOHN G. O'DONNELL, L. U. 101 Baltimore, Md.
ARVID OLRON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
EARL PICK, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
LEE J. PURDY, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
GEORGE RADTKE, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHN REISTAD, L. U. 101, Baltimore Md.
JOHN M. REITER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
EDWARD W. RUTH, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
ANTHONY SCARDINA, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
MIKE SCHULTEK, L. U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
ROBERT E. SCHUMACHER, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio.
JESSE J. SHANK, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md.
JOHN SIKSEN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL STEFANKO, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.
HOWARD STINNETT, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
J. D. SURBER L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
MAX TARNOFF, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
RAYMOND TESSIER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
E. J. THOMAS, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.
CLIFFORD F. THORPE, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
G. B. WATHEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JAMES WELTY, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CHARLES WESER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FRED J. WHYTE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
O. L. WIBERG, L. U. 1 Chicago, Ill.
ALFRED C. WICKHAM, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Calif.
N. A. WILLETT, L. U. 1683, Eldorado, Ark.
THOMAS H. WILSON, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
C. E. WOMACK, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

POPLAR BLUFF ROUNDS OUT FIRST HALF CENTURY

Recently Local Union No. 1049, the oldest labor union in Poplar Bluff, Mo., and one of the oldest in that section of the nation, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding. Many members, families and friends were on hand for the most significant event in the local's history.

It was in March of 1902 that 18 carpenters of Poplar Bluff saw their efforts to establish a local union in the area crowned with success when Charter No. 1049 was officially installed. Of the 18 men who signed the charter application, only one, J. T. Freeman, is known to be alive. Records disclose that the nine-hour day was still in effect when Local No. 1049 was born. Wages were 25c per hour or less. Snce that time great strides have been made in improving both wages and working conditions. At the present time the membership of the union has reached the 200 mark.



Shown above at the anniversary party of Local No. 1049 are, from left to right, first row: A. L. Brannon, L. H. Beardon, J. R. Boly, president; Willis Nunn, K. E. Whitt, recording secretary; E. L. Richardson, treasurer; J. W. Adams, and E. C. Fulton.

Middle row: Printy Byrd, Z. W. Kunkleman, Ira Melton, executive board member; Wm. D. Matthews, H. E. Greer, financial secretary, and business agent; Hughey Tune, vice-president; John Choisser, trustee; R. M. Long, Geo. Campbell, conductor; H. M. Head, W. E. Rust, and W. E. Buchanan, warden.

Back row; W. V. Smith, Deloy Maddox, Roy Pool, trustees, V. L. Looney, Bobby V. Mitchelle, and F. Mitchelle, Deloy Maddox, Jr., C. J. Scoffield, Lee Deal, Ray Head, and Clyde Birdsong, trustee.

Special guests at the anniversary party were: Mel. Shasserre, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Council; R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board member; and Mark Bagby, representative. A good time was had by one and all, and the local is confidently looking forward to another half century of service to the carpenters of the community.

CARPENTERS GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE

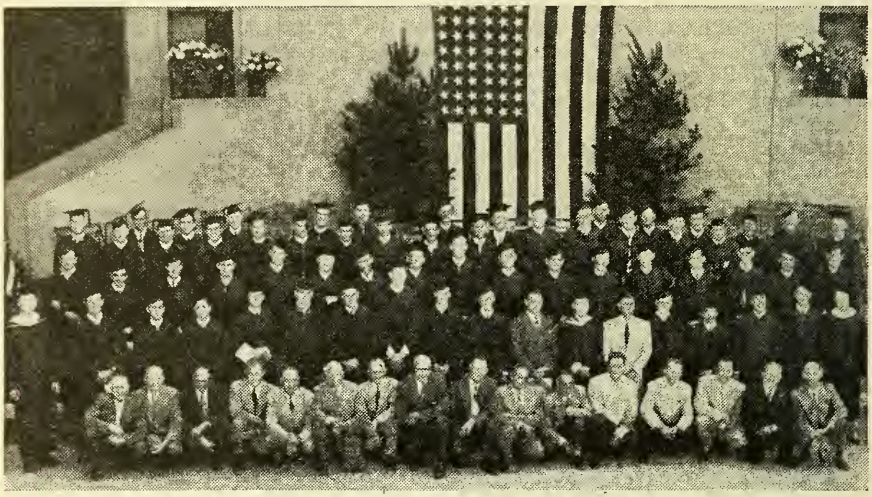
An influx of college graduates recently invaded the membership of Local 162, San Mateo, California. Seventeen members of the Local were granted their journeymen certificates and also were honored with Associate of Arts degrees by San Mateo Junior College.

These men, and two other carpenters, four electricians and fifty-one plumbers met the State of California's educational requirements by including courses in American History and

Constitution, Hygiene and Vocational English, plus their apprenticeship work during the two year program required by California in public junior colleges.

This first college graduation for skilled apprentices is the result of plans made in 1948 by James R. Tormey, then director of the San Mateo Junior College Adult Center, and the San Mateo County Master Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Of the sixty-four college units required for graduation, about thirty were granted for on-the-job learning and supplementary instruction given at the school. The on-the-job work was supervised by the joint apprenticeship committees and special college instructors.



The academic work was acquired over a four to five year period, usually on a two night a week basis, (depending upon the length of indenture required in each field). These courses were taught by the academic staff of the college, but special instructors were secured for the trade courses upon recommendations of the joint committees and were granted teaching credentials by the State of California.

Labor and management in San Mateo County agree that granting degrees at the end of long and effective training periods in skilled labor fields will result in better selection of apprentice training and greater appreciation by society for the part that skilled trades play in our national program.

Congratulations to Local 162 for the part they have played in bringing about this program, and by so doing helping to raise the standards of the trade.

WESTERN LOCAL ELECTS OFFICERS



Results of the election of officers for 1952-53 are announced by Local No. 2067, of Medford, Oregon.

The accompanying photograph pictures the new officers as follows:

First row:

C. R. Richmond, president; G. A. Potucek, financial secretary; F. A. Morris, treasurer; A. G. Miller, recording secretary.

Second row:

Wallace Martin, trustee; Anthony Kanclier, warden; J. H. Griffith, vice-president; P. A. Smith, trustee.

Ben Wells, a trustee, and Nelson Sigler, conductor, are not included in the picture.

Local No. 2067 will hold their annual picnic for carpenters and their families on August 31st.

PHOENIX LOCAL FETES 50-YEAR MEMBER

At a meeting especially called for the purpose, Local Union No. 2093, Phoenix, Ariz., last month paid its respects to one of its grand old timers who recently completed 50 years of continuous membership in the union without ever being in arrears. Brother George Barger, who was obligated in Chicago in the year 1902, was the member so honored. To make sure that Brother Barger always had a suitable container for his working card, the union presented him with an engraved billfold in which reposed his 50-year card. The presentation was made by Evar Johnson, president of the union

ANNUAL CLAM-BAKE

St. Nick's Oval was the scene of the Annual Clam-Bake held by Local No. 188 of Yonkers, New York. Large quantities of food and beer were consumed by the assembled brothers.



Festivities were not interrupted by inclement weather, for rain did not fall until the men were eating under a broad marquee. Occupied in this manner, it seems certain that a slight rainfall would be insufficient to disturb them.

The group is pictured previous to the precipitation, apparently fascinated by the gaping camera lens.



NEW MONTICELLO AUXILIARY IS ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 631 of Monticello, Indiana, sends a friendly "hello" to all Auxiliaries.

We have been organized only a few months. On November 26th, 1951, we got our charter. We had only 15 members then; now we have 43 in our membership.

We invite wives, mothers, sisters and women members of Local 3154 and Local 2818 to join our Auxiliary No. 631.

We have our meetings the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8:00 P.M. at our A. F. of L. Hall in Monticello.

We are out for a membership drive starting in September.

We gave a pot luck dinner for members and families August 25, 1952, at 7:00 P.M. Prospective members were invited.

We have had cake walks, pie suppers and Bingo parties.

We hope to have several events this Fall and coming year.

Correspondence is always welcome.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Edna Koons, Recording Secretary.

NEW AUXILIARY IS BUSY GROUP

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary 647 of Pomona, California.

Our Auxiliary has just been organized with our initiation and installation of officers taking place just last month. At present we have 41 members and our membership is growing each meeting. Officers elected were: President, Mary F. Robertson; Vice-President, Louise Howery; Recording Secretary, Gladys N. Duffy; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Claire Wilkins; Conductress, Pauline Riley; Warden, Gladys Hannagan and Board of Trustees—Mary Kimbell, Bama Isbell and Flora Barnes.

Our men folks of Local 1752 held their annual Barbecue Picnic on July 26th, at which time our Auxiliary served over 300 members of the Carpenters Local and their families. After meeting a good many of the carpenter wives at this picnic, we look forward to seeing many more new members at our next meeting.

As we are a new auxiliary with very enthusiastic members, we would welcome hearing from our Sister Auxiliaries and will answer any correspondence we receive.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Gladys N. Duffy, Recordng Secretary.

PINE BLUFF LADIES SAY HELLO

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 551, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

At present we have twenty-seven members in good standing. We hold meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and quarterly celebrations are held for those who have had birthdays during the preceding period.

We are now planning a Bingo Cake Walk to raise funds for our annual Christmas dinner, and to increase our membership.

Officers for the year include the following: Mesdames Mary Simson, president; R. R. Waters, vice-president; John Verdue, recording secretary; J. F. Musgroves, financial secretary; James E. Davis, warden; Covene Cannon, conductress; Pearl Morgan, Lannie Benton and Edd. Ezell, trustees and J. A. Farrell chaplain.

We shall be very happy to hear from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs John Verdue, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 289

Outside Finish.—Outside finish is in many respects as important as inside finish. In fact, outside finish receives the public view a great deal more than inside finish does. A house that appears well on the outside, will attract the interest of the public, even though the inside might be left partly unfinished unknown to the public. If one is building to sell, the first consideration should be a pleasing outside appearance, and that will involve the outside finish, plus the general design of the building. Even cheaply

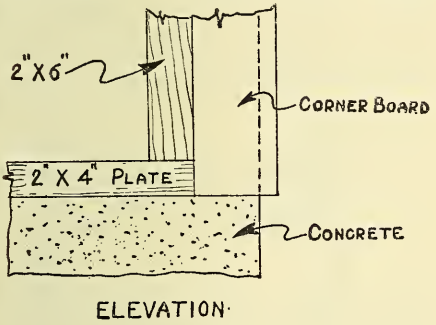


Fig. 1

constructed buildings will sell better if the outside finish pleases.

One-Piece Corner Boards.—Fig. 1, at the bottom, shows a plan of a one-piece corner board in place. This is perhaps the cheapest kind of corner board that can be used. The upper drawing shows an elevation of the part shown in plan at the bottom. Such corner boards are suitable for sheds, cabins, cheap garages, and other similar buildings. Fig. 2 shows a plan and elevation of the same layout, with a little better one-piece corner board. In this case, the board is of 1⅛-inch material, and has a bead at the corner. The siding is shown in place, and viewed from the front, this corner finish gives a pleasing effect.

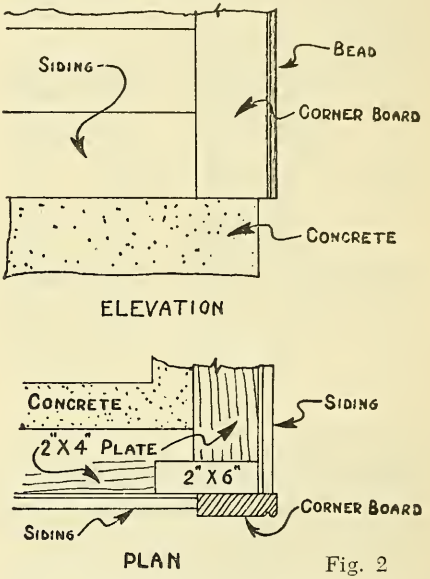


Fig. 2

Joining Frieze.—Fig. 3 shows two ways that corner boards can be joined to the

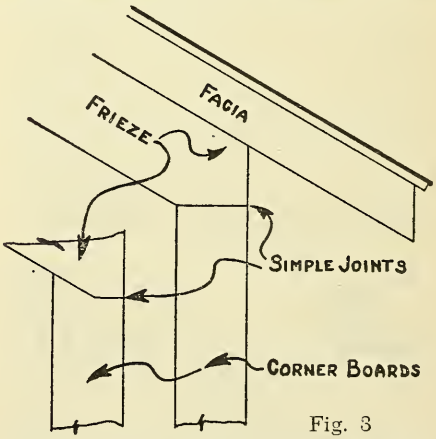


Fig. 3

frieze. These joints can be used with either one-piece corner boards or two-piece corner boards. The joint shown by the main drawing, is the better of the two joints. Fig. 4

shows cross sections of four ways to join a corner board to the frieze. The joint shown to the left is the one usually used for joining plain corner boards to the frieze. The joint shown second from the left, is beveled in order to throw the water out. This is a good joint, but it is not used as much as the joint shown to the left. The joint shown third from the left, is often used when a simple cap is placed over the corner board, while the joint shown to the extreme right requires a little more work in making

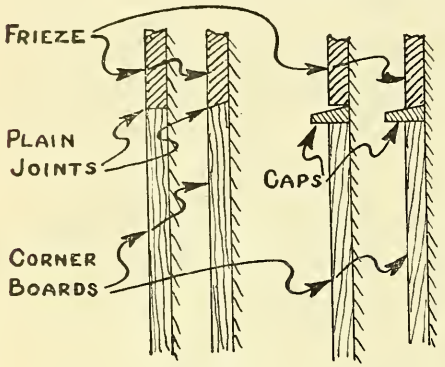


Fig. 4

it, but is a little better joint, and gives a better appearance.

Simple Two-Piece Corner Boards.—Fig. 5 shows to the left a simple two-piece corner board, made of ⅞-inch material. A plan is shown at the bottom, and the elevation, in part, is shown by the top drawing. To the right is shown a little better two-piece corner board. Here the material is 1⅛-inch

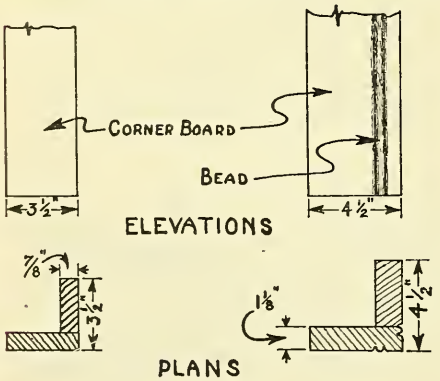


Fig. 5

with two beads worked on near the corner. The plan is shown at the bottom and the elevation at the top. The width of this corner board is 4½ inches.

Simple Caps.—Fig. 6 shows two simple caps for corner boards. These caps will work in well with corner boards such as are shown in cross section by Fig. 5. The cap shown

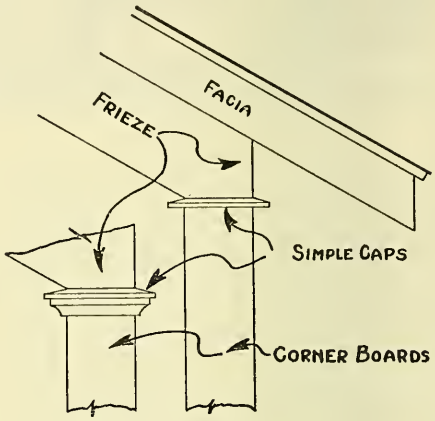


Fig. 6

by the main drawing is on the order of the one shown in Fig. 4 to the extreme right. The cap shown inset, is similar to the one of the main drawing, excepting that it has a

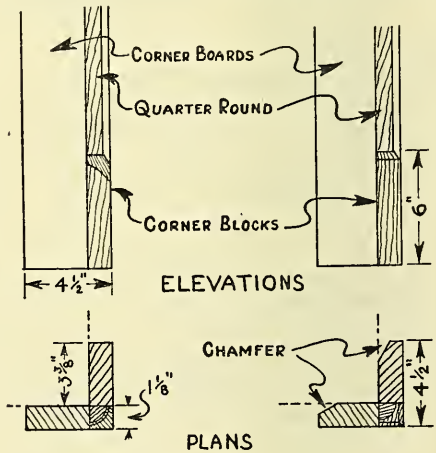


Fig. 7

cove molding under it, which improves the appearance.

Conventional Corner Boards.—Fig. 7 shows two plans and two elevations of conventional corner boards. These corner boards are made of 1⅛-inch material, 4½ inches wide with blocks at the base of the corner, supporting quarter rounds. The plan to the right shows the boards chamfered, which is done when the sides are finished with stucco. The construction of the corner blocks should be noticed. In many instances the base corner

blocks are omitted, and a construction similar to what is shown in Fig. 8 is used. Here the plan and the elevation show that the quarter round extends to the bottom of the

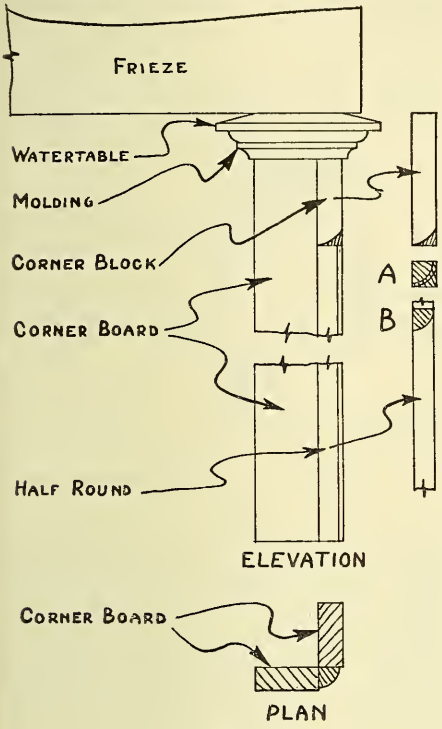


Fig. 8

corner boards. This makes a good appearing corner board, and drains well. The construction shown in Fig. 7 do not drain well, —the blocks hold water, which often causes rotting, especially when they are shaded by

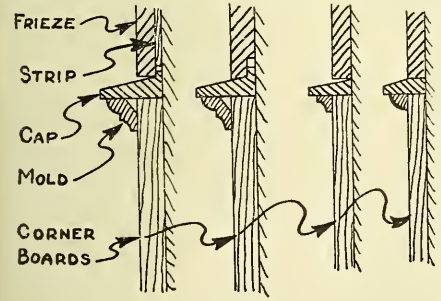


Fig. 9

trees or shrubbery. The upper part of the corner board shown by Fig. 8 is of the conventional type, and gives a pleasing appearance. At A is shown the bottom view of the corner block, and at B is given a section of the quarter round.

Cross Sections of Caps.—Fig. 9, to the left, shows a cross section of a commonly used construction where the cap of the corner board joins the frieze. The frieze here is made of ⅞-inch material, which is blocked out with a quarter-inch strip. This construction drains well. The joint shown in cross section, second from the left, is on the order of the one shown by Fig. 8. The two constructions shown to the right, are rather simple, and suitable for cheap work.

This oft repeated statement should be remembered: The designs shown are not hard and fast, but subject to modifications. Enough different constructions are given so that those who want to be original, can easily work out something for themselves, that will be just what they want.

WANTS TO KNOW

Another practical way to install a keeper, or strike plate, is illustrated by the three drawings in Fig. 2. Here the up and down position of the keeper is located by the lines, a a, shown on each of the three drawings. These points were obtained by closing the door and marking the top and bottom of the latch bolt on the jamb, as indi-

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cated by the check marks on the left and right drawings. From these check marks the horizontal lines are drawn. The distance between the shoulder of the rabbet and the edge of the keeper is obtained with a gauge block, which is made so that it will be just wide enough to allow the proper play for the latch bolt. In this method, the face of the lock must be located, say, with a butt gauge, so that it will always be the same distance from the shoulder of the rabbet when the door is closed. Two gauge blocks are shown, either of which gives good service. On the left drawing a short block,

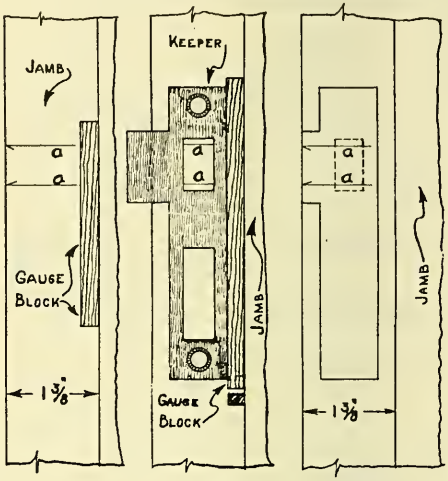


Fig. 1

shaded, is in place ready to receive the keeper. On the center drawing a block that is a little longer than the keeper is shown. Here the keeper is in position for marking. All but the edge that joins the block can be marked without removing anything. To mark the edge that joins the block, remove the block and mark along the keeper, or remove the keeper and mark along the block. Care must be taken, however, when this marking is done, that the keeper or the block, whichever is used, will be kept in the proper position. The drawing to the right shows the marking completed, ready for the mortising. The mortising for the lock and latch bolts should not be done until after the keeper is in place.

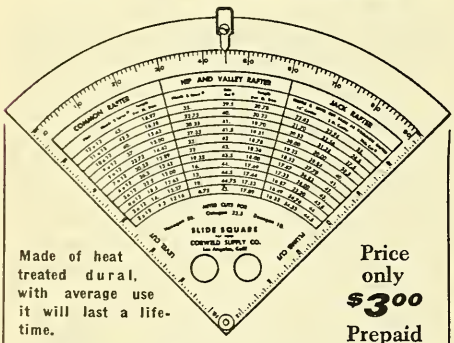
In marking for the keeper on unrabbeted jambs, when the doors are hung and locked before the stops are in place, a butt gauge can be used. Sometimes the butt gauge is used for such marking on rabbeted jambs, but to me it has never proved to be satisfactory. Usually it resulted in too much play.

ROOF FRAMING BY DEGREES

I

Roof framing by degrees is a simple method of laying out rafters with the Slide or Radial Square. A cut of this square is shown in the ad in the next column and another article appeared in the March, 1952 Journal. This square is a combination of a square and 90-degree protractor. On the face of it there are three roof framing tables. The first table

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covers common rafters. The second table deals with hip and valley rafters, while the third takes up jack rafters. To get the various cuts, you set the radial of the square to the degrees of the pitch you are using, shown on the table, and proceed to lay out the rafters.

To show how simple a matter roof framing becomes with this square, I have chosen the easiest roof pitch to frame, or the 12-9 (12-inch run and 9-inch rise) pitch. With

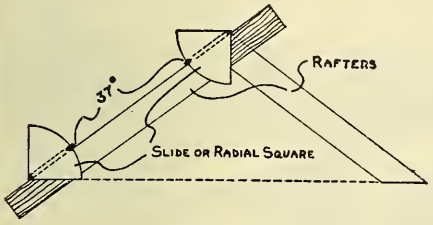


Fig. 1

the slide square all of the other pitches are just as simple and easy to frame as the one I am using as a basis for the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows the applications of the square for marking the level and plumb cuts of a common rafter. The radial of the square is set at 37 degrees, as shown in the table. To the left the square is shown in position for marking the level cut. Without changing the radial, the square is applied to the timber for marking the plumb cut. This is shown at the top of the drawing. The parts to be cut off are shaded. Fig. 2 shows the

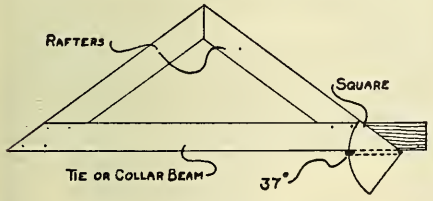


Fig. 2

square still set at 37 degrees, where it is applied for making the cut of a tie or collar beam. Fig. 3 shows it in position for marking the bevel for gable studding, which are shown shaded. Fig. 4, upper left, shows the square applied for marking the plumb cut of the seat of a rafter with a tail. How the tail cut is marked is shown at the bottom. The shaded part is to be cut off. The dotted-line square in the drawing to the right, shows the application of the square for marking the level cut of the seat. The part that is to be cut out for the seat is shown shaded.

All of the cuts shown in the illustrations of this article are made with the radial set at 37 degrees. But if the radial must be changed for marking other bevels, you simply loosen the setscrew and adjust the radial

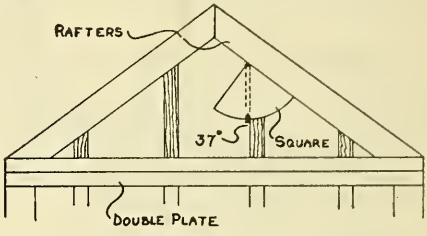


Fig. 3

to the degrees that will give the desired bevel.

Note: There were so many requests for information as to where the Slide Square could be obtained, after the article in the March issue came out, that I feel justified

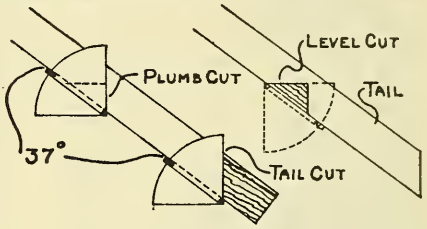


Fig. 4

in giving the address of the manufacturers, which is

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GADGET GAUGE

Sometimes short poles or other round pieces of timber have to ripped. Because such pieces are always thinner at one end than the other, it becomes necessary to use some kind of gadget, or gadget gauge, as I call it, to hold the piece in such a way that

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the center line will be parallel with the guide and the gauge. The guide, of course, is set so that the ripping will run through the center of the piece, as shown by the up-

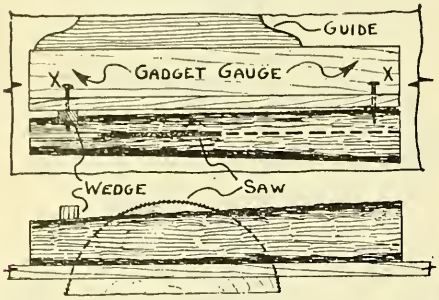


Fig. 1

per drawing, Fig. 1. Here the guide and the gadget gauge are pointed out. Two nails with which the gauge is fastened to the round piece, are indicated at X and X. The nail shown to the left, is driven through the wedge that holds the small end of the stick away from the gauge enough to bring

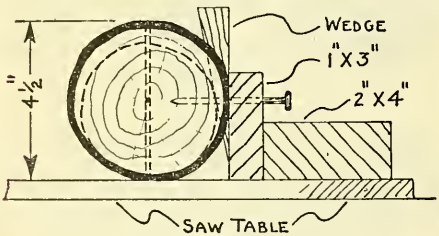
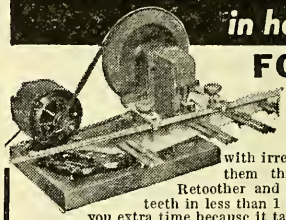


Fig. 2

the center line parallel with the gauge. The stick is shown ripped about half way through the center. The unripped part is indicated by the heavy dotted line. The bottom drawing shows a side view, where the wedge and the saw are pointed out.

Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the gadget gauge and the round piece. The dotted circle within the heavily shaded circle, shows the relative sizes of the small and the large ends. The two perpendicular dotted lines show where the piece is to be ripped through. One of the nails is shown in position of holding the gadget and the piece together. The wedge is also pointed out. The thickness of the piece at the large end is shown by figures. Study the drawings.

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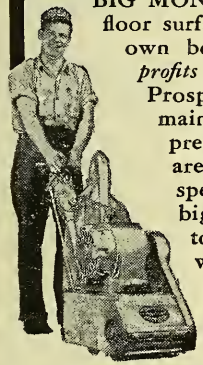
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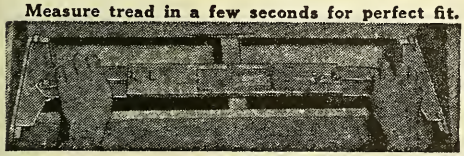
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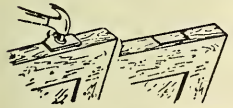
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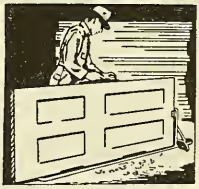
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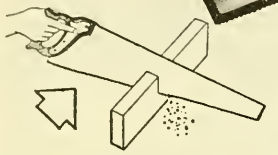
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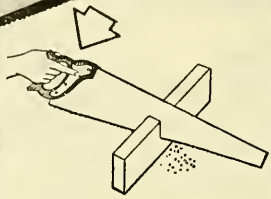
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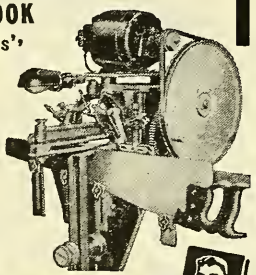
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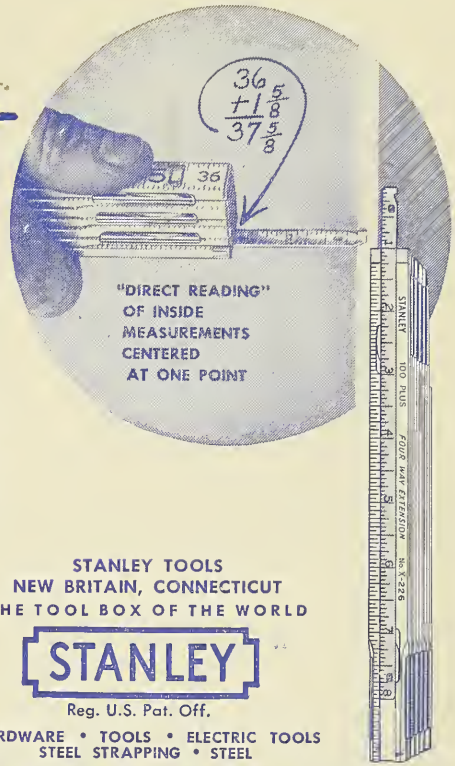
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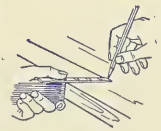
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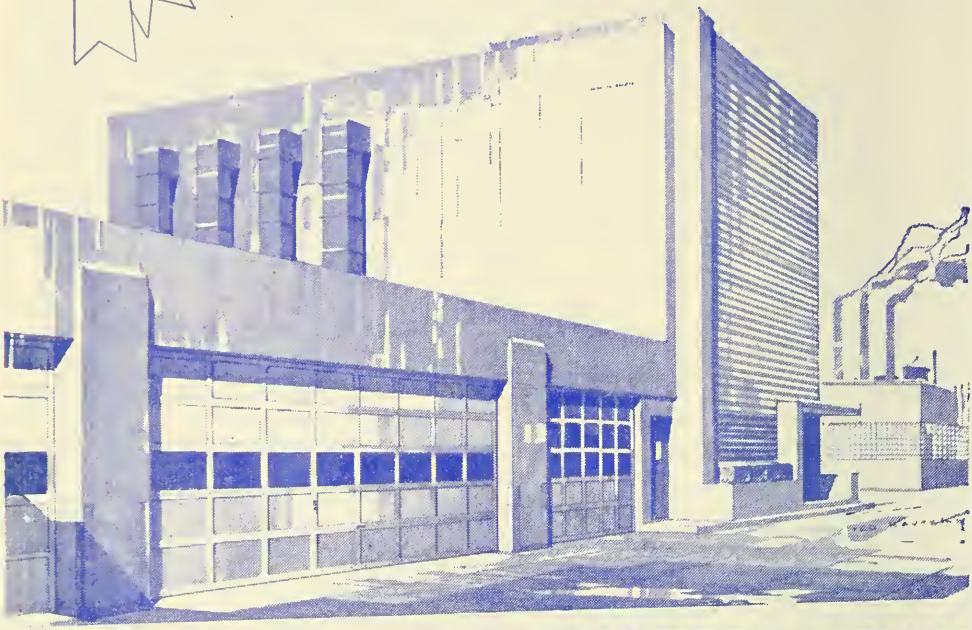
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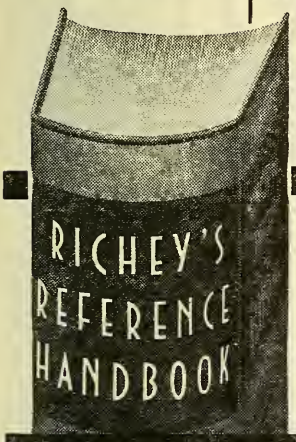
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1952

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★ ★ ★

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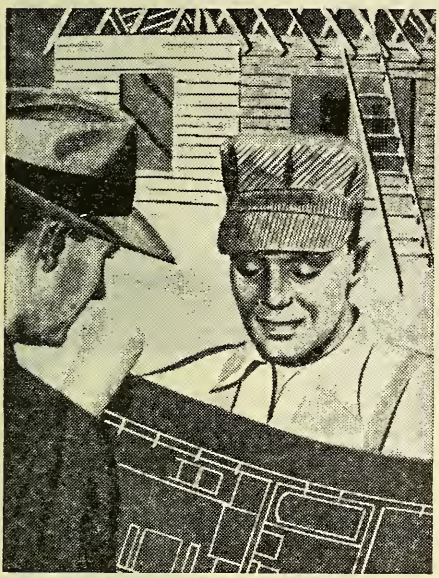
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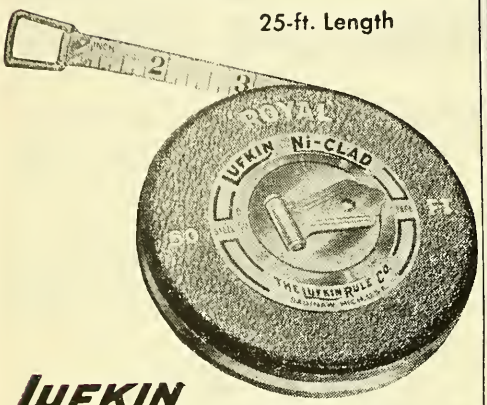
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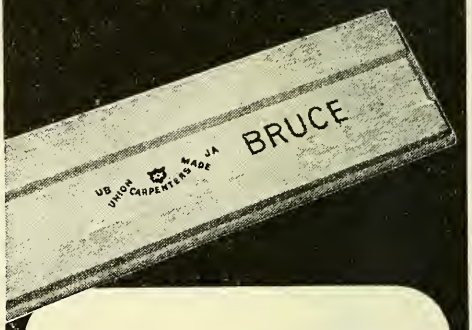
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IF THIS election should have taught us anything, it is that our whole political machinery needs overhauling.

As these words are being written, election day is still several weeks away. Consequently we have no way of knowing who will be president of the United States by the time these words reach you. For the sake of this piece it makes little difference, for what we are concerned with here is the unhealthy state of political life in America, as uncovered by the 1952 presidential race.

Even to the most calloused observer, events of the past few months must have made it apparent that money has become much too important a factor in American political life. There has been much of the pot calling the kettle black and there have been many pious protestations of innocence by those caught taking financial emoluments from people who might have axes to grind at a later date. It all adds up to one fact—money is what makes the mare go in today's political scene.

This is far from being a healthy thing. As a matter of fact the whole democratic process is being jeopardized by practices which may be legal but fall far short of being ethical. No man, regardless of his strength of character, can accept financial support without incurring a comparable obligation to those who gave the support.

After reading the financial statements of the presidential candidates and their running mates, they seem a convincing basis for the idea that Lincoln could not win a Senatorial election in these troubled times. For the sake of argument, we'll consider a modern situation and trace the probable occurrences.

Congressional Quarterly recently reported that it cost at least $10,000,000 to elect the 82nd Congress, and some of the individual elections in the larger states, such as Illinois, New York, Ohio and California, have cost as much as $2,000,000.

These figures are accurate in spite of the Corrupt Practices Act, which supposedly limits spending by a political party to $3,000,000 in a national election. The act also theoretically limits expenditures by a Senator to $25,000 for his campaign, and some of the states have even lower limits.

When considering the costs of television and radio time, it is easily understandable how such large sums are spent in very short periods. For large cities, with major television stations, the cost is as high at $2000 for a single station's one-half hour program, while a network telecast will cost over $30,000 for a 64-station hook-up, for the same time period.

Radio costs are also comparatively high. A single station broadcast in a major city will take about $700 out of the campaign chest, while a 29 station hook-up costs about $6000. At these rates a $25,000 campaign fund doesn't last long.

Under these circumstances how could a small town, relatively unknown lawyer such as Lincoln was in

his youth, win an election to the United States Senate? In fact, how could he win his party's primary?

It is customary for candidates to pay an almost mandatory assessment to the party when they register, announcing their intentions to seek office. Even though they fail to win the nomination they are again assessed for the winning candidate's campaign. Where can an average man, with an average income, find the excess money? They must pay these assessments, for it seems certain that the well-heeled party members don't share all of the load among themselves.

Today's elections are not won by small town speeches and debates. It is a rare occasion when a modern politician accepts the challenge of an opponent to engage in a debate on a point of controversy. There is too great an opportunity for a slip of the tongue. Occurrences such as the Peoria Debate, between Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, have become historical relics. Now Lincoln and Douglas would appear at opposite ends of the state and express their opinions of the opposition viewpoint.

A method used to avoid legal campaign fund limitations is for the party to lump all funds into one pot. They are used in favor of a single candidate who is chosen to lead the party ticket. Of course a part of the funds are used for each person on the ticket, but the major part of the dough goes for the boy who is expected to carry the load. This candidate's campaign is further augmented by generous contributions from interested persons. With this thought in mind, it seems logical to conclude that money heavily influences the elections of representatives of the people in this day and age.

If Lincoln's law practices were not as remunerative, or his connections as varied as his opponent's, then it seems certain that he would be doomed to defeat. No longer could he pack a pair of saddle bags, toss them on the old mare and ride around the countryside speaking to people. He would be easily outdistanced by an opponent who stayed in an office which had a radio and television broadcasting station close at hand.

If a candidate is to retain ethical principals can he be elected? Or must he accept money from rich and interested supporters, whose interests may not be those of a good citizen, but rather those of a person placing the interests of the nation behind his own.

If Mr. Lincoln were still a resident of Illinois his election would probably cost at least $1,000,000 maybe more; in any event not a small sum to any man. For each of those dollars, Lincoln would owe at least an implied debt of gratitude to the contributors, especially the big ones. As he voted on each bill he would probably ask himself, "Whose toes am I stepping on this time?"

If a man were fortunate enough to be elected without the aid of large financial assistance from interested parties, his money problems would not be ended. It has become a necessity for Senators to find some way of supplementing their incomes to stay ahead of the ever-increasing expenses their job imposes.

All members of Congress are paid $15,000 annually, $12,500 of which is salary, and $2,500 in the form of a tax-exempt allowance for expenses, plus $800 for mailing purposes. They are supplied a seemingly adequate staff consisting of one administrative assistant, and twelve secretaries and stenographers, whose salaries total

$60,000 a year, paid by the government.

It seems at first glance that the Senator has $15,000 a year to get by on, but he cannot live in a $30 a month house, even if he could find one. Should he do so and embarrass the nation, the taxpayers would be the first to scream. A threadbare suit at a diplomatic gathering would be quite out of place. We Americans seem to place a great amount of importance upon prestige.

While in Washington the Senator must maintain two homes; the one in the Capitol and the one back home. If you doubled your housing expenses suddenly, how would it effect your budget?

Aside from the extra home there are additional expenses due to a need for entertainment. Fellow members of Congress, foreign dignitaries and constituents from back home require attention, which costs money. You can't entertain for nothing. The foreign dignitaries are entertained at government expense for the most part, but should a Senator be treated lavishly while visiting a foreign country, he should be able to reciprocate when a representative of that country visits the United States.

There are a few ways in which a Senator can supplement his income, some of them honest and ethical. He might write, or lecture, both time consuming projects which will detract from his official duties. In some instances he may practice his profession while in Washington.

Senators who are far from home often find it very impractical to attempt to retain business connections while they are in Washington, so they drop the ties and suffer financially, and sometimes are left out in the cold when their political days are ended.

Congress has avoided the idea of raising their own salaries for fear of the public's reaction. In the last session they even refused to create a commission to study the problem.

We all know that Congressmen do not suffer from want while in office, but it is also obvious that they are generally unable to carry on the duties of their office in the manner which we expect, solely on the salary they are paid by the government.

If you would like to see another Lincoln in Washington, then you'll probably have to demand some changes. The first will be in the election laws. A more rigid control of campaign spending is a necessity. Give all an even break when running for office, regardless of their bankroll.

Although it seems that government spending is high enough now, an additional raise is needed to increase Congressmen's salaries. If the incentive is sufficient we will surely be able to attract a better type man to office seeking. At least we should offer our legislators a salary equal to that which they can attain in the business world.

We constantly object to corruption, yet in many cases we foster it by failing to ask for correction of wrongs. You might think you're an unimportant cog in the wheel, but write a letter to your Senator or Congressman. The odds are that you'll get an answer by return mail.

If you object to a few who are rich and powerful "owning" your representatives in government, then write and tell them what you think can be done to change the situation.

If you think Congressmen are crooks, tell them how they can be honest. Don't just sit back and criticize.

Many of our great national leaders have been rich men and we haven't

found Utopia yet. Let's give the poor ones a chance. It's a small thing to write a letter but the results might make the effort seem worthwhile.

Although our representatives are obviously influenced by those who pay for their elections, they will still read, and possibly give some consideration to a letter from an ordinary voter. The little man has influence, especially on election day.

Honest men have undoubtedly spent a lifetime in politics, but the stigma which is attached to the job has kept many good men away from the field. We try to train our children to be honest and moral, but we don't demand the same qualities of the leaders of our country.

Morality and ethics are important if a nation is to survive. A nation will rapidly decay if her leaders are of low character. By removing the disturbing elements of need and temptation we can take a long stride toward achieving that desired morality.

If we can't raise the standards of politics, we cannot hope to have better politicians. They will be no better than the people make them, for, like all human beings, they think that lack of criticism is approval. Your silence is a vote of approval for corruption and dishonesty. Voice your criticism and maybe we will eventually elect another leader like Lincoln.

Resolution

in memory of

GEORGE C. OTTENS

President, Illinois State Council of Carpenters

Whereas, a great man, a conscientious and progressive officer, an esteemed and beloved brother, a member of Local Union No. 1527, and President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters for more than a quarter of a century, departed this life July 5, 1952 in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois; and

Whereas, his integrity and honesty is well known in his daily life, in his execution of the duties of the many important offices he has held in labor as well as civic movements, all of which he has filled faithfully with honor, distinction, dignity and wisdom to the satisfaction of all; and

Whereas, we are all proud of him and the splendid record he has left as a pattern for us to follow; therefore

Be it resolved, that we herewith express our deep and heartfelt sorrow at his passing. We will all miss his sound advice, his great wisdom, his good counsel and his outstanding clarity of thought in our future deliberations; his memory will be a shining symbol to guide us through the coming years; therefore

Be it further resolved, that we join the family of our esteemed and beloved President in their hour of sorrow and place our trust in the Supreme Ruler that our friend and Brother is now united with his helpmate who was awaiting him above.

J. Earl Welch
Harold Fairclogh
Dale Stump
A. L. Thompson
Robert C. Kemp

J. W. Hill
Earl Oliver
Frank Junker
E. A. Bantel
John Brenton

Taft-Hartleyism Is Worldwide

★ ★

DURING the past five years, American workers have become fairly well acquainted with the scope and determination of the anti-labor forces which are operating in this nation. The Taft-Hartley Law is a product of their machinations. So are dozens of little Taft-Hartley Laws passed by numerous state legislatures. Tax laws favorable to the wealthy and punitive to the poor were conceived and put over by them. So were the control laws which hold wages down but guarantee healthy profits. At every turn there is ample evidence that anti-labor forces are united and organized for the purpose of weakening—if not completely destroying—organized labor in America.

Now there is evidence that the drive against labor is not confined to the United States alone. In fact, it seems evident that the drive is worldwide. The same forces which put over the Taft-Hartley Law in the United States seem bent on shackling the hands of organized labor all over the world. The noise and scuffle engendered by the recent political campaign have tended to all but obscure the seriousness of this international labor picture. However, now that the election has been decided by the will of the people, the matter is undoubtedly destined to get a good deal more attention.

Repeatedly this journal has pointed out the unanimity of opinion among labor people visiting Europe in regard to the way that American aid dollars have been used in Europe. It was the consensus of opinion that too much of the money was going into the pockets of the industrialists and too little of it was going into the pay envelopes of the French, Italian and West German workers. Whether or not the situation has improved, this journal is in no position to know. However, it seems obvious that if nations on the European Continent are to be rebuilt on a strong, democratic basis, the working people must be given an opportunity to build satisfactory and rewarding lives for themselves and their families.

In the achievement of such a goal, free, independent and militant unions seems to be the main hope. Yet the same elements which are bent on hamstringing American labor appear to be equally intent on preventing the emergence of a strong labor movement in Europe.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, George P. Delaney, international representative of the Federation who has spent several years on the European scene, reported on the unhealthy situation which is developing within the International Labor Organization. As most people know, ILO is a world organization which was set up right after World War I, to work for the elevation of working and living standards throughout the world. Each nation sends employer representatives, worker representatives, and government representatives to ILO.

According to Mr. Delaney, American employer representatives are torpedoing the effectiveness of ILO. Be-

cause of its importance, a part of Mr. Delaney's speech is herewith reprinted.

* * *

In my address to the 35th International Labor Conference in Geneva, this past June, I gave an account of the efforts, now underway in this country to achieve the defeat of effective American participation in the work of that body. I placed before the conference the facts concerning the part, in those efforts, of certain individuals attached to the American employer delegation.

And, to that delegation, I submitted a simple and reasonable request for enlightenment. I asked the American employer group to tell us which of its faces was the real one, and which the false—the pious face it takes to these conferences abroad, or the one it presents at home in seeking, through deception and abuse, the repudiation of the ILO.

I asked that group to reconcile, if it could, its membership, its statements, and even its votes, within the ILO, with its part in the campaign to neutralize that organization as an ally of progress in a backward world. There has not, as yet, been an answer.

My comments were described, in some press accounts, as the first open clash between American labor and employer delegations to a body which had always, in the past, been held up as the prime example of successful tripartite cooperation on an international scale. Some well-meaning but apprehensive souls—who would rather preserve appearances than face facts—expressed dismay at those statements, and fear over their possible effects upon the future success of this tripartite machinery.

In fact, efforts were made to persuade me to abondon, or to water down, the substance of my remarks—in favor of more sweetness and less light, so as to "avoid friction."

This seemed to me a very poor reason to gloss over a subject so badly in need of ventilation. The purpose of the conference, as I saw it, was not to exchange compliments, but to make progress—and progress is often impossible without some degree of friction.

Besides, it was not in my power to "avoid friction", even if I cared to do so. A much more dangerous kind of friction was already present, wearing away at the vitals of tripartite cooperation in that body. It was the more dangerous because it was not exposed to view.

It was not of our creation nor under our control. It stemmed from the double-dealing efforts of certain employer representatives to throw sand in the gears of this tripartite machinery.

My sole purpose was to tear away the veil of silence hiding the fact of this corrosive process, and to point out its source, so as to make possible its correction.

My statement was not, therefore, the first break in labor-management-public cooperation within the ILO. It was the first frank recognition of the fact that the quality of that cooperation has for a long time left much to be desired.

I still have hopes that this machinery can be revitalized. In order to build an effective degree of cooperation, it is necessary first to dissipate the false illusion that full cooperation already exists.

I believe that many involved in this matter are coming to realize that a pretense of cooperation is not an adequate substitute for the real thing.

Let me say, however, that in this effort to inject a new vigor into the role of American participation in the

International Labor Organization, I have no great hopes of assistance from employer quarters, through any sudden reversal of form on their part. It is quite apparent that behind the American employer group lie forces hostile to the basic aims of the ILO, and dedicated to the frustration of those aims.

This becomes ever more apparent, day by day, as employer-inspired attacks upon the ILO spread into new and broader channels. One of the more striking episodes occurred a few months ago, in the course of hearings on Senate Joint Resolution No. 130, before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

This Resolution, as you may know, was introduced by Senator Bricker of Ohio. You may recall that last year I mentioned that an irresponsible and unfounded attack on the ILO by a member of the employer delegation had been picked up by Bricker and inserted in the Congressional Record.

Now, with Joint Resolution No. 130, Bricker's role in this strategy has moved up from the back to the front of the Congressional Record, and on to the floor of Congress. But the quality of his material has not improved in the process.

Joint Resolution No. 130 proposes an amendment to the United States Constitution, designed to hamstring the power of the Federal government to enter into treaties with foreign nations. It would go far to make it impossible for other nations to place any faith or credence in our intentions, or to have any assurance that this country would live up to its agreements.

Since ILO Conventions have the status of draft treaties, the adoption of this amendment would obviously place great obstacles in the way of effective American participation in that organization. I also understand that this Resolution is so phrased that had it been in effect over the course of our past history, it would have prohibited the United States from signing the charter of the United Nations. It would have made impossible the annexation of Texas and Hawaii. It would even have prohibited the treaty which brought our Revolutionary War to a close.

It is clear that much of the momentum for the proposal amendment stems from the phoney propaganda—spread about by members of the employer delegation to the ILO—that the ILO Convention might usurp the legislative powers of Congress and enable the Federal government to encroach upon the powers of the State.

Evidence of this can be found in the testimony of Mr. William McGrath in support of the Resolution, before the subcommittee considering that matter. McGrath, a non-union manufacturer from Bricker's home state, has for a number of years been attached to the employers' delegation to the annual conferences of the ILO He seems to be the chosen hatchetman for that group, since most of the more reckless diatribes against the ILO have been his.

In this testimony, McGrath charged, among other things, that "the ILO has gone far beyond the field of labor and is seeking to set itself up as a form of international legislature to formulate uniform domestic socialistic laws which it hopes, by the vehicle of treaty ratification, can eventually be imposed upon most of the countries of the world." As examples of these "socialistic laws," McGrath listed eighteen conventions which had been adopted by the ILO.

What he conveniently neglected to mention was the fact that American employer delegates had voted in favor of twelve out of these eighteen

conventions which McGrath, when it serves his purpose to do so, professes to regard as "socialistic." Since that is a very obscene word in employer circles, one would expect that others in his delegation would take offense at this description and this cynical repudiation of their handiwork. It is I think, an indication of the hypocrisy of the employer position that—to my knowledge—none have as yet shown anything but approval of his irresponsible remarks.

The fallacies involved in the arguments advanced by McGrath, Bricker and company are so obvious and transparent as to call into question either their I.Q.'s or their integrity. The fact is that no Convention can be imposed by the ILO upon any country that does not wish to receive it and to apply the standards it provides.

A convention has no binding effect upon any country unless it ratifies it, and no country is obligated to ratify. The United States, in fact, has ratified only a very small portion of the conventions adopted by the ILO during its existence.

Furthermore, no conventions can override the legitimate powers of the several States of the Union. The constitution of the ILO makes special provision for nations having a Federal-State division of powers. Under these provisions, conventions dealing with matters which such a country determines to be appropriate for state rather than federal action are not even considered for ratification by the Federal government. This determination is made by the country concerned, not by the ILO.

Last June, Bricker followed up his campaign with another attack, aimed directly and specifically at the ILO. This took the form of Concurrent Resolution No. 83, calling upon the American government delegation to the ILO to oppose the adoption of a Convention on minimum standards for social security, then being considered.

Fortunately, this move did not take hold. The convention was adopted by considerably more than a two-thirds majority, during the 35th Session. This episode gives a good example, however, of the utter nonsense comprising the basis of these attacks.

The defeat of this convention would not have saved this country from "socialism," for it involved no threat of socialism. It would have served only to deny the underprivileged peoples of the world, lacking the benefits which we already enjoy, of a means of elevating their standards to a basic minimum level of human decency.

ILO Conventions have never exercised any significant direct effect, upon conditions which prevail in this country. Our standards, by and large, are well above the levels provided in those conventions, and we are free, like every other nation, to choose the methods of implementation which are most compatible with our own social and governmental system.

The work of the ILO has, however, done much to improve the standards and conditions of the people of many other nations of the world—and of workers in foreign industries which frequently come into direct competition with our own.

Employers in American industry have an important stake in the success of the work of the ILO. If their foreign competitors are able to maintain standards of wages and working conditions far below their own, they suffer an unfair handicap in world trade—the kind of handicap that has, in the past, led them to the negative devices of high tariffs and trade restrictions, to the detriment of world commerce, prosperity and peace.

The efforts of the ILO to establish minimum world standards in those matters affecting human life and labor, therefore, offer constructive benefits and positive protections not only to foreign workers, but to American employers as well.

While I would not presume to advise the employing interests of America as to whom they should select to represent them in the deliberations of the ILO, I would suggest this: that no proper and legitimate American interests are being served by the negative policies currently pursued by members of the present employer delegation.

What, then, is the real motive behind those policies? Once we penetrate the smokescreen of scarewords and pious phrases about "free enterprise," the "American way," and so on, and analyze the make-up of the employer delegation, the answer becomes apparent.

The members of the employer group are not representatives of the majority of American employers. They are not appointed to that post in order to represent the interests of the majority of American employers. They represent a very select and narrow group.

The N.A.M. and the Chamber of Commerce have, in recent years, consistently designated for these assignments representatives of two distinct types; (a) non-union employers; and (b) employers with large foreign holdings, employing large numbers of foreign workers.

The interests of this group do not lie in the establishment of fair international standards, so as to enable fair American employers better to maintain their economic positions. They lie rather in the obstruction of any action by other countries which might require them to give a greater degree of consideration to the needs of the nationals of those countries whom they employ.

They seek to maintain their power to lay down the rules arbitrarily, by long distance from the New York office, untroubled by the nuisance of local statutes, of the nations in which they operate. They seek to resist any action which might disturb the majestic tranquility of their operations in those lands by giving the workers there a greater voice in the determination of the conditions of their labor.

Further evidence in support of these conclusions recently appeared in the pages of a business journal of wide influence, the Harvard Business Review, in the form of an article by an executive of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, which has extensive operations and connections abroad.

This article consisted generally of an extended diatribe against the ILO, conveniently timed to give added impetus to the Bricker proposition, and further to rabblerouse the ranks of American businessmen. Coupled always, of course, with pious statements of devotion to the high ideals of the ILO, it voiced horror and dismay at the efforts of that organization to find some practical means of bringing about the realization of some small part of those ideals.

The substance of this article does not merit extended discussion at this time. It is mostly a rehash of the same untruths, half-truths and distortions which have already been set in motion by members of the employer delegation, plus a few of the author's own invention.

In view of the author's corporate connections, the following passage in his article also has a certain ironic interest:

"The concept of the company as a self-contained little empire, the concept of cartels as a technique for business stabilization, the preference for

a large profit on a limited production, and other such concepts makes the European idea of business a thing far different from the aims of free enterprise, and high production which underlie the United States idea of business . . .

Thus, one of the great bars to unity within the ILO is the fact that capitalism in the United States is a much different thing from that in Europe. Even the businessmen of Europe, steeped in traditions of monopoly and cartels as they are, cannot appreciate free enterprise."

This fine statement would have a much more convincing ring had not the Federal Trade Commission been so inconsiderate as to release a report on the international petroleum cartel, shortly thereafter.

If this report is to be believed, the author's own company sheds its high regard for "free enterprise" when it goes abroad and chooses, then, to do as the Romans do. It especially names that company as a member in good standing of the petroleum cartel, up to its corporate neck in the same kind of restrictive, monopolistic practices so virtuously condemned in this article.

The contradictions involved in this bit of pious hypocrisy could be explored indefinitely. But, for our purposes, it is enough to note that the adversaries of the ILO apparently believe in spreading the gospel of free enterprise only where it can be used against efforts to elevate the conditions of men—but not where it might stand in the way of their own efforts to elevate the price of their products.

What is the significance of all this to the trade union members of America? We stand to gain no direct or immediate benefit from the standards determined by the International Labor Organization—our own standards, achieved through collective bargaining and otherwise, are already generally higher.

But those standards do not exist in a vacuum, insulated from external forces and pressures. How can we be sure of our ability to maintain them, in time of economic stress, in the face of competition, from abroad, of products turned out by sweated labor, under sub-human conditions of work?

Can we continue to gain improved wages and working conditions from American employers, if their foreign competitors lag farther and farther behind in those respects? Do our members, as good trade unionists, want to work on imported commodities produced under unfair, sub-standard conditions, any more than they would want to work on sweat shop goods produced in this country?

Furthermore, we have a broader interest in this undertaking. We have an interest in the promotion of those higher levels of employment and prosperity which can only come with expanding world markets for our own products. And expanding world markets can only come with steady and consistent improvements in the conditions of workers in other lands.

We have a vital interest in the preservation of world peace, and world freedom. Yet we know that neither peace nor freedom can be established on a foundation of world poverty and unrest.

These attacks upon the International Labor Organization are not, therefore, remote from our own trade union interests. They are, in the final analysis, directed equally against your standards, your principles, and your ideals as trade unionists and as Americans. It is up to you to help to protect those standards and ideals now—by taking a new and more active interest in the ILO, and by giving your full support to the work of that organization.

Where Grievances Are Crimes

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ACCORDING to scraps of official information which have filtered from the Iron Curtain, trade unions in such Russian-dominated countries as Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary are suffering from an invasion of labor spies. On the surface one might instantly feel sympathetic toward the unions in the satellite nations, the trade unions of this nation having had plenty of troubles of their own with company spies in the early days of unionism.

However, before wasting any sympathy on the satellite unions, it is necessary to understand the great penchant which Russians have for mis-naming things. In the Russian lexicon, "peace" is what the Russian soldiers brought to Poland and China and all the other nations taken over by force of arms; "democracy" is what the Kremlin saddled on the Latvians and Finns. So it is with labor spies in the Russian meaning.

In the Russian interpretation, practically every American worker is a labor spy, because to the Russian whip-crackers any worker who wants better wages or working conditions is a spy and an "enemy" of the union. They call them "Social Democrats" instead of spies, but the meaning is the same. The fellow who objects to a new speed-up or who thinks he ought to get a little more money for the work he does immediately becomes a "Social Democrat" and an enemy of the union.

This is no idle speculation or anti-Russian propaganda. It can be verified by official Russian pronouncements and newspapers which are undertaking a campaign to drive the "Social Democrats" out of industry. Under the Russian system, unions are apparently organizations set up to keep workers from complaining instead of being organizations to take up workers' grievances as they are in America.

Among the many evils which American labor has encountered, the speed-up has been one of the most difficult to overcome. Special systems have been put into operation when working hours have been lessened, for the purpose of increasing production without any appreciable increase in labor costs. Piece work has been the most popular form of speed-up, but it has backfired, mainly due to our inherent dislike of coercion.

When a national emergency required additional output, the laboring forces of this country showed their true colors by breaking every major industrial production record that the world had ever known. They retained their trade unions during these periods, and voiced their grievances through the unions, but always produced what was required in satisfactory quantities to meet the needs.

Although during such periods, production was not, for the most part, for individual consumption, the worker did not suffer too much when it came to satisfying his own needs. The requirements of a normal life were available, and some of the luxuries could also be obtained. Standards of living did not depreciate appreciably in any part of the country.

During World War II, the last such emergency existed and the demands

for supplies were met. America produced in satisfactory quantities for her own and part of her allies needs, but speed-ups were not the cause of the high rates of production. The war of production was won due to the united effort of the American working men and women.

Russia is now in the fourth year of her fifth five-year plan. She is including the economies of her satellites in this production venture, presumably for the purpose of arming eastern Europe and probably the greater part of Asia.

Recently a check up by the Kremlin showed that the slave workers were not meeting their quotas. Immediately the Soviet high brass barked out orders in attempts to remove the bottlenecks.

Three countries were immediately affected; Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary. In each of these countries churches had already been subordinated "to the will of the people," traces of a middle class had disappeared completely, and the well-to-do peasants had returned to their former state of serfdom, so the only vestige of democracy which remained was the trade union.

To give some justification for the disintegration of the unions, at least in their own eyes, the Russians began giving their explanations of the actions about to take place.

In Hungary the unions are to be purged of Social Democrat elements which are disrupting the five-year plan. In Czechoslovakia they are to be reorganized to conform with the structure of the plan. In Rumania the tasks of the unions are to be redefined.

The results of the actions have been to cause Hungarian workers to live and slave under the threats of losing their freedom and their homes, the Rumanians are being subjected to the Stakhanovite, or speed-up movement, and the Czechs are told to mobilize one million workers to insure the success of the five-year plan.

Claims of imperialist infiltration of the unions are made regularly to soften the effects which might possibly occur should a voice speak out in objection to this "overhauling of unions."

Nepszava, Hungarian voice of the trade unions, now mouths the words of the Soviet puppeteers, claiming that "we must unmask the imperialist agents, the sworn enemies of the people—Social Democrats."

Rumanians have introduced a new speed-up system known as a "technical norm," replacing the old "estimated norms" of production. These "technical norms" set the quotas for the workers' production, based upon the most extreme productive possibilities and the past experience of peak performance, according to the Budapest Communist paper, Szabad Nep.

The most insistent accusation against the unions is that "hostile elements, alien to the working classes have been permitted to worm their way into trade union leadership and divert attention from the task at hand," carrying out the present five-year plan regardless of the effect upon the workers. Any trade member who refuses to conform to the harsh edicts from Moscow is promptly branded as a Social Democrat and subjected to the wrath of those in power.

"We must fight against the undermining work of social democracy in our plants, which encourages slackness in discipline, swindling in wage and sick allowances, and spreads scare news, and even resorts to sabotage," said Martin Horvath, at a meeting of the central committee of the Hung-

arian Communist party a short time ago.

The complete reorganization of the unions was the Soviet answer to resistance to the speed-up movement. Security police are conducting intensive searches for saboteurs of the five-year plan. Typical results of the searches resulted a few weeks ago when a Czech engineer and a coal mine official were sentenced to death for sabotage, and seven others received prison sentences for from three years to life.

The Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union made it clear that it and not its satellites was to be the driving force behind the projected world revolution. It also told the satellites that they are working for the Soviet and any slacking of production would be considered sabotage of the five-year plan.

Rude Pravo, Czech Communist paper recently stated that "Czechoslovakian workers will show their enthusiasm in connection with the proclamation of the fifth Soviet five-year plan by speeding up their deliveries to the Soviet Union." It also complained that "despite the ardent enthusiasm shown by the Czechoslovakian people working on deliveries to the Soviet Union, there have been serious shortcomings caused by the sabotage activities of imperialist agents and traitors."

An attempt to hide the fact that the Soviet is tightening its grip on the satellites was made by selling to the Hungarian government sixty-nine industries the Russians had operated as "external assets." Another announcement declared that Soviet-Hungarian mixed companies will continue their functions. These companies are controlled by a Russian general manager.

In return for these generous gifts, the Russians have demanded and received full control of all Hungarian production of all aluminum, iron and steel. The Russians own about 400 factories in Hungary.

While we, in the United States, defend the slightest infringement upon our inherent rights as free men, the workers of Russian controlled countries are subjected to conditions no better than slavery. About the only difference between them and slaves is that for the majority you cannot actually see the chains, unless you can see into a troubled heart.

Russia has had to lift the veil. The satellite people are no longer living under the illusion that their labors are for their homeland. While their hopes are darkened, we have one hope for them. Now that the Russians have stated their intentions openly, unity may occur among the workers. With unity may come the opportunity of overthrowing the oppressive yoke of the tyrant and to emerge once more as free workers, organized to protect their rights and to be represented honestly by men of their own choosing.

Let's hope that the Russians have overplayed their hands, and have piled the last straw upon the back of the camel. If they have, the famous words of Karl Marx may yet mock him in his grave: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"

PENSIONS ACT AS DEFLATION BRAKE

A leading economist said that the increasing number of pensions and larger Social Security benefits will act as a brake against future deflation.

Dr. Marcus Nadler, consulting economist to the Hanover Bank of New York, said that "if the productive capacity of the country and the productivity of labor, machinery and equipment continue to rise, the existence of pensions and old age benefits will contribute to economic stability.

PLANE GOSSIP

A LITTLE BIT OUT OF LINE

A recent survey discloses that the pay of the average factory worker—including overtime premium payments, etc.—was four per cent higher in August of this year than it was in August of 1951. It is estimated that during the same period, corporation earnings increased by roughly twice that amount.

About all this brings to mind is the old story about the woman who had a very nervous husband who had trouble sleeping. When all else had failed, she took him to a doctor. The doctor gave her a drug and advised her to give her husband as much of the drug as she could get on a nickel before bedtime.

A few days later the doctor met the woman on the street.

"How is your husband doing?" he asked.

"Fine," replied the woman, "you told me to give him as much of the drug as I could get on a nickel. However, I didn't have a nickel so I covered five pennies with the drug and gave it to my husband, and do you know he hasn't wakened since."

That is about the way it is with present wage and price controls; labor gets what will cover a nickel and industry gets all that can be loaded on five pennies.

174.



"You misunderstood us, sir! We're trying to negotiate a blanket agreement, but you keep offering a blankety-blank one!"

THAT'S THE WAY IT IS

On the basis of its 1950 count, the United States Census Bureau has figured out that there was one cow in America for every two persons in that year. Compared to Russia where there is only one cow for an estimated 23 persons, that is a lot of cow.

However, when it comes to bull, Russia is far, far ahead, what with all its phony peace proposals that hide a military aggressiveness unsurpassed even by Hitler.

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NOT REGISTERED

Now that the election is over and all the sound and fury have subsided, a little aside which took place in a mid-California Congressional District undoubtedly will be remembered long after some of the more important election issues are forgotten.

The candidate was meeting with a rather hostile audience. One man in particular kept heckling him. At long last the candidate's patience was exhausted, and when the heckler shouted; "Aw, dry up! I wouldn't vote for you if you were St. Peter," the candidate calmly replied: "If I were St. Peter, you wouldn't be able to vote for me. You wouldn't be in my District."

★ ★ ★

TO THE POINT

The fancy questionnaire a manufacturer of household appliances recently used to survey sales possibilities in Indiana brought equally fancy answers.

To the question, "Which make of garbage disposal unit do you use?" a southern Indiana housewife answered: "God's type—four hogs."

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MODERN TREND

Banks in most cities are now on a five day week. Mostly the Saturday closing has had the blessing of bank employes. However, when Indianapolis banks decided to close Saturdays one woman employe griped loudly.

When an executive asked her why she objected to having two off days in a row, she replied:

"Well," she said, "as things were I had to work half a day Saturdays while my husband had the whole day off. While I was working, he did the laundry."

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY

According to news in the financial papers, bankers and brokers are preparing to again sell German, Japanese and other foreign bonds to the American public. As many still remember to their sorrow, the financiers did the same thing in the 1920's. They loaded down untold numbers of American citizens with foreign bonds. They got rich on the commissions they made for selling these bonds, while those who invested in them wound up with nothing. Apparently they are out to try the same sort of a deal in 1952.

What all this bring to mind is the story of the barber shop porter who liked to gamble a little. Month in and month out he bought chances on various gambling ventures. Finally one day he received a wire telling him he had hit a sweepstakes pool won another $150,000.

The porter read the telegram twice, threw his rag in the air, gave a loud "Whoopee," and bounded out the door. Six months later he was back, thinner, heavy-eyed and beat-up looking. He wanted his old job back, and the proprietor took him on.

All day long he shined shoes and pushed his broom with a big smile on his face. However, he still could not resist risking an occasional dollar on gambling devices. All went well for quite awhile until one day he received another wire telling him he had won another $150,000.

The porter again read the wire twice. This time he threw down his rag disgustedly as he murmured: "Creeping Catfish, do I have to go through that again?"

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NOTHING CAN STOP PROGRESS

The Korean War drags on, inflation rolls on unchecked, Russian aggressiveness continues unabated, and taxes seem certain to go higher before they get lower, but all is not yet lost. The inventors of the nation are still dreaming up ways of making life easier, happier and less troublesome.

Witness some of the new patents which have been granted recently: A Missouri inventor has patented a dribble-proof coffee cup. Another budding Edison has dreamed up an electric waiter-caller that shows a bright light whenever a restaurant patron wants service. A Swiss doodler has come up with a jack which can be slipped under cars to move them in and out of tight parking spots. Other boons to mankind patented recently are a safety collar for cats, ten-sided dice, a two-handed glove which allows lovers to hold hands even in the coldest weather, and a vest-pocket barometer.

FULL SIZE

Two carpenters were about to have lunch on the job. One of them began to unwrap a package about two feet long.

"What in the world is that?" asked his partner.

"Why, it's a pie," explained the first. "My wife is away so I decided to make myself a pie."

"Kind of long, isn't it?" the partner asked.

"Sure it's long," replied the first. "It's rhubarb."

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NO END TO IT

Last month saw the wind-up of the most exciting World Series in baseball history. It was a thriller from beginning to end, and millions of Americans watched and listened via TV and radio.

However, what most Americans don't know is that baseball was not invented in the United States; rather it is a refinement of an old Russian game called "lapta." Who says so? Why, the Russians, of course.

Recently a Russian magazine told how Russians invented the game ages ago. The way the Reds now have it, Russians were playing baseball under electric lights invented by a Russian, rather than Edison, while spectators came in steamboats invented by a Russian, rather than Fulton, and steam engines invented by Russians, rather than by Watt, while drinking Coco Colavich, a beverage Americans have mistakenly thought their own. You take it from there.



"There's been some talk, sir, that you lost face in your recent campaign against organized labor."

DEPRESSION CAN BE AVOIDED

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NOW THAT the election is out of the way and the trumpeters of doom have wrapped up their oratorical bazookas for another four years, it might not be a bad idea to take a sober look at what lies ahead. So many charges and counter charges of impending disaster (if the right candidates were not elected) have heen hurled back and forth in recent months that many Americans justifiably may feel that we are tottering on the edge of an abyss.

What does lie ahead? Is another depression, with its unholy harvest of unemployment, mortgage foreclosures, bankruptcies and human misery, inevitable? Or can the national prosperity be maintained at a decent level after the military spending is eventually reduced?

No one can say with any degree of finality. Next to weather forecasters, economists make more bum guesses than any other group of Americans. For that reason, economists have become the most cautious crystal ball gazers in the business. There are economists today who see little except gloom in the economic picture. There are others who see a constantly expanding economy and continued prosperity. However, both are sure to hedge all their bets with plenty of "ifs" to let them off the hook if time proves them wrong. Oddly enough, they all work from the same set of facts.

All we intend to do here is look at the facts. Armed with the facts, one man can do about as good a job of drawing conclusions as another.

Before it is possible to hazard a guess about the future, it is essential to know something about the present as well as a little about the past.

When World War II came to an end some seven years ago, a large part of our industrial machine was geared to war production. Almost over night the demand for military goods collapsed, and there were many who thought another depression was on its way. But that depression did not occur.

It did not occur for several reasons. For one thing, a huge backlog of demand for all sorts of civilian goods was created by years of scarcity. During the war years when no new replacements were available, cars, and refrigerators and radios and washing machines wore out or became obsolete. People had to struggle along with what they had. When the production lines finally began turning out civilian goods again instead of armaments, it took years to catch up with the pent-up demand.

But demand is no good without purchasing power. During the war years when goods were scarce, people were working long hours at reasonably good wages. With few goods to buy, people naturally saved more money than they would ordinarily. When civilian goods once more became available, there were billions of dollars in savings to translate the demand into actual purchases.

However, even before the war was over, Washington was looking toward the day when the economy would have to shift over from a war economy to a civilian one. Much advance planning was done to make the change a gradual rather than a sudden one. That planning helped to soften the blow. Furthermore, such things as Social Security, which enabled older workers to retire and still maintain some purchasing power, helped to keep the wheels of industry turning. Unemployment Insurance enabled laid off workers to maintain a fraction of their purchasing power. And, last but not least, the fact that the labor movement was strong and militant enough to forestall efforts at wage cutting also helped to keep the economy stable. Altogether, these factors managed to keep the industrial might of the nation operating at near capacity.

Today the nation is in the midst of another huge armament program. Recently the nation surpassed the highest arms production peak achieved in World War II. Yet essentially the present program is a defense program. Its object is to avoid a war by making us so strong no potential enemy will dare attack us. Instead of concentrating entirely on arms at the expense of civilian goods, it is a program of producing both arms and civilian goods.

No one can say exactly when the defense needs of the nation will be met. In all probability it will be necessary to keep arms production high for many years to come. The Kremlin is the aggressor and what the Kremlin does will govern what we have to do.

However, it is rather certain that under no circumstances can there be any appreciable curtailment in defense until late in 1954. And it is equally certain that if considerations of national security do permit some cutback as early as 1954, the cutback will be minor and gradual. The sudden ending of all war production that took place in 1945 can hardly be repeated. In 1945 we thought the peril was over when the Germans and Japanese capitulated. At the present time we must keep ourselves armed to the teeth as long as Russian aggression continues to be a menace. Therefore, even after our defense build-up has reached a satisfactory level, it will take arms and men and money to keep it at that peak.

It is estimated that defense spending will continue increasing throughout all of 1953. At the present time defense production is running at about 55 billion dollars. By the end of next year, that figure is expected to hit somewhere between 60 and 65 billions. At that point, it is expected that defense production will level off.

If cutbacks can start as early as 1954—which seems doubtful—they will be gradual. However, sooner or later defense spending will have to be reduced, and when that day comes it is essential that productive capacity of the nation be kept at high levels by demand for civilian goods. Key to this situation is the maintenance of an adequate purchasing power.

Provided consumers (of whom working people constitute the bulk) have enough purchasing power, the prospects for an expanding economy and a high level of employment after the main part of the defense effort is completed seem good. In an article in a recent issue of the American Federationist, Boris Shiskin, AFL economic expert, touched on this subject at some length. In part, he said:

"The crucial element in assuring sustained growth in the post-defense period is the relationship between

prices and wages. Hourly earnings of workers in manufacturing averaged $1.46 in 1950 and $1.65 in June, 1952, a rise of 19 cents. But in constant (1951) prices these earnings rose from $1.58 to only $1.62. This means that, allowing for an increase in prices, hourly earnings rose as little as 4 cents between 1950 and June, 1952. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing, if measured in constant prices, increased from $64.07 to $65.54, or an increase of only $1.47. This small increase was more than offset by the increase in taxes since 1950. In retail trade, on the other hand, weekly earnings dropped from $51.44 in 1950 to $51.05, a decline of 39 cents per week, further aggravated by higher taxes.

For the country as a whole we find that in 1950 per capita disposable income (that is, income after taxes) of all individuals was $1355 per year, while in the second quarter of 1952 it was $1477, a gain in money income of $122. Yet in constant (1951) prices the average per capita disposable income in 1950 was $1455 per year. In the second quarter of 1952 it was still exactly $1455. In other words, the real per capita income of the American people has shown no growth whatsoever in the last two years. The buying power of the average American has remained constant.

"Yet we know that in 1950 and 1951 output of goods and services per man per hour in the private sector of our economy has been increasing at the annual rate of 5½ per cent per year. Thus, in the two years in which our per capita spendable income remained the same, productivity per worker per hour rose 11 per cent. This means that the buying power of the active portion of our population is already lagging far behind our ability to produce goods and services.

"When outlays for national security stop rising, it may well be that the very high rate of annual increase in productivity will become somewhat smaller. But, even so, we will have developed by that time a large and dangerous gap between our ability to produce and the buying power to support production.

"The foremost and the most urgently needed step to avert the threat of a future depression is to close the widening gap between rising productivity and stationary buying power of individuals. Wage increases proportionate to the rise in productivity in the economy as a whole are the best way to close this gap.

"America's economy is healthy and strong, with a tremendous potential for further peacetime growth. If the buying power of our workers is increased sufficiently to support the expanded post-defense production, there is no need to fear a depression.

"But if the buying power of our wage-earners continues to lag behind expanding production, a post-defense recession will be inevitable. The losses of such a recession to business, to agriculture and to labor, and to the strength of our nation, will be so great that we must prevent it with all means at our command while we still can."

CLOTHING NEXT ITEM TO FACE DECONTROLLING

Look for suspension of price controls on clothing in the next few weeks.

Already price ceilings have been suspended on shoes and hosiery.

The Office of Price Stabilization says that the suspensions resulted because the items involved were selling below the ceiling prices.

The move is an outgrowth of the price control program by the recent Congress. OPS says that if prices on any of the clothing groups again rise above ceilings, control will be restored.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

The Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor convened at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, September 10, 1952 in the Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, New York, New York.

The Credential Committee reported a total of 93 in attendance, from 19 Nationals and Internationals affiliated with the Department.

The report of the Executive Council of the Department dealt with many subjects—as did likewise the officers' reports. In connection with President's report, which was unanimously adopted, particular reference was made to Senate Bill 1973, indicating that considerable time and effort was spent during the past year in seeking relief for all building trades unions from the Taft-Hartley Act; particularly the elimination of the impossible representation election requirments of the Act.

The relief we sought was contained in Senate Bill 1973, which was introduced in the Senate jointly by Senators Humphrey, Taft, Nixon, and Cain on August 9, 1951. Public Hearings were held from August 29 through September 4, 1951. Finally, nine months

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Editorial

A National Disease That Needs Curing

Few presidential campaigns in American history evoked more bitterness, acrimony or vehemence that did the one just concluded. Presidential campaigns in the United States are traditionally hard-fought affairs. The rival candidates go after each other hammer and tongs, and perhaps it is all for the best. Two men constantly challenging each other on every available issue can serve to spotlight attention on weaknesses or strength in both domestic and foreign policies.

That the rival candidates in this election year 1952 abandoned the kid gloves is nothing to get alarmed about. It probably led to the best informed citizenry that voted in many, many years. But the acrimony of the campaign was not confined to the candidates. Rather it permeated our entire structure. Not since the turn of the century when Bryan was making his last gallant effort to occupy the White House has the man on the street been as worked up over an election as he has been this year.

We doubt if there ever has been a time in our history when so many people have been trying to discredit and besmirch so many other people. While the election may have intensified the trend, it extends back far beyond the political campaign. Discreditation seems to have become a sort of national indoor sport particularly among people in high places who should know better. It is conceivable that the nation will some day up and find that there is not one single citizen in it, who has not been besmirched by another. Even the New Yorker Magazine, which for years has concentrated on culture rather than public opinion moulding, was recently constrained to take cognizance of this unhealthy development in our national life. Said the New Yorker in its October 4th issue:

"Villification, condemnation and revelation—these supply a huge part of the columns of the papers, and the story of life in the United States dissolves into a novel of perfidy, rascality, iniquity and misbehavior. The writing of this lurid tale commands more and more of the time of the citizens. And there is a living in this type work, beyond any doubt. Pegler, who candidly disavows democracy, supports himself quite nicely by a daily variation on his theme of personal iniquity and stupidity, and by his affirmation that those whose ideas differ from his own are dangerous to have around.

"In doubtful, doubting days, national morality tends to slip and slide toward a condition in which the test of a man's honor is his zeal for discovering dishonor in another. This is always a bad fix, never worse than today. It creates a shaky structure and accentuates the basic trouble. Nobody ever acquired strength by publishing somebody else's weakness, and to look for strength in that quarter is to grab at shadows. . . ."

With the sentiments of the New Yorker we concur whole-heartedly. There is grave danger in the wanton and indiscriminate finger-pointing which has

become something akin to a national mania. Especially is this so when people in high places do the pointing. There are those who have set themselves up as 101% Americans, and the citizens who dare disagree with them are automatically subversives or worse. Usually they profit either politically or materially from their self-appointed guardianship of Americanism. The harm that they do in breeding dissension, mistrust and even hatred bother them not at all.

The election is now settled. The people have spoken, and as far as we are concerned, that is enough. If one does not believe that the will of the people can be trusted, one cannot believe in the democratic process.

The beautiful part about democracy is that each man is entitled to form his own opinion as to what he considers good citizenship. That is the way it has been and should continue to be. Divine providence produced no super arbiter to measure, weigh, censor, or pass judgment on the citizenship of any man.

Unfortunately there are some real subversives in the nation, a fact that plays into the hands of the self-appointed arbiters. Catching and eliminating these subversives is the task of everyone. A good start has been made in this direction, and there must be no letdown until the last one is unmasked and rendered ineffective. In this respect, no element in our national life has done a better job than the American Federation of Labor and our own United Brotherhood. Yet few groups are besmirched oftener or more passionately than organized labor. Check your daily papers if you do not think so.

In any event, now that the heat of the political battle is over, it is to be sincerely hoped that less passion and more reason can be injected into our everyday associations with each other. It is to be hoped that the test of a man's honor no longer need be measured by his zeal in uncovering dishonor in others. America was built on a difference of opinion. The penalty for disagreeing with popular opinion must never be made so great it stifles or discourages independent thinking. Above all, let us beware of the 101% Americans, whose stock in trade is innuendo, insinuation and guilt by association.

The Effort Will Go On

During the last session of Congress a good deal of behind-the-scenes manuevering went on in regard to labor legislation. Only infrequently did this maneuvering break out in the open; yet there is no doubt but that the anti-labor forces in the 82nd Congress had their sights set on passage of a bill a good deal more restrictive than even the notorious Taft-Hartley Law. The steel strike gave them the ammunition they needed, and they played it up for all it was worth.

That they did not force a showdown in the 82nd Congress was due undoubtedly to the fact that an election was forthcoming in November. Even the most rabid foes of labor hestitate to antagonize the labor vote just before an election. Under the circumstances, the anti-labor forces knew that their chances of mustering their maximum strength at the time were small. So they temporarily gave up—not because they changed their views but rather because they wanted to get the election out of the way before they made their bid.

What these foes of labor want to do is make unions subject to the same anti-monopoly laws that govern industry. Already they have such a measure drawn up—the Gwinn-Fisher Bill, if we remember correctly. Purpose of the bill is to atomize the labor movement by depriving national and international unions of the right to exercise any control over wages or working conditions. In other words, the bill wants to put each local union on its own. No international union could assist a local in negotiating a contract. Neither could an international representative assist a local in signing an agreement, settling a wage dispute or otherwise rendering the usual service.

As the basis for their demands, the anti-union forces insist that labor has grown into a "monopoly." As such, it must be regulated, they insist.

It is interesting to note that the line being followed by these foes of labor today is exactly the same line that English common law followed 200 years ago. In effect, the anti-laborites in 1952 want to turn back the clock two centuries.

A couple of hundred years ago, it was an accepted tenet in English common law that unions were conspiracies. Their objectives being to elevate wages and improve working conditions, the English law held that they were illegal because, "they interfered with the natural operation of basic principles of economics—the sanctions of the market."

Boiled down to its essence, the English common law held that it was all right for one worker to ask for better wages or working conditions, but if two or more did so together they were conspiring against the employer and society. One English jurist in 1783 summed it all up in these words:

"Every man may work at any price he pleases, but a combination not to work under certain prices is an indictable offense."

That same concept of unionism was carried over into America. In the famous Cordwainers case in Philadelphia in 1806, striking cordwainers (shoemakers) were found guilty of conspiracy because they struck for better wages. In that case the Recorder is quoted as saying:

"A combination of workmen to raise their wages may be considered in a two-fold point of view: one is to benefit themselves . . . the other is to injure those who do not join their society. The rule of law condemms both."

At the bottom of all this thinking was the concept that labor was merely a commodity like wheat or leather or lumber. As such it should be subject to the law of supply and demand.

It took over a hundred years to knock that theory in the head. Both the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act recognized that labor is not a commodity but rather a human element. The Taft-Hartley Act went a long way toward dispelling this enlightened notion, and the same forces that passed the Taft-Hartley Act want to finish the job by turning the clock clear back to the 1700's.

Unfortunately many of the men who promoted the Taft-Hartley Act were re-elected to Congress. The effort to atomize the labor movement and reduce it to an ineffectual group of isolated local unions will undoubtedly go on. Only by eternal vigilance can the effort be blocked. That vigilance is the responsibility of everyone of us.

A Contribution to Tomorrow

A recent publicity release from the Workers Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor, lists some of its affiliated groups which are offering college scholarships for 1953. The list, published June 1, 1952, names 2 internationals, 18 state groups, 9 city groups and 21 locals, which are offering these educational grants.

These scholarships are given to deserving young men and women who are chosen on the basis of competitive examinations, presenting them an opportunity which would be unavailable otherwise.

The scholarships cannot be considered charity. The exams determine the recipients, but in many of the grants, the student's scholastic record in the college determines the length of time he may spend in school. Some require a "B" average, while others specify that he or she must maintain a rating in the top fourth of the class of enrollment.

In presenting these scholarships the unions are paying a debt of gratitude to America, by aiding future generations with the fruits which have been garnered by the present one. The unions realize that by helping to raise the educational standards, they are helping the nation, and therefore helping themselves as a consequence.

In these inflationary times, the college student feels the economic pinch as badly as the workingman. He is often forced to cut corners to save enough for increases in books, supplies, tuition, fees and living expenses. The help which the unions are offering just makes the burden a little lighter.

A poor student has an exceptionally rough time in college if he does not have access to some form of help. He usually goes to work at night and to school in the daytime. Listening to a professor drone for an hour or more is not conducive to staying awake, but many of them manage. They are usually fine students, but how they are able to find sufficient time for study hours is a mystery that would be the equal of a Solomon.

Some of the grants offered by the union organizations offer complete payment of supplies, tuition and fees for a prescribed course, while others are for a shorter time period, or are simply cash awards which are to apply on educational expenses. They range in value from $25, $30, and $50 awards to runners-up in examination competition, to full expense paid, four year scholarships valued as high as $4,800.

The awards vary in type from regular collegiate scholarships, and fellowships, for graduate study and research work, to advanced trade school training awards.

Many of these awards are given for no specific type of study while others are directed toward a field which has a close connection with the work of the donor organization.

Labor is proving that it is of age by this definite sign of progressive thinking. It is showing that it can advance as the nation does. Keeping step is important, not only for countries, but economic organizations and individuals as well. Labor is playing its part well in the furthering of America's place in a modern world.

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after conclusion of public hearings the Senate Labor Committee on May 5, 1952, favorably reported the bill with minor clarifying amendments to the Senate. On May 12, 1952, the bill was called up for a vote and passed the Senate without a single objection.

After S. 1973 passed the Senate it was sent to the House of Representatives where it was referred to the House Labor Committee. Chairman Barden, Democrat of North Carolina, refused right up to adjournment to take any action on the Senate passed bill.

Chairman Barden also refused for over ten months to take any action on House Bills H. R. 5255, 5264, and 6839, which were companion bills to the original Senate Bill 1973.

In summary—Department sponsored Senate Bill 1973 died in Mr. Barden's Labor Committee due to his refusal to take appropriate action.

The Senate Labor Committee's Report No. 1436 which was issued after the conclusion of Public Hearings on S. 1973 very ably sums up the need and justification for the elimination of the impractical and impossible representation election requirements of the Act in the building industry.

While we did not obtain passage of S. 1973 our efforts were not without reward—during the year we gained rich experience and a new and broader understanding of the devastating effects of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is further emphasized in the President's report as to confusion which exists regarding amendments vs. repeal of this Act, not only among our own building trades unions and other A. F. of L. unions, but also the confusion which exists in the minds of senators and congressmen on this important point.

In his report to President Green he suggested the creation of a permanent A. F. of L. Labor-Management Committee whose duties and functions would be to contact each and every A. F. of L. International Union and obtain their views on Amendments vs. Repeal and the effects of the Act upon their particular unions.

It is felt that only after all this information is received, documented and evaluated will the A. F. of L. Executive Council be able to authoritatively take a position on Amendments vs. Repeal.

At its meeting in Atlantic City the A. F. of L. Executive Council unanimously adopted this recommendation.

It seems appropriate to urge that all building trades unions give their full cooperation and assistance to the A. F. of L. Committee when it is in operation so that we can go forward in a united effort in overcoming the injustices of Taft-Hartley whether it be by Amendments or by a new substitute Labor-Management Relations Act.

NOTE: The Executive Council of the American Federation, at the request of the Building and Construction Trades Department, appointed a special committee of thirteen to study the problems arising out of the Taft-Hartley Act. The committee appointed represented various segments of A. F. L. affiliates.

In furtherance to his report, mention is made of several items of interest, which are captioned as follows:

Maintenance Building Tradesmen
U. S. Department of Labor and its diminishing functions
Apprenticeship Training Program
Employment
Wages
Housing

It is evident from the report that jurisdictional disputes have caused much concern. However, one must recognize that in spite of the Joint Boards' shortcomings, even though their efforts have been exhausting, jurisdictional problems have been kept out of the hands of the National Labor Relations Board.

The report of the President makes reference to an increasing number of work stoppages due to jurisdictional disputes.

A meeting of the General Presidents was held on July 15, 1952 and a Declaration of Policy was formulated at this meeting. Our Locals, District, State and Provincial Councils were furnished a copy of this Declaration of Policy bearing the signatures of the General Presidents, as well as the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Declaration of Policy as adopted by the General Presidents and published in our CURRENT INFORMATION bulletin is as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY
RE PICKETING BY BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES UNIONS FOR JURISDICTIONAL PURPOSES

Whereas, it is recognized that the establishment of picket lines for purposes of objecting to the assignment of work in the building and construction trades results in jurisdictional strikes, and

Whereas, such picketing and resultant strikes are in violation of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and

Whereas, it is herewith the unanimous desire of the General Presidents, the the Executive Council of the Department, and the officers of the Department to put a stop to all such illegal picketing, we do on this 15th day of July 1952 herewith declare our policy to be as follows:

1. That no Local Union of an affiliated International Union whose International Unions President's signature appears below shall institute or post picket lines for jurisdictional purposes. To do so will result in immediate disciplinary action by the International President of such Local Union.

2. That no Local Building and Construction Trades Council shall authorize or lend support to any picketing for jurisdictional purposes. To do so will result in immediate steps by the Department officers to revoke the charter of such local Building and Construction Trades Council.

3. That in event pickets are posted by any union for jurisdictional purposes it is our declared policy that all unions are to ignore such picket line pending appropriate disciplinary action by the International President of the Local Union posting such picket line.

4. Each International President is to forward a copy of this Declaration of Policy to all his affiliated local unions and District Councils.

The Department officers shall forward a copy of this Declaration of Policy to each local and state Building and Construction Trades Council.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was concise in detail regarding issuance of charters of the Department, number of affiliations as well as delegates from each National and International Union, as determined by the per capita tax paid. As reported there were 93 delegates in attendance from 19 National and International Unions which are affiliated with the Department and which were recorded as follows:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	2
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	7
Granite Cutters International Association	2
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	6
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	3
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association	5
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	7
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association	3
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5
Stone Cutters International Association	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers	5
Total number delegates	93

The Secretary-Treasurer also reported in detail the following:

New Charters issued 1951-1952

STATE CHARTERS

Maine.
Oklahoma.

LOCAL COUNCIL CHARTERS

Longview-Marsall, Texas (Jurisdiction over Gregg and Harrison Counties).
Lawton, Oklahoma (Jurisdiction over counties of Comanche, Cotton, Tillman and Kiowa).
The Dalles, Oregon (Jurisdiction over Wasco County).
Bartholomew County, Indiana (Columbus).

CHARTERS-RE-ISSUED

Batavia, New York and Vicinity.
Gogebic & Ontonagon Cos. Michigan, Iron and Vilas Counties, Wisconsin.
Sudbury, Ontario, Canada and Vicinity.
Tri-Cities, Illinois (Jurisdiction over counties of Scott and Clinton, Iowa, and Rock Island and Mercer, Illinois).
Welland and Lincoln Counties, Ontario, Canada (St. Catharines).
Permian Basin, Texas (Odessa and Midland).

TOTAL AFFILIATES

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	571
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	20
National and International Unions	19
Total affiliates	610

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department gave an outline on the following subjects:

Predeterminations of wages by Davis-Bacon
Section U. S. Department of Labor
Working Cards
Minimum wage scale
Official directory
Affiliation of Local Unions
Labor Education in Schools and Colleges
Activity in defense production.

The Committee on the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer which report was unanimously adopted was fully in accord with the recommendation of the Secretary-Treasurer concerning quarterly universal working cards and commented in their reports as follows:

This is our only means of identification and we must all work as a unit for the general benefits of all the trades. With this means of identification all of the members will know that the men working on the job are bonafide building and construction tradesmen who are members of the National and International Unions affiliated with this Department and not men belonging to an organization making inroads in doing work which rightfully belongs to our membership.

In furtherance to the Executive Council report, the committee appointed reported that forty cases had been before the Executive Council during their fiscal year.

The cases were on many diversified subjects and dealt with numerous questions such as:

Conference with employers associations on proposed change to National Joint Plan.
Proposal by General Contractors that policy of Construction Industry Stabilization Commission be changed.
Ceiling Prices for construction and related services—O.P.S., Government Orders.
Contribution to National Housing Conference.
Possible appointment of Advisory Committee.
Bureau of Employment Security.
U. S. Department of Labor.

Declaration of Policy.
Re-Picketing of Building and Construction Trades.
Unions for Jurisdictional Disputes.
Small Business Provisions of Control Act—Continuing on Wage Stabilization Board.
Economic Stabilization Agency.
Secretary-Treasurer a delegate to I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.

The report of the Executive Council shows that four regular Executive Council meetings were held during the year and the dates were as follows:

January 23-26, 1952, Miami Beach, Florida
May 14-16, 1952, Boston, Massachusetts
August 6-8, 1952, in Atlantic City, New Jersey
September 7-8, 1952, in New York, New York
The report of the Executive Council was unanimously adopted.

The officers of the Executive Council were re-elected by acclamation. President Gray of the Department administered the obligation to the members of the Executive Council for the ensuing term, as is herewith listed:

L. P. Lindelof, First Vice-President.
William J. McSorley, Second Vice-President.
Daniel J. Tobin, Third Vice-President.
Robert Byron, Fourth Vice-President.
William E. Maloney, Fifth Vice-President.
Martin P. Durkin, Sixth Vice-President.
M. A. Hutcheson, Seventh Vice-President.
Peter Fosco, Eighth Vice-President.

There were five resolutions submitted to the Convention and four were referred to the Resolution Committee. In connection with these resolutions each dealt with different subjects and each was appropriately acted upon. Particular mention is made of the resolution which deals with wages in the building and construction industry and the committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the Building and Construction Trades Department oppose the use of the Index Cost of Living in securing wage increases. It is the belief of the Committee that all International Unions are in a position to use their own methods of securing wage raises and should be permitted to negotiate in their own way using such factors as they choose.

The Committee on Laws had one resolution which provides that the executive officers refrain from having the provisions of the National Joint Plan being made a part of the Constitution, and directing the executive officers to have separate pamphlets printed containing all of the provisions of the National Joint Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and Methods of Procedure in the administration of the Plan.

The Committee recommended approval and it was unanimously adopted. Also, unanimous approval was given to amending the Constitution and By-Laws of the Department, namely Section 23 and 24, increasing the Salary of the President and Secretary-Treasurer as unanimously agreed upon by the Executive Council at their September meeting and duly reported to the Convention.

On Friday, September 12, 1952, the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor completed their business of the Convention and adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson
Wm. L. Hutcheson
Albert E. Fischer
Robert M. Johnson
John Maxim
Daniel J. Butler
Ernest Fisher
Walter Jensen

Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

To the General Executive Board

Greetings:

The 67th Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was held in Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 18-23, 1952.

The President of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council welcomed the delegates with some timely remarks, also officials from the city as well as the Province extended their hearty welcome.

President Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress addressed the delegates at some length, making it clear that threats to the freedom of working people and to Labor Unions are not all from outside, as we have reactionaries who work for a system of government basing its economy on slave labor and at the same time representing themselves as champions of a freedom and democracy. The time has come, he said, when this Congress must expose their treachery and duplicity. He pointed out that we are the largest single organized group of producers, and that this group and their families also form the most influential group of consumers. President Bengough pointed out that the membership in the Congress had increased since 1942 and now stands at more than 522,000.

Many other dignitaries addressed the delegates, such as the Minister of Labor, Deputy Minister of Labor, President of the Manitoba Farmers Union, Fraternal Delegate of the American Federation of Labor and British Trade Union Congress.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee in his final report indicated that 537 delegates had been seated which included 2 Fraternal Delegates, International Organizers, Representatives from Trades Councils and delegates from affiliated Local Unions.

Various committees appointed submitted their reports which were acted upon accordingly by the delegates assembled. The Committees had many and varied problems, which included legislative activities, housing, social security, immigration, taxation, National Health Insurance Plan, Old Age, Pensions, Unemployment Insurance Benefits, etc.

The Convention voted overwhelmingly to continue its two year ban on subversive individuals and groups, which was acted upon at previous convention. The Convention agreed that special submission be made to the Federal Government urging a five day, forty hour or less week for all Civil Servants. The delegates approved the action of the Congress in establishing a committee on the problems of Governmental Employees.

Percy R. Bengough was re-elected as President as well as other officers, which are as follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer	Gordon C. Cushing
Vice-President for Maritime	James A. Whitebone
Vice-President for Quebec	Claude Jodoin
Vice-President for Ontario	Wm. Jenoves
Vice-President for Prairie Provinces	Carl Berg
Vice-President for British Columbia	Birt Showler

James B. Graham, Winnipeg, Manitoba and S. A. Stephens, Thorold, Ontario were respectively elected as Fraternal Delegates to the American Federation of Labor and British Trade Union Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

George Redwood

SWEDEN BOASTS OF 52 LABOR DAILIES

Recently the first daily labor paper was started in West Virginia. By contrast, labor dailies are fairly common in other countries. For example, Sweden alone has no less than 52 daily papers which are published in behalf of organized labor. At the same time the regular daily papers in Sweden are much fairer to organized labor than American dailies in general are.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALLAN ATKINSON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
EDWIN A. BABIN, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
JOHN W. BABIN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WM. BAGGS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
A. R. BATES, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FRED W. BECK, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BENSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
O. E. BENTZINGER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ALFRED H. BERRYMAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
BERNARD BORRABACH, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ROY M. BRAND, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ARTHUR A. BRANDT, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
WILLIAM BRENNAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH E. BRICKER, L. U. 1738, Hartford City, Ind.
THOMAS B. BROWN, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.
SIMON CARLSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
STEPHAN CIESLIEWICZ, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. CLOWES, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
RAY E. COLE, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
EDGAR N. CUROLE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
SALVATORE CUSATI, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
R. DAVIS, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
L. R. DAWSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CLARENCE DOWLING, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
ARTHUR N. EICH, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C.
MYLO EMBERSON, L. U. 925, Salinas, Calif.
AUGUST EWALD, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
JAS. D. FRASER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK FISHER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
J. B. FITZPATRICK, L. U. 1693, Chisago, Ill.
L. C. FOWLER, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Wm. J. FRAMPTON, L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
JOHN GABRIEL, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Ia.
JOHN W. GAMMON, L. U. 3, Halifax, N. S., Can.
FRANK GATTOLIN, Sr., L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
EARL E. GAWTHORPE, L. U. 925, Salinas, Calif.
BEN BABE GIOE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAM GOUDIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
STEPHEN G. GRAHAM, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
OLIVER GRAY, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.
ROBERT ELMER GRIFFITH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN W. HALL, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE W. HAASE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
C. M. HAWK, L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
F. H. HAYWARD, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
L. O. HEATON, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind.
MOODY HUGHSON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
WILLARD HUTCHISON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ANTHONY HVIZDAS, L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
ADRIAN HYDE, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
THOMAS JAMES, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
R. JOHNSTON, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
ALLEN W. JOLLIMORE, L. U. 1405, Halifax, N. S., Can.
LEYLAND JOSEY, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.
J. S. KREMER L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
DARWIN KUNKLE, L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
FRED LANDRY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JACOB LEIGHTHEISER, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.
ARTHUR D. LEONARD, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CARL LINGREN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ORVILLE LUCAS, L. U. 925, Salinas, Calif.
ARCHIE MAC LEOD, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
OTTO MAJOR, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
VERNON MALOTTS, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.
FREDERICK P. MARX, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JAMES A. McCRACKEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
EARL R. MEYERS, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. MOELLER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ARTHUR V. NICHOLS, L. U. 1437, Compton, Calif.
JOHN O'CONNOR, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
HARVEY OWEN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
C. M. PARKS, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
I. B. PHARES, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
A. C. L. PRAWITZ, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Nebr.
LEWIS D. RAINES, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
PETER RAMM, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
L. J. RAMSEY, L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
ROBERT REICHARD, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES RICKELS, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
MITCHELL ROBERT, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH ROKUSEK, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Ia.
ROLAND L. ROY, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
THOMAS F. SALZER, L. U. 810, Wakefield, R. I.
FRANK SHARROW, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES STAMPS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN STEWART, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JOHN T. TAYLOR, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CLIFFORD THORPE, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
WILLIAM A. TROTTER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HARRY VAN RIPER, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
R. S. WATSON, L. U. 1469, Charlotte, N. C.
GEORGE WEITZEL, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
PAUL H. WILLIFORD, L. U. 2345 Fayetteville, N. C.
EARL WILSON, L. U. 3039, W. Lorne, Ont., Can.
JOSEPH WIMMER, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEORGE WOLF, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

INDIAN ELECTED LOCAL PRESIDENT

Carpenters Local No. 1112, of Marshalltown, Iowa elected Kenneth Youngbear as their president. Mr. Youngbear, an Indian, has the distinction of being the first member of his race to be so honored by the local.



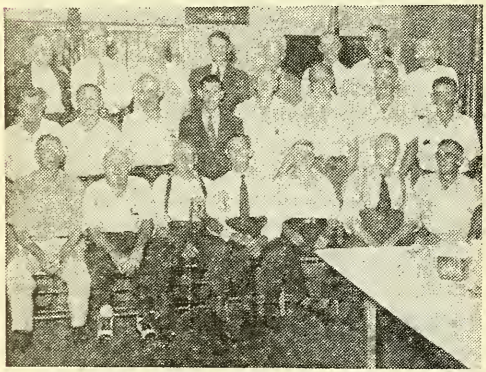
Born on an Indian reservation near Tama, Iowa, he learned the fundamentals of the carpenter's trade, which he has now practised for sixteen years.

Upon being elected, Mr. Younbear was saluted by a story and photo in the local paper, the "Marshalltown Times Republican."

The new president is shown with financial secretary Jim Morrison on the left, just previous to his first meeting as presiding officer of Local No. 1112.

MARYLAND HONORS THIRTY-THREE

Members of Local 1024, Cumberland, Maryland, assembled on August 15, to pay homage to thirty-three men whose total time as carpenters represent eleven hundred and fifty-eight years of service to the American public.

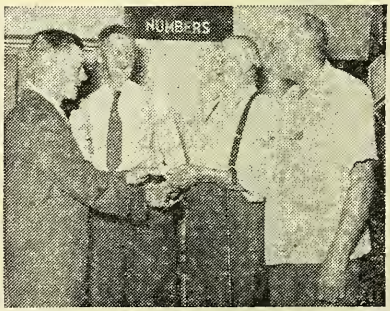


In the accompanying photo are, from left to right, first row: Joseph Fannon, Lewis A. Firlie, chairman of trustees; Russell T. Somers, John C. Bockhouse, Robert Shanholtz, J. W. Ritchie, and M. C. Boyer.

Second row: Charles O. Bagent, Donald R. Scharf, J. James Eirich, Ralph E. Porter, Ross C. Lear, F. Pat. Allender, business agent; Frank W. Imes, and John F. Blubaugh.

Third row: James L. Gomer, Fred W. Growden, Edwin Grim, Ira L. Brown, Thomas Sine, Garvey May, Samuel A. Bennett, and R. L. Taylor.

Thirty-one of these men received pins commemorating twenty-five years of service, while two, John C. Bockhouse and R. T. Somers were presented emblems in honor of fifty years of service, all of which was as members of the same local.



Shown with President Porter, are left to right; John C. Bockhouse, and Russell T. Somers, receiving their fifty year awards while being congratulated by Vice-President Ross Lear.

Our late brother, W. Smith was posthumously awarded a twenty-five year emblem. The presentation was made to his widow.

Presentations were made by the president of the Local, Ralph E. Porter, after which a buffet supper was served and entertainment was provided by a hillbilly band.

CALIFORNIANS HONOR OLD TIMER

On March 9, 1952 Edward H. Hebert celebrated his 91st birthday. For 50 years he has been a member of the United Brotherhood, serving loyally in the fight to organize the workingmen of America.

In 1902 he helped to organize Local 1232, in Fort Smith Arkansas, and was initiated into the Brotherhood on February 9th of that year. Later the local was disbanded and or anized as L. U. 71. Brother Hebert served as president of the local and in every other official capacity with the sole exception of treasurer. He was also president of the District Council of Carpenters and Building and Construction Trades Council of Fort Smith.



After coming to California he helped organize Local Union No. 1500, in Huntington Park, and was its president for 7 years. He transferred his membership to Local Union No. 929, of Los Angeles when it was chartered and has been a member there to the present day.

For the past 14 years Brother Hebert has lived in Sugar Loaf California, about 140 miles from Los Angeles, in the San Bernadino Mountains, about 7000 feet above sea level. His home is a cabin which he built himself.

As the accompanying picture indicates, the good brother still enjoys fine health.

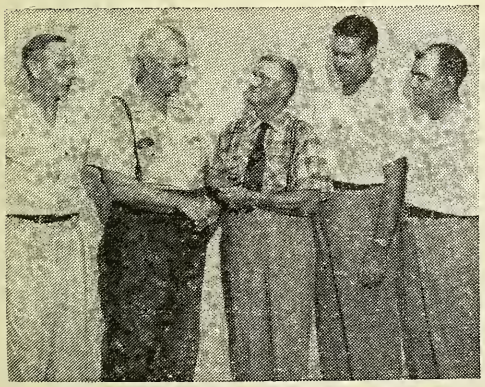
He was presented his fifty year pin in his cabin where the picture was taken, accompanied by officers of Local 929.

Left to right are the following: C. M. Sanford, trustee; L. H. Pattisson, president; Brother Hebert, T. E. Sanford, financial secretary; E. J. Cranmer, trustee; and Albert E. Weston, former treasurer.

Congratulations to Local 929 for being so fortunate in having such an honorable member, and to Brother Hebert for his long and loyal service to the United Brotherhood and the cause of workingmen throughout America.

DAY SET ASIDE FOR MC GUIRE

New Bedford, Massachusetts Local No. 1416 designated August 9, 1952 as Peter J. McGuire Day, and celebrated the occasion with its annual clam bake at a favorite spot in the southern part of the state.



As a special guest, Edward C. Peirce, Mayor of New Bedford, spoke before the assemblage of over 325 carpenters, their families and friends.

The oldest member of the local in years of service to the United Brotherhood, Brother Frank Reed, was presented a fifty year pin to highlight the outing. William Nelson also presented an added token of the men's affection and appreciation for the old timer's long service in the form of a purse.

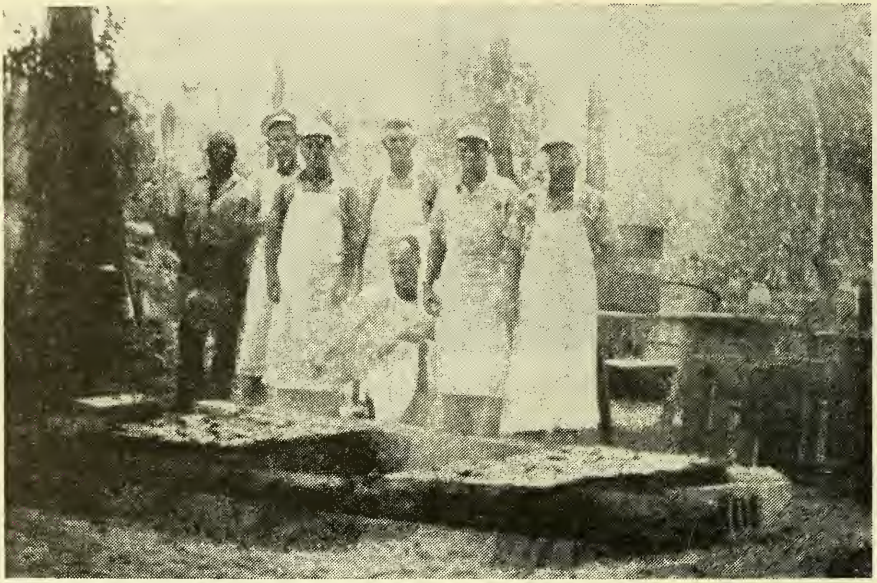
Shown in the accompanying picture are the members of the committee responsible for the success of the clambake congratulating Brother Reed. From left to right they are: William Nelson, Henry Bowles, Brother Reed, Phillip Lavoie and Joseph Fernandes.

Games were provided for the children and the adults indulged in the usual contests to provide a happy and heartwarming day for all who were in attendance, and to make them look forward to next year's affair.

FT. MYERS CELEBRATES LABOR DAY

Throughout the country Labor Day is celebrated in many ways, but down at Fort Myers, in the southern part of the west coast of Florida, we have a way of our own. Some of you northern boys play ball, listen to speeches, watch races or go to a parade, but we just eat, fish and rest.

We're right in 'Glade country and we really like fish, so each Labor Day we go out and have a fish barbecue. Our method is convenient in more ways than one. We can not only prepare large quantities of fish rapidly, but the smoke and heat from the pit helps to keep mosquitoes away, and that's a blessing in itself.



We have our barbecue annually, and try to provide some kind of entertainment which requires as little physical effort as possible, but we always manage to have a good time.

Here is a picture of the chefs of Local 2261. Arrayed in their cooking togs and flanked by a helper, are from left to right: Brothers Earl Penny, R. O. Burchard, D. L. Hammel, M. N. Scribner, Sterling Summerall, and A. J. Horton.

Drop us a line some time and we'll tell you all about the beautiful State of Florida.

YORK, PA., LABOR CONCERT

Penn Common, York, Pennsylvania was the scene of the Fifth Annual Sunday Labor Concert, held August 31, 1952.

This year's concert was a tribute to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in honor of the memory of Peter J. McGuire.

These annual events are made possible through the courtesy and cooperation of the affiliated local unions of the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Musicians.

The musicians were supplied by Local No. 472, of the musicians union and are paid by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Fund of the American Phonograph Industry.

Color guards and League of Nations Flags were displayed through the courtesy of Veterans of Foreign War Post No. 556, and American Legion Post No. 127.

Several fine solos, both vocal and instrumental were presented, and the audience participated in the hymn, "Peace" and "God Bless America."

Among the speakers were William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant director of Labor's League for Political Education, and David J. Hopkins, president of the York County Central Labor Union.

A brief history of Peter J. McGuire's life was written by Mr. Hopkins and printed on the back of the programs.



YUMA LADIES ELECT OFFICERS



The Editor;

Ladies Auxiliary No. 505 recently elected new officers. They are pictured in the accompanying photograph, from left to right: Mabel Hall, conductress; Della Lawzer, vice-president; Goldie Thornburg, president; Nellie Hammond, out-going president; Sybil Parker and Juanita Tompson, warden.

Mrs. Hammond was a stand in for Mrs. J. M. Vaughan, secretary, who was unable to attend.

The ladies of Auxiliary 105 would like to hear from sister auxiliaries, and extend an invitation to all women who are wives, daughters, sisters or mothers of carpenters in the vicinity to visit the meetings and become members.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF AUXILIARY

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 403, of Glendale, California. Our meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of the month.

June 7th marked the 10th anniversary of our Auxiliary, and was celebrated by a dinner dance at the hall of Local 563. Six charter members were paid special honor for



their contributions to the Auxiliary. They were: Clara Imler, Clara Sims, Ila Neal, Lillie Fluckiger and Jewel Craig.

We now have forty active members and hold several social events each year, including an annual picnic, Halloween Party, Thanksgiving Dinner, Christmas Party, and social parties on the last Saturday of each month.

We contribute to several charitable organizations, our main interest being a ward of thirty girls at San Fernando Veterans Hospital. We try to remember these girls with gifts, especially on holidays. All Sister Auxiliaries are invited to attend our meetings.

Fraternally, Mary M. Baur, Publicity Chairman

PITTSBURGH LADIES WANT NEW MEMBERS

The Editor:

Greetings to all auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 361, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Since we last wrote, our auxiliary has had an increase of seven members. We are always interested in new members. Any wife, mother, sister or daughter of a carpenter, from Pittsburgh and vicinity, who is interested in joining may get information by calling our new president, Mrs. Clara Himber, at Fa. 1-5037.

During the summer we were quite busy helping the carpenters. At the 4th annual picnic we arranged games and prizes for the girls, and at the 36th Annual State Convention of Carpenters, it was our pleasure to help entertain out of town ladies. We conducted tours of the city, had dinner parties and served a banquet.



The accompanying picture was taken during the convention. Shown are the following ladies: Front row, left to right; Mrs. E. Frazee, trustee; Mrs. M. Spilecki, trustee; Mrs. C. Himber, vice-president; Mrs. S. Glover, president; Mrs. S. Wolfrum, conductress; Miss Rita Spilecki, recording secretary; Mrs. Ruth Watson, treasurer.

Back row: Mrs. B. Waner, financial secretary; Mrs. Betty Gries, Mrs. Bertha Marusak, Mrs. A. C. Larimer, Mrs. A. Black, and Mrs. Leola Bennett.

Since this picture was taken the following officers have been elected: Mrs. Clara Himber, president; Mrs. Agnes Black, vice-president; Mrs. Kathleen Detwiler, financial secretary; and Mrs. Leola Bennett, trustee.

We would be very happy to hear from sister auxiliaries, and from prospective members.

Fraternally yours,

Rita Spilecki, Recording Secretary

ADVICE FROM NAPA, CALIFORNIA

The Editor:

Fraternal greetings to all ladies auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 544 of Napa, California.

When a group of people band together in a common purpose, that of constituting an organization, it must have officers and a membership to carry out its policies. Every member must participate in the proceedings in an interested manner. They should respect

the honor of the duties and privileges which are granted to them, and help the order to grow in principles and membership.

Officers cannot guide the destiny of the auxiliary without the help and cooperation of every member. You as a member should not allow personal prejudice to prevent your attendance at all meetings. Offer your ideas, and if some criticism is to be offered, you have a right to speak your mind in a constructive manner.

Our attention must not be entirely devoted to money-making ideas or social activities, for we are an auxiliary group, in support of the activities of the union. Our duties are recently acquired and we are proud of our connection with organized labor.

It is part of our duties to practice daily the oath we took upon being initiated into the organization. We can be better members by attending meetings regularly and by paying our dues promptly.

Fraternally,

Hazel Long, President

OAKLAND LADIES INSTALL OFFICERS

The Editor:

Auxiliary 160, of Oakland, California has approximately sixty paid up members and five honorary members. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Business meetings are held monthly.

After the installation ceremonies were completed a dinner was served and the outgoing president was presented with a lace tablecloth and twelve napkins.



Pictured above are ladies from Auxiliary 160, Oakland, California, following installation of officers. From left to right in the first row are the following: Agnes Elzig, mistress of ceremonies; Annie Elvin, warden; Mae Bristow, conductress; Ilene Haake, incoming president; Josephine Wheeler, associate conductress; Jean Kinney, trustee; Betty Shumake, press correspondent; Erma Jenkins, installing marshall.

Second row: Marshalls; Tress Flanigan, Agnes Andersen; Mary Nall, trustees; Heleny Lindhall, piano; Bea Cameron, trustee; Alta Benonys, secretary; Eleanor Clapp, past president; Florinda Bartalini, financial secretary; Veronica Walsh, chaplain; Diana Holder, outgoing president.

Twenty dollars a month is sent to a needy family, and each year a boy is sent to a summer camp for a week.

Tea towels and pillow cases are made to be given as prizes at the periodic whist parties. September marks the beginning of the annual bowling team competition.

Greetings are cordially extended to all Ladies Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Betty Shumake, Press Correspondent.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 290

Outside Finishing Materials.—Perhaps the oldest of the outside wall finishing materials, speaking of carpentry, is siding. This can be put into a number of classifications, (1) the sidings that lap over each other, (2) the sidings that are tongued and grooved, such as drop siding, (3) the sidings that have a sort of shiplap joint where they come together, (4) the sidings, if they can be called sidings, that are put on in an up-and-down position.

Another siding material that used to be used quite extensively is shingles. Shingles can be put into two classifications, wood

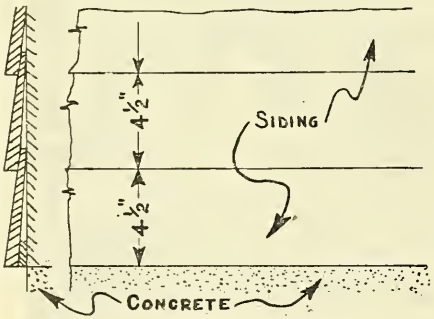


Fig. 1

shingles and composition shingles. The wood shingles have given way, to a great extent, to the asbestos shingles. These, like the wood shingles, are used both on roofs and on the sides of buildings, especially residences. Asphalt shingles are mostly used on roofs, but they also can be used on the sides. A very cheap finish for outside walls and roofs, come in rolls. When it is used as siding, it usually has the surface printed in imitation of brick or stone. Sheet metal is also used for covering the outsides of walls, but it must be classified as cheap. A good outside finishing material, that does not belong to carpentry, is stucco. Stucco, if it is properly put on, and is well reinforced to keep it from cracking, is an excellent material for covering the outside of walls. Perhaps the best of the outside finishing materials, are brick or stone veneers. These, however, are more expensive, but they have good lasting qualities and appear well.

Siding Without Base.—Fig. 1 shows to the left, a cross section of three siding boards

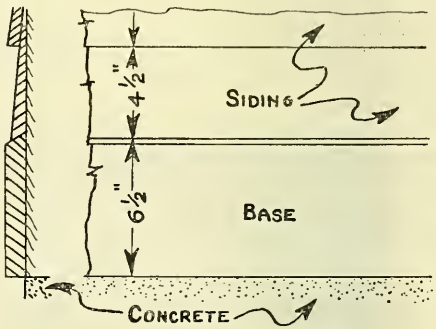


Fig. 2

in place, and to the right is shown an elevation of a part of the bottom of an outside wall, covered with lap siding. This is perhaps the simplest way to start siding. Notice at the bottom of the cross section how the bottom edge of the first siding board is blocked out. This keeps the thick edges of the beveled boards lining up. Sometimes the blocking shown here is omitted, and the board is nailed tight against the boxing. This makes a little contrast between the first board and those above it, because its position is more nearly plumb.

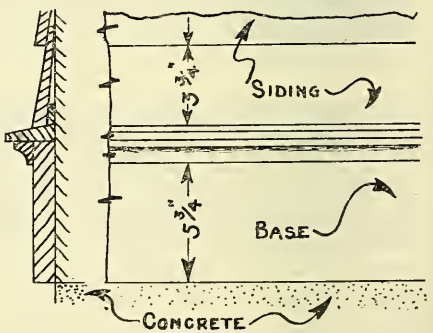


Fig. 3

Siding Bases.—Fig. 2 shows a simple base, which gives satisfactory service. The first siding board, as will be noticed, fits the

beveled edge of the base. To the left is shown a cross section of this base and two tiding boards, while to the right is shown a part of the base and siding in elevation. A little better base is shown by Fig. 3, where a cross section is shown to the left, and an elevation, in part, to the right. Here

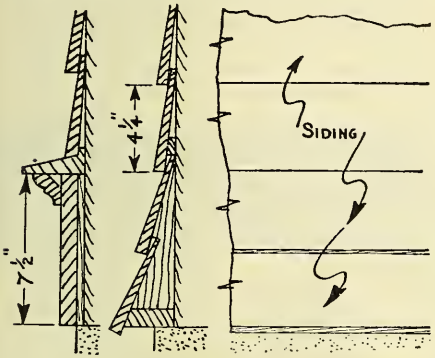


Fig. 4

the base is provided with a watertable and cove molding, giving it a drip. A similar base is shown in cross section to the left in Fig. 4. At the center is shown a cross section of a swayed siding base, while to the right, in part, is an elevation of this construction. The little block shown under the second siding board from the top, is necessary in order to keep the board from splitting when it is nailed.

Base of Shingled Sides.—Fig. 5 shows to the left a cross section of a sort of baseless

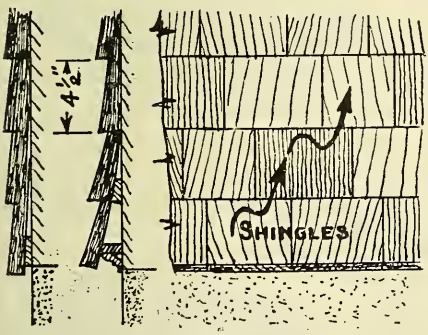


Fig. 5

shingled side. At the center is shown a cross section of a swayed base for a shingled side of a building. Notice the blocking under the shingles in the cross section. A little more pronounced swayed base is shown by Fig. 6, where to the left is shown a cross section and to the right an elevation in part. Study the blocking under the swayed part in the cross section. In order to economize in space, the spacing of the courses has been held to 5 inches or below, but if wider

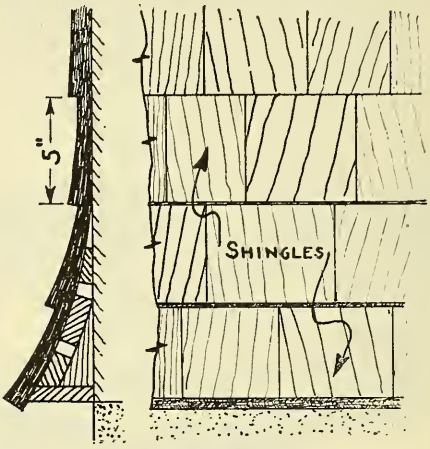


Fig. 6

courses are desired, all that needs to be done is to make them wider. When asbestos shingles are used for covering outside walls,

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the courses are much wider than the courses for wood shingles. Be sure to use rustproof nails for fastening asbestos shingles.

Bases for Stucco.—Fig. 7 shows to the left a cross section of a plain base for stucco of an outside wall—in fact, it could be called a baseless bottom finish for stucco. At the center is shown a cross section of a stucco base that bulges out noticably, which provides more drip at the bottom. The bead pointed out at the bottom should be made of rustproof metal. The elevation in part, shown to the right, is separated by a perpendicular dotted line. What is shown to the left of this dotted line, represents the elevation of what is shown in cross section to the extreme left, and what is shown to the right of the dotted line, shows the elevation of what is shown at the center. Fig. 8, to the left, shows an O G on the stucco at the base, and to the right, is an elevation.

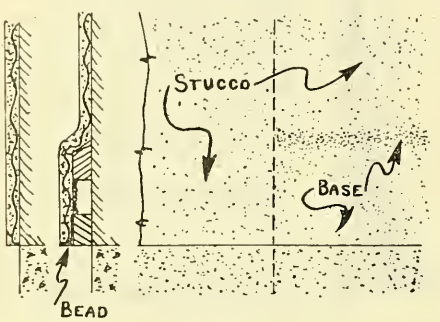


Fig. 7

Forming for Molding Effect.—The upper drawing, to the left, Fig. 9, shows how to form for a molding effect by using a bed molding and placing it upside down, as shown. To the right is an elevation of part of the stucco, showing the back of the bed molding. At the bottom, left, is shown the molding effect, after the molding form is removed. The elevation, in part, is shown to the right.

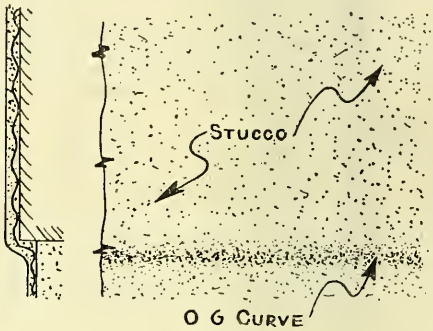
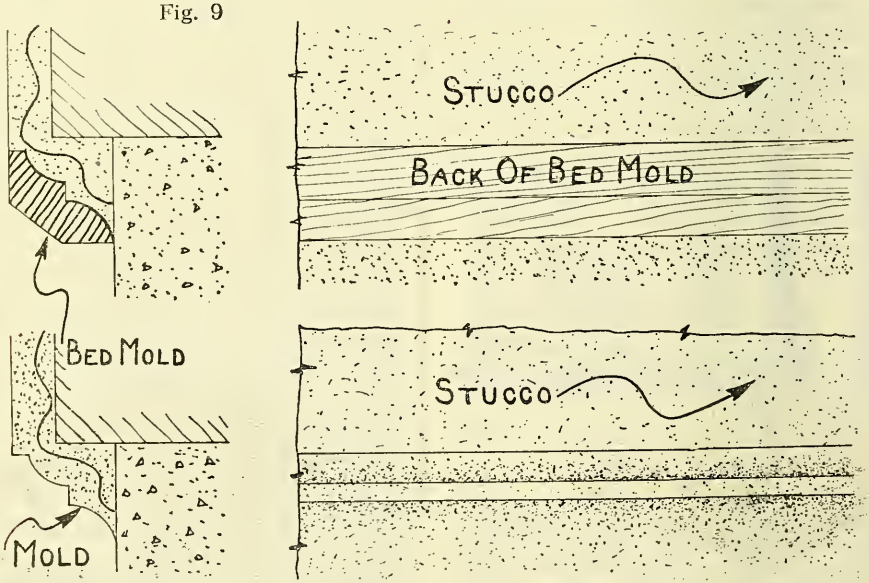


Fig. 8

Be Sure the Material is Good.—Following the First World War there came on the market a new kind of plastering material for stucco buildings. This material could be put on even though the temperature was far below freezing. What took the eye of the public was the dash. It was made

Fig. 9

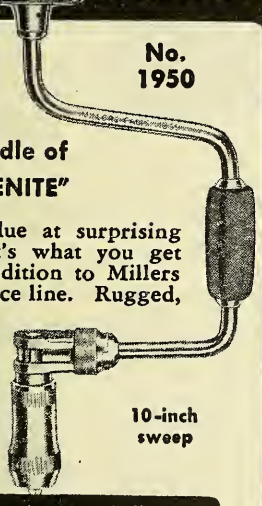


up of crushed stone, colored crushed glass, crushed shells, and so forth. It was captivating. But in from five to seven years, when frequently water-soaked, it crumbled and fell off. A great many people, including this writer, got hooked. . . Now read the heading of this paragraph again.

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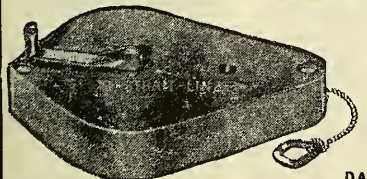
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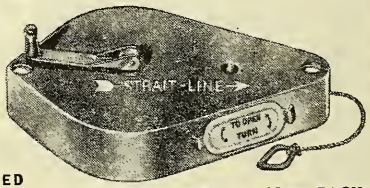
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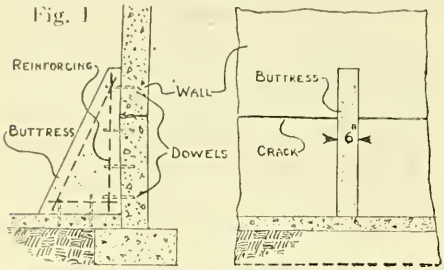
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lines, forming a triangle, show how the buttress should be reinforced. The dowels between the buttress and the wall, and between the buttress and the concrete floor, are all important. A face view of the wall with the buttress in place is shown by the drawing to the right.

Fig. 1



How to utilize and conceal the buttress with shelving is shown by the drawings in Fig. 2. A thicker wall is shown here, but if not reinforced with steel rods or woven wire, the thrust of the earth will push it in. The drawing to the left shows a cross section of the shelving, and a side view of the but-

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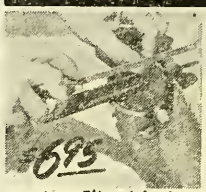
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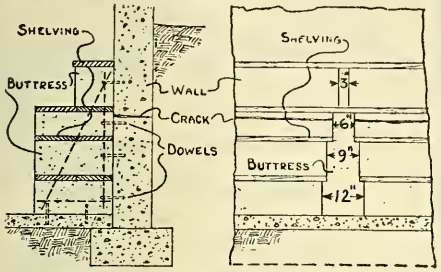


Fig. 2

this case, is pyramided. This is shown by the drawing to the right. Study the drawings.

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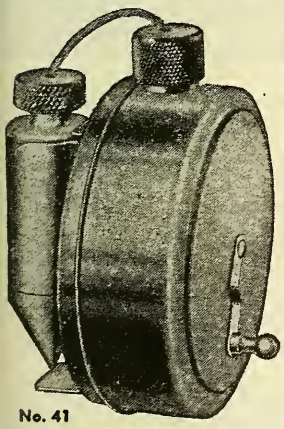
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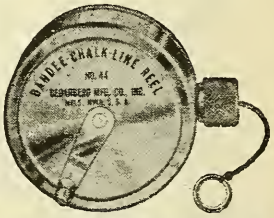


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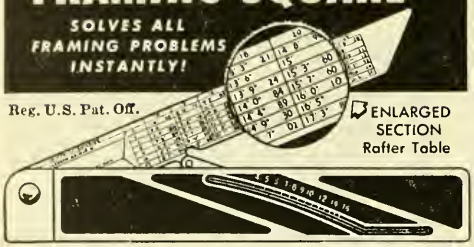
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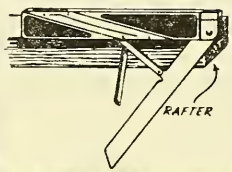
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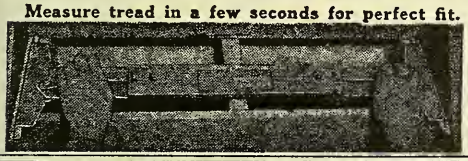
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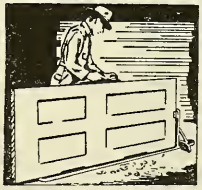
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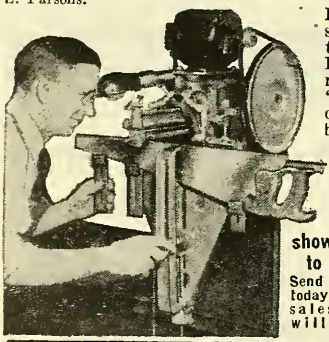
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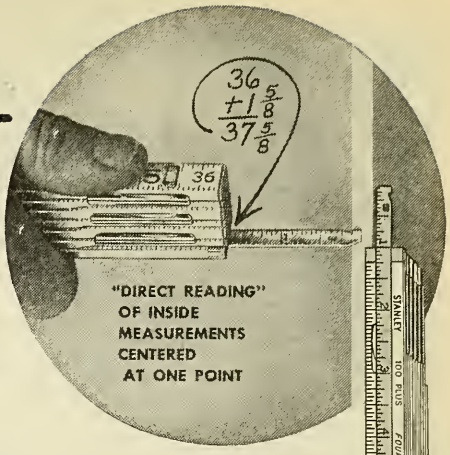
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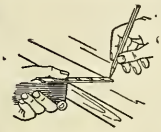
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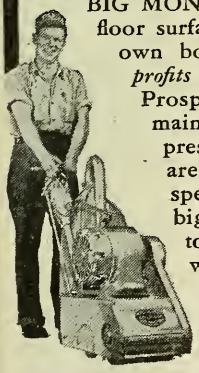
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA



Merry Christmas

and a

Happy New Year



from

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*
JOHN R. STEVENSON, *1st General Vice-President*
O. WM. BLAIER, *2nd General Vice-President*
ALBERT E. FISCHER, *General Secretary*
S. P. MEADOWS, *General Treasurer*

and the

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and

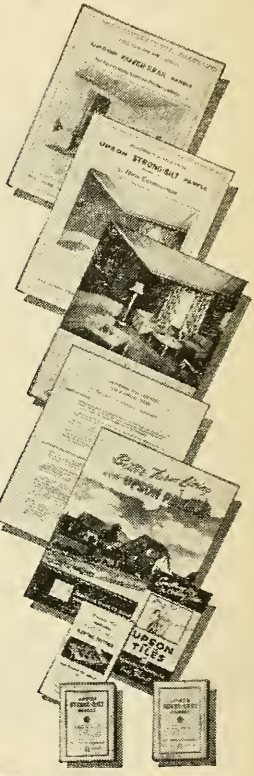
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1952

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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On November 21st, death stills the fighting heart of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who spent the better part of three quarters of a century fighting for human rights and human dignity for working people all over the world.

Our Sights Need Readjusting - - - - - 7

In evaluating the recent election, it becomes apparent that organized labor needs to take a serious look at its political aims and aspirations.

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The union label is a powerful weapon for good in organized labor. All members of our Brotherhood should be conversant with our own union label, its history, and the conditions that surround its issuance.

Good Relations Pay Off - - - - - - 15

Good will toward organized labor on the part of the general public is lower than it has been in many years—an understandable fact in view of the barrage of anti-labor propaganda which has filled press and radio for a long time. However, there is something labor can do about the situation. Good public relations do not just grow; they have to be developed. By devoting a little attention to public relations the labor movement can do much to win a more sympathetic understanding from the general public.

First Timber Survey Coming - - - - 20

For the first time in history Uncle Sam is undertaking a physical survey of American timber to find out exactly whot we have and do not have in the way of timber resources.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

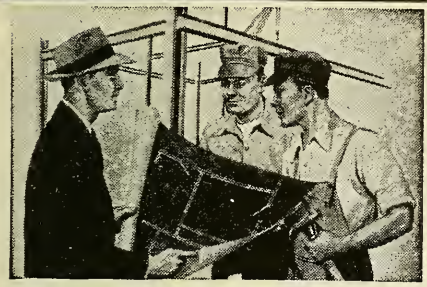
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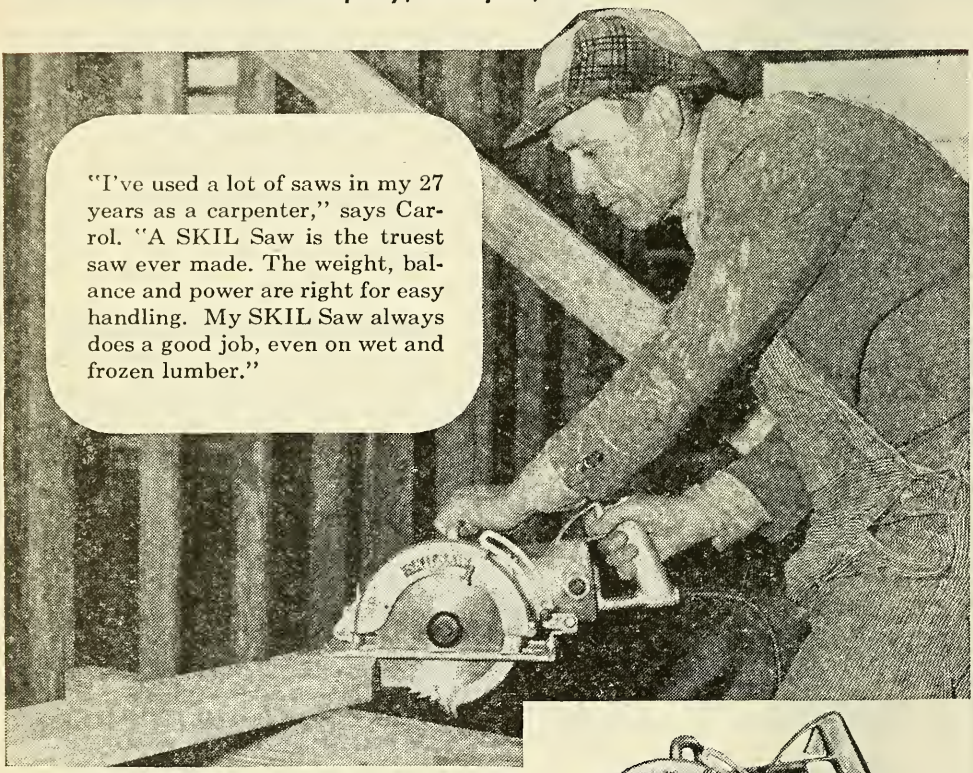
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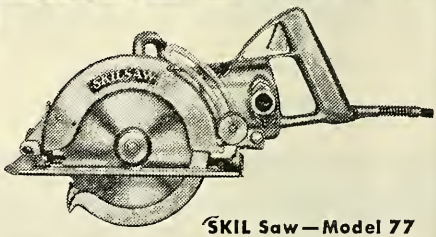
"SKIL Saws are the truest saws ever made,"

says **L. G. CARROL,** *carpenter with the Ben P. Dlugach Construction Company, Memphis, Tennessee*



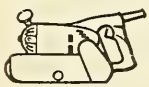
SKIL Saws on the job mean faster, easier cutting. They're job-proved for top performance day in, day out—all day long. 10 models. Powered for smooth-running, high-torque cutting. Balanced for sawing in any position. Easily controlled with one-hand or two-hand operation. Light weight. Accurate. Durable.

Your SKIL Distributor will show you how SKIL Saws and other dependable SKIL Tools can make your work easier and faster.

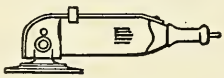


SKIL Saw—Model 77

7¼" saw for general construction use. Cross cuts 2" rough lumber and bevel-cuts 2" dressed lumber at 45°. With suitable blades, cuts metal, stone, concrete, tile and many composition materials. Safety telescoping guard. Speed: 3200 r.p.m. Overall length: 17¼". Weight: 15¾ lbs.



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SKIL PORTABLE TOOLS

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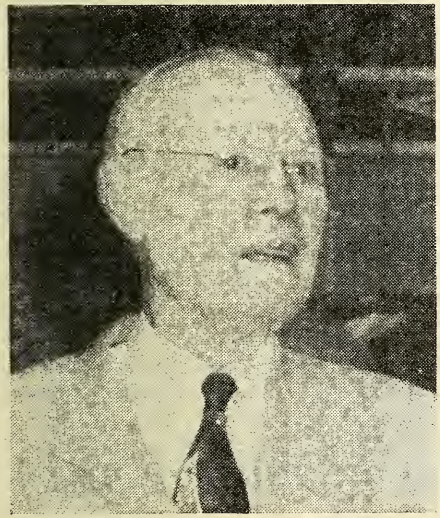
Factory branches in principal cities • In Canada: Skiltools, Ltd., 3601 Dundas Street West, Toronto 9, Ontario

AFL PRESIDENT GREEN PASSES AWAY

★ ★ ★

BILL GREEN is dead. Shortly after noon on Friday, November 21, the fighting heart of this great American stopped forever. It was a heart that beat strongly and warmly for human rights and human dignity for all people for three quarters of a century. It was a heart that carried him from breaker boy in an Ohio coal mine to the presidency of the greatest labor federation in the world—the American Federation of Labor.

In writing of public figures who have passed away, it is customary to refer to them as "Mister." But Bill Green was not the kind you ever thought of as Mister. To the mighty and the humble, to the rich and the poor he was always Bill Green; in the hearts of millions upon millions of Americans who knew him or heard him or benefited from the many battles he fought, he will always remain Bill Green.



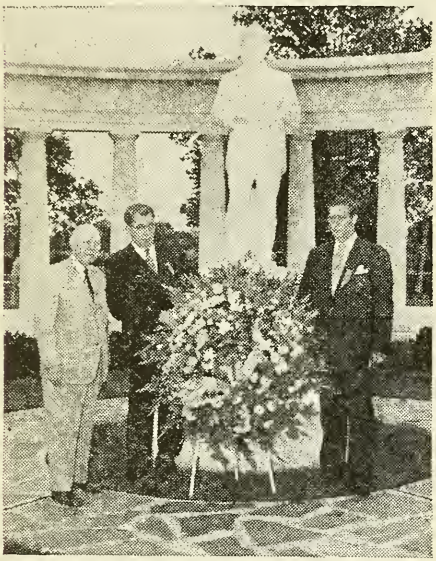
Bill Green was born in Coshocton, Ohio, of an ordinary working family. His father, Hugh, was a coal miner in England who migrated to the United States. Like working class children of the day, he went to school only until he was strong enough to go to work. At the age of 16 Bill Green went down into the coal mines to help eke out his family's existence. In this day and age of humane conditions (which Bill Green helped greatly to bring about) it is hard to imagine the exploitation and misery that he saw around him as a lad in an Ohio coal mine.

He saw crooked weighmasters cheating coal miners at every turn. He saw warped and worn grids used to cut down the amount of coal the miners received credit for. He saw miners die because employers were too tight-fisted to spend a few dollars for safety devices. He saw men discharged and blacklisted and hounded. He saw company stores cheat and impoverish and keep in virtual slavery whole families of miners.

Against all this the warm and humanitarian heart of Bill Green rebelled. Early in life he decided that the hope of the coal miner for a decent existence lay in organization. Consequently he joined the Miners Union in 1890. From the beginning he threw himself into the labor movement heart and soul. By 1900 he was elected sub-district president. In 1906 and again in 1910 he was elected president of the Ohio District.

An earnest student and a great orator, Bill Green was soon recog-

nized as one of the keenest minds in the labor movement. In 1912 he was chosen international secretary-treasurer by the miners. Bill Green served in that capacity until 1924 when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor selected him to head the organization after the passing of the immortal Sam Gompers.



Pictured above is William Green with General President M. A Hutcheson and Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, laying a wreath at the base of the McGuire statue at the dedicatory ceremonies on August 9, 1952. This was one of Mr. Green's last public appearances.

From December 19, 1924, until the time of his death, Bill Green served the Federation faithfully and well as president.

An intimate of both Sam Gompers and Pete McGuire, Bill Green carried into his daily work much of the zeal and enthusiasm that characterized their service to the labor movement. Faithfully he carried out and expanded upon the policies laid down by Gompers and McGuire.

Despite failing health in recent years, Bill Green never let down. Passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, he considered one of the major tragedies for organized labor. He permitted neither ill-health nor advanced years to slow down his fight against the law. Over the air waves and through the newspapers he voiced his opposition to Taft-Hartleyism. On Capitol Hill and in the state legislatures he carried the fight of the American Federation of Labor for a fairer and more realistic labor relations law.

Following the close of the Seventy-first Annual Convention of the Federation Bill Green finally conceded that the years had taken their toll. He decided to return home for a long-postponed rest. A check-up at the local hospital showed he was suffering from exhaustion and a failing heart. But he would not allow even these to slow him down. Daily he kept contact with the Federation office.

On November 20th, Bill Green suffered a severe heart attack. He was rushed to the hospital, but despite all medical science could do, Bill Green passed away shortly after noon on November 21st. He died where his heart always lay—in the little Ohio town where he first saw the light of day, close to the coal mines where he worked and sweated with the miners he always loved.

Bill Green was 82 years old at the time of his passing. In addition to his widow, he is survived by five daughters, two sisters and one brother. Burial was at Coshocton on Monday, November 24th. Thousands of people were there to pay a last tribute to a great American. Floral tributes and messages from all parts of the world made Coshocton, Ohio, capital of the world for a day.

Bill Green is gone, but the things he fought for and stood for will go on enriching the lives of working people all over the world for generations to come.

The recent election results indicate—

Our Sights Need Readjusting

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★

ON NOVEMBER 4th, approximately 60 million Americans went to the polls to fulfill the highest privilege of citizenship. In quiet hamlets and roaring cities, the rich and the poor, the humble and the arrogant, stood side by side in the polling place, each waiting his turn to cast his ballot according to the dictates of his conscience. And the rich man's ballot counted no more than did the poor man's. There were no black ballots or yellow or white ballots; there were no Christian ballots or Jewish ballots; there were no second class or third class ballots—there were only American ballots, each one free, independent and guaranteed inviolate.

When the ballots were counted, it was found that the American people had spoken with a mighty voice in favor of a gallant soldier and a great administrator, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It was a great campaign that preceded the election. Over the airways and through the newspapers the issues were discussed and debated and analyzed. Along the highways and by-ways of the land the candidates stumped—exhorting, pleading and laying their causes before the American people. Never before in history have so many American citizens been so thoroughly acquainted with the views of opposing candidates on all major issues of the day.

The answer of the people was clear and unmistakable—Dwight D. Eisenhower was the man they wanted to lead them through the next four perilous years. On east coast and west, along the great central plains, and in much of the traditionally Democratic south the answer was the same —Eisenhower was the people's choice.

On January 20th, Eisenhower will take over the reigns of government. Behind him he will have a united people, for campaign bitterness is soon forgotten once the citizens have spoken. Adlai Stevenson, the great statesman who went down to defeat, made the first move to close the ranks of the American people. In a memorable statement conceding victory to Eisenhower he said:

"It is traditionally American to fight hard before an election. It is equally traditional to close ranks as soon as the people have spoken. From the depths of my heart, I thank all of my party, and all of those independents and Republicans who supported me.

"I urge you all to give General Eisenhower the support he will need to carry on the great tasks before him. I pledge him mine."

That American labor will back the new president to the utmost goes without saying. Our own United Brotherhood and much of the remainder of the American labor movement has always preached that we are all American citizens first and union members second.

Now that the election is over, it might be expedient to let the whole matter drop. However, I do not think that the wise thing to do. Labor has

plunged itself so deeply into the political arena and fared so poorly in election after election that the time has certainly arrived for taking a serious look at the entire picture.

From the election returns, I think it is fairly obvious that a good deal of the labor vote must have gone to General Eisenhower, despite the exhortations of the Federation. If this is true, then it must follow that many union members consider themselves capable of making their own decisions on political matters without any direction from anyone. In fact, I suspect that there may have been some resentment over the seeming insistence of the Federation that its views were the only views open to a working man sincerely interested not only in his own welfare but the welfare of the entire nation as well. In my opinion, a good deal of the Federation publicity—in common with most political publicity—was somewhat overenthusiastic and prone to leave the impression there was no other side to the coin. This, of course, is merely my personal opinion.

In any event, I think the time has arrived for organized labor to take a serious look at its political machinery. In no election in the past seven years has organized labor managed to eke out a clear-cut victory for its chosen slate. This year, for the first time in its history, the Federation has gone all-out for a single candidate. The results speak for themselves.

In the early days of the Federation, partisan politics all but wrecked the organization. McGuire and Gompers saw the danger involved and they made "elect your friends and defeat your enemies" the official policy of the Federation. Under that policy the Federation grew and prospered. In its first defection from that policy, the Federation in 1952 tied its political fortunes to a specific candidate, a candidate who went down to overwhelming defeat.

If there is any moral in all this, it seems to me it must be that American workers should not be underestimated either as to intelligence, independence or ability to make decisions for themselves.

Today the average skilled worker makes as much money as some junior executives and a good deal more than most white collar workers. He owns a television set, or at least a radio, and he subscribes to newspapers and magazines. He sends his children to high school and perhaps even to college. He reads and he listens to radio and TV and he knows what is going on in the world about him. You only insult his intelligence when you try to treat him as though he were an ignoramus.

Another thing, it seems to me, organized labor must recognize is that no one party has a monopoly on either all the virtue or all the vice that exists in political life. There are good men and bad in both parties, a fact which points up the wisdom of the policy McGuire and Gompers adopted when they made "elect your friends and defeat your enemies" their motto. The labor movement must never allow itself to be jockeyed into a position where it is hanging on the coattails of any political party.

As far as the next four years are concerned, the people have spoken, and in a democracy the voice of the people is law. Without faith in the decisions the majority makes, there can be no democracy. Eisenhower is to be our new president, and he has earned the cooperation and backing of all the people. We can give him nothing less.

In the meantime, it might not be amiss for organized labor to revise its political aims and techniques.

A Tom With 9 Wives

By J. C. RICH

Editor's note: J. C. (Jake) Rich, author of the following article, is editor of the Hat Workers Journal and a past master at deflating stuffed shirts, needling the self-important, and caricaturing the foibles and follies of the Upper Crust.

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YOU'VE HEARD of the cat with nine lives. Well, here is a Tom with nine wives. Tommy Manville, of course. Tommy Manville, Junior. I got trouble with this Tom of the nine wives.

I was sitting in the crabgrass on my palatial estate the other day idly shooing the horseflies off my sweated brow, the lawn mower champing at the bit to one side, the hoe and rake grinning at me to the other, and me full of vim, vigor and vitality just rarin' to beat the wife to the hammock, when my one and only hands me the paper and says, "Did you see this?"

"This" turned out to be a full page ad, and at first I thought she wanted me to see the August fur sale bargains, but no, she was laughing and didn't have the come-across-with-the pay-envelope glint in her eye. What the paper said was: "Tommy Manville, Jr. is no longer responsible for any bills incurred by his ninth wife, Anita Eden Manville."

"What a Man-ville!" I made a feeble crack.

"What a sap!" she rejoined.

"You mean he's a sap to get snagged by nine wives?" I asked. "You're right. One is trouble enough."

The wife gave me a funny look, but it was my lucky day and she let me off easy. "N-n-nah," she said, "splashing all over the paper with a legal notice. Damn fool exhibitionist!"

I thought that was a very bright remark. Especially coming from a woman. Because, after all, why *did* this Tom go to the expense of buying a full page for an ordinary legal notice unless he wanted to boast of something or other? He could-of got by with just three lines of type in the Squedunk Bugle and that would have served the purpose. Then if Anita Eden Manville, or No. 9 as he fondly calls her, wanted to buy a bag of hominy grits at the grocer's on tick or a pound of diamonds in Tiffany's on the cuff he could say he ain't responsible, and believe me, he wouldn't need a legal notice to prove that. But no, he rents a whole page of white space in a big paper, and you could buy a whole barrel of corn meal and a passel of sowbelly and sorghum thrown in for what that splash in the paper cost.

"Maybe he's advertising he's in circulation again," I suggested. "You know these big businessmen. Wants the world to know he's in the market for No. 10."

The wife said, "H m - f - f ! " and flounced off to the kitchen, kicking the rake handle on the way so that it hit me a crack on the shins. Clumsy!

Don't tell my darling Sarah, but back in 1944 when I was working for a living and doing a little newspapering for my scratch I got to know of Tommy's taste in wives in I might say a personal way. The one I got

to know was sort of No. 7½ because she came in between Number 7 and Number 8. A photograph agency guy came into the city room one day with a picture of a lush dish and said "That's her."

That was Tommy Manville's next intended, the picture said, and she was photographed with the Great Industrialist and wife collector in a pose of loving devotion.

"Her!" said I in great surprise. She seemed to resemble a tomahto I had seen in Mike's Bar and Grill the day before when she toppled off a high stool right on the blossom end, spilling a slightly used double scotch on the floor.

"Yeh, Darlene Marlowe, that's her name," the agency guy said, and I knew I was mistaken because that was not the name I heard the dame in the bar called when they picked her up off the sawdust.

Well, now, this Darlene Marlowe had what it takes. You've heard of Marilyn Monroe, the girl that rose from a barber shop calendar to stardom in the movies. This Monroe cutie has nothing but the radio on in that calendar, but I tell you Darlene could wear a monk's smock and look twice as undressed as a calendar artiste. In fact, that's what she was wearing in Tommy's apartment when she was snapped with lover boy, an over all wraparound.

I remember I ran that picture with a story which I called "Economics with Cheesecake." The story was a big hit because it was wartime and the boys added the picture that went with the item to their pinup collection. It showed them how tough the civilians had it back home with Tommy on rations and minus a fullwedded wife at the moment.

It may be I'm mistaken and the Darlene Marlowe dame wasn't really his No. 7½ but only his No. 7½ because he was free-wheeling at the time and it was hard to keep track of his next bride-to-be.

There was the story in the newspaper shop just then about the cutie who had a terrible disappointment. "The nerve of him," she explained in a night spot. "He makes a play for me, buys me a couple of drinks, gets me up to his dump, and what does he want? He wants me to marry him! Legit! The crum!"

Tommy's romance with Darlene didn't jell, but the night he invited the press to his apartment to show that he had a real, live wife-to-be it seemed everything was ready for the preacher. There was only one hitch in the way of everlasting bliss for the happy couple, a mere legal technicality. It seems that New York is persnickety and requires a blood test before the law lets you marry up. So Tommy and Darlene had had themselves tested for Vee-Dee and were waiting for the report.

"If she is more than plus four," Tommy exclaimed to the reporters, and then sniggered his falsetto little snigger without saying what he would do if the blood test showed more than Plus Four, whatever it is Plus Four indicates in a V-D test.

It was a great disappointment to me when I learned three days later that Darlene and Tommy were not to be married, after all, because I never did learn what the blood test showed. All Darlene offered in explanation was that "the thing just sort of blew up. We ain't been talking the last two days," she said.

Whatever happened to the Darlene doll thereafter I don't recall, but I'm sure she must be living in a vine covered little cottage somewhere, because on that memorable little shindig in Tommy's flat she uttered noble sentiments on the beauties of home and things like that. She said she

didn't believe in divorce. The careless reporters had neglected to ask her whether she believed in marriage, but she sure didn't believe in divorce. What she believed in, she said, was "living," but that may have been a misprint or a misquotation. "Woman's place is in the home," she observed, but again the careless reporters neglected to ask whose home. It was wartime, remember, and you took what reporters you could find.

If you know newspapering as I know newspapering you will understand that there is at least one high dome journalist at every press conference who will insist on asking Profound Questions. So this jerk asks Tommy what he thinks the fate of the world will be after the war. Believe it or not, Tommy had an answer, and I quote:

"This is going to be a woman's world after the war," he said. "My God, you go to the night clubs now, and you don't see anybody you know any more. There are so many phonies. The world will be entirely changed after the war. It won't be a question of money. There will be money, but nothing to buy with it. I got this straight from numerologists and astrologists."

After creasing his brow on this profound thought, Tommy was plain tuckered out and dismissed the press from his premises. He was quite abrupt about it, too, but Darlene, charming hostess, smiled and escorted everybody to the door assuring the reporters that woman's place was in the home.

Darlene, as I say, was Number 7½ in Tommy's life and since then the war has ended, peace has broken out, and Tommy has progressed through Number 8 to Number 9 and has announced his Number 10.

A neighbor of mine in the country who is in the construction business dreads the arrival of No. 10. Maybe it's only a coincidence, he says, but every time Tommy Manville takes a new wife the price of Johns-Manville roofing goes up. At the rate he's going, with some of the wives lasting only three days, there's no figuring what the price of roofing will be next.

What all this goes to prove is that hard work, frugal living, a cold shower every morning, and a new wife every month will make you a big shot in finance and industry just like Tommy Manville, Jr.

Especially if you are smart enough to pick the right grandparents.

Excuse me now, but the wife is hollering from the kitchen to get busy with the lawn mower. The only wife I ever did have, and I can't afford full page ads in the papers.

What *will* Tommy's astrologers think up next?

REA LOANS PASS 2½ BILLION

Two hundred and twenty-three thousand more farm families will get electric service for the first time, and fifty-five thousand more will have telephones for the first time under Rural Electrification loans approved in the fiscal year which ended June 30.

The REA announced that electrification loans totaling $165,426,000 were approved during the year, bringing the total loans under the program, started in 1935 to $2,592,629,925.

Payments on principal and interest on the loans returned $66 million to the Federal Treasury during the year, with the cumulative repayment total $362,000,000.

A total of three million seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand rural consumers financed electric lines. The one thousand eighty borrowers in forty-five states, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands include nine hundred and eighty-six cooperatives.

By the end of the year, REA said, telephone loan allocation to one hundred ninety borrowers in thirty-nine states had reached $82 million. This is double the amount that had been allocated a year ago.

PLANE GOSSIP

PAUP COMES THROUGH AGAIN

After returning from a two week's vacation at a California resort, Joe Paup, the poor man's philosopher, had this to say:

"There is nothing that can touch a California resort hotel when you are looking for change and a rest. The bellhops get the change and the hotel gets the rest."

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PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE

Major surprise of the election was the pronounced swing of traditionally Democratic Southern states away from the party of their fathers. Not since 1928 has the Republican Party made inroads south of the Mason-Dixon Line that it made in 1952.

They used to tell an old one about a Southern election board counting ballots. A Republican ballot showed up. Not finding anything particularly wrong with it, the board members put it aside as being suspicious. But after a while a second Republican ballot showed up; whereupon the board members pricked up their ears.

"This is going too far," one of them announced, "the sun-of-a-gun voted twice." So the board threw out both ballots.



"There's a man out here who says your falsehoods are giving organized labor a black eye, and he wants to return the uncompliment!"

THE WAY OF A BUREAU

With the possible exception of Divine Providence, nothing moves more mysteriously its wonders to perform than does a government bureau. Take, for example, the following gem:

A lawyer in a New Mexico city had a jewel of a secretary who knew how to spell, type, and use her head. This paragon of secretarial proficiency he paid the magnificent sum of $170 per month. However, both he and the secretary knew this was not enough, so he raised the ante to $225 per month.

At this point the Wage Stabilization Board, which is charged with responsibility for keeping wages from becoming inflationary, stepped in. The Board told the attorney he could not raise his secretary's salary above $190 per month. So he reduced her accordingly, and thereby the country was saved from the horrors of runaway inflation or something.

The only trouble is the secretary quit. And where did she show up working next? Why, at the Wage Stabilization Board. And what was her new salary? A mere $250 per month.

When Abbott and Costello hear of this one they will probably throw away their "Who's on First" routine.

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LONG TIME NO SEE

According to government economists, prices declined one per cent during September—the first decrease in nearly a year. However, before you start throwing your hat in the air for joy, you should consider the fact that the decline can hardly be construed as a downward trend. There have been occasional price declines in the past, but they never lasted very long. However, it is good to be able to recognize one again after so long an absence.

For some reason or other it sort of brings to mind the incident that happened last Halloween. The man of the house was sitting in his favorite chair when the doorbell rang loudly. When he opened the front door, there stood a little tyke in a witch's suit and a face mask.

"Hello, daddy, guess who I am," said the little one.

SAME OLD MALADY

During the recent campaign, the unhappy situation in Korea got a good deal of high-powered oratory. So did our whole foreign policy. But now that the smoke and fury of the campaign oratory have died away, the situation remains about where it was. The Kremlin's ideas of world domination still set the pattern, and the best we can do is continue meeting agression with firmness and determination. Periodically throughout history, free men have had to stand up to power-hungry tyrants, and they may have to for generations to come.

Somehow or other the whole situation keeps reminding us of the old one about the young doctor who hung out his shingle in a small town. After a long wait, a patient finally showed up. He was covered from head to foot with an angry and dangerous-looking rash.

The doctor tried without success to remember something he learned in medical school that might enable him to diagnose the patient's trouble. But it was no use. He remembered nothing from medical school that approximated the patient's symptons. A hasty search of the medical books did not help either. Finally the doctor asked:

"Have you ever had this affliction before"?

"Sure," replied the patient, "twice."

"Well," diagnosed the medico, "you've got it again."

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EVERYONE IS AN EXPERT

Again in 1952 the straw votes and polls have proved to be no more reliable than the guesses you and I make. Probably still smarting under the bloomer they pulled in 1948 when they predicted a Dewey victory, most polls played it safe this year. One and all, they predicted last month's election would be nip and tuck, whereas it turned out to be a landslide.

For a long time the newspapers in this country were independent and absolutely honest. In those days they predicted elections honestly and more often than not they hit the nail on the head. But then they began rigging predictions to boost their particular candidates and as a consequence they lost prestige.

Then the scientific polls began making an appearance and have been with us ever since—usually with a batting average no better than that of the man in the street. What useful purpose polls serve is beyond us. In regard to polls we sort of feel like the husband in one of our favorite stories.

Because a button was missing from his shirt, the husband lit into his wife.

"For Heaven's sake," the wife barked back, "what would you men do if there were no women to sew on your buttons?"

"If there weren't any women," the husband snapped back, "we wouldn't need any buttons."

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HOW MUCH DO YOU HAVE?

The total amount of United States money in circulation at the present time has reached the new high of 29.6 billion dollars. This includes the 35c Joe Paup managed to hold out on his ever-loving, last payday by statching it in his shoe.

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SAD BUT TRUE

Recently a noted economist stated that the American people must start practising economy if inflation is to be stopped.

That is all well and good, but the main trouble is most of us have nothing to practice with after taxes, deductions, etc., etc., get through whittling on our pay checks.



"What supports it? It's union made, so it's supported by all right thinking men and women!"

Union Label Means Union Strength

By John R. Stevenson, 1st General Vice-President



IT IS IMPORTANT that every member of the United Brotherhood familiarize himself with the provisions of Section 60 of the General Constitution.

Examination of the above label will show that the organization was instituted in 1881, and the label was first registered in 1900.

There are three types of the label issued by the General Office, the rubber stamp label, the transfer label, and the die, which may be attached to machinery so the label may be imprinted on the product in the process of manufacture.

The Label of the Brotherhood is issued only at the request of the Local Union, or District Council having jurisdiction over the members employed in the plant, and must always be in possession of the shop steward, and kept safely locked up when not in use. More attention should be given to the label of the Brotherhood by the members of the construction local unions and the members of the mill locals, as well as lumber and sawmill workers. We are continually throughout the country advocating the use of union made goods, and our efforts have been put forth to see to it that all wood products bear the Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Prior to 1900 the United Brotherhood did not have a universal label to attach or stamp upon wood products to show that they were made by members of our Organization. In some localities a form of union label did exist where the members of our organization could get the products they desired. After long discussion and much consideration by the General Executive Board the label as now in existence was adopted as the universal label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. No other label appearing upon manufactured products is recognized as being a woodworkers union label.

The design above portrayed was adopted by a referendum, and is recognized since as being the only label identifying materials as being produced by members of the United Brotherhood.

In addition it appears on products manufactured of steel, fiber, metal trim, laboratory fixtures, drug store fixtures, metal partitions, sash, doors, mouldings, plywood, other wood products and substitutes therefor. The label applied to these, guarantees that satisfactory wages and working conditions are in effect in the plants where these products were made.

Good Relations Pay Off

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IF THE recent election spotlighted anything, it is the fact that goodwill toward organized labor is at a very low ebb. Election time is usually a time when all candidates and all partisan newspapers and radio stations exude nothing but love for organized labor. This time, however, the papers and the radio stations in general kept right on blasting labor the same as they always have done in non-election years. In fact many of them made "cutting unions down to size" a major issue in the campaign. In their book, "cutting down to size" is synonymous with "eliminating."

By now most union people are probably used to being lambasted in the public press and over the air. More or less, it has become the accepted thing, and many unions have quit worrying about it. This attitude is as dangerous as it is foolish. Labor, like all other human endeavors, must have a reasonable amount of goodwill in order to endure and prosper.

That organized labor is not held in higher esteem is at least partially the fault of the unions themselves. Over recent years they have made little effort to win public support for their cause or explain their aims and ambitions to the general public.

A new important function of the labor movement ought to be the establishment and maintenance of an effective public relations program. Such a program ought to interest all segments of the labor movement from the smallest local union to the largest international.

Unions and union officials in general have quite naturally been suspicious of newspapers and radio stations—with pretty good justification, we might add. However, being suspicious or stand-offish holds no answer. By intelligent and systematic planning, labor can use the newspapers and radio, the mediums which are constantly castigating them, to good advantage.

The term "public relations" itself sounds scary to some union people. There is no reason for such an attitude since public relations only means what the name implies—good relations with the general public. Industry has long since recognized the need for good public relations—so much so that whole new professions have been created. Public relations experts have climbed well up into the higher income brackets for professional men, simply because industry has become aware of the value of good public relations and has been willing to pay for them.

Unfortunately most unions do not have any public relations experts. Neither can they pay for the services of such individuals. However, there is nothing either mysterious or complicated about building public relations. All it takes is good common sense and a little time.

Newspapers and radio stations depend largely on their advertising revenue to stay in business. Under such circumstances, the people who shell out for the advertising naturally have the inside track to whatever favors a paper or radio station can bestow.

But there is another side to the coin. The amount any medium can charge for its advertising depends on how many readers or listeners it can attract and keep. This is a factor that plays into the hands of groups which do not advertise. Unless the paper or radio can keep its audience at a high peak, its advertising revenue suffers.

Consequently all mediums are anxious to build goodwill for themselves. Obviously they cannot do this if they ignore important groups in the communities they serve.

There are a number of ways in which local unions and councils can use the daily press to good advantage if they devote a little time and effort toward that end. To enjoy the circulation it aspires to, a newspaper must print the kind of news that will interest its readers. What most people like to read about is the activities of groups in which they have a vital interest. As a recognized organization in a community, union activities create news.

Recently a company announced that a union had purchased the thousandth iron lung for presentation to a hospital. Think of it! Organized labor in this country has in recent years bought 1,000 portable iron lungs to donate to community hospitals. If any newspaper in the country carried a single paragraph on that story, it escaped the writer's attention.

On the other hand, had it been the United States Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers that did such a magnificent job, every paper in the country would have had it on page one. The USCC and NAM both have paid publicity staffs to see that all of their civic-minded activities are adequately publicized.

In labor we have to depend on our own efforts. With intelligent direction, we can make those efforts pay off.

The first thing to realize is that newspapers need us more than we need them. Unless we buy their papers they cannot sell their advertising space for the prices they need. So there is no need for us to be on the defensive; rather the shoe ought to be on the other foot.

The first thing a union interested in improving public relations should do is select one member to act as publicity director. The first thing he should do is call on his local paper or papers and make himself acquainted. He should do this before he has anything in the way of news to give the paper. Thus he can keep his visit on a friendly plane because he is asking nothing at the time. At this first meeting he can explain to the city editor who he is, what organization he represents, and what kind of news he will be presenting.

Once the ice has been broken by this official get-acquainted call, the union's publicity man will find it much easier to deliver stories when he has them.

What kind of stories make news? The answer is almost any kind. Anything that is of importance to the union is of importance to everyone else. In a recent article on the subject, Ray Taylor, public relations director of the AFL Auto Workers listed the following types of stories that make good newspaper copy:

(1) Community projects of the local union, such as participating in charity drives, helping members in distress or supporting a worthwhile venture.

(2) Wage agreements and contract settlements with the company. This always makes interesting news. Don't let the company be the only one to give its side of the settlement to the paper.

(3) Local union social events, such as dances, picnics, dinners, etc.

(4) Union elections. The names of new officers and their new titles are of particular interest to papers in the smaller towns.

(5) Sporting events, such as formation and performances of bowling teams, union baseball teams, etc.

(6) Last but not least, when there is a dispute between the union and the company, the daily press should be kept informed of the union's position throughout the entire controversy. In the event of a strike, the issues should be clearly and completely set forth. Too often the public judges a union only on the basis of what management claims is the reason for a strike. Workers do not strike unless they have good and sufficient reasons. Those reasons should always be told to the public.

These are but a few of the subjects which might interest the local newspaper. There are others, to be sure. A word of warning, however. Do not deluge the editor of the paper with trite or unimportant items. Visit the editor only when the occasion warrants. This may be only once in several months, but this is better than being labeled a "handout artist" and having the union's releases thrown into the wastebasket.

How to write the releases? Remember, a small local union's publicity man does not have to be a trained reporter or an author. But he must keep in mind the old rule of the five W's—who, what, where, when and why? Answer all these questions in the news release and it will have accomplished its major purpose. The chances are 100 to 1 that the release will be rewritten by the paper anyway. However, here are a few tips in helping write the release:

(1) Be sure to identify the union. Use union stationary or, if none is available, put the complete name and address in the upper right-hand corner.

(2) Type all releases. Use only one side of the paper and double space throughout.

(3) Keep the release short. If it is necessary to use more than one sheet of paper, identify and number each sheet.

(4) The opening paragraph or "lead" is important. Try to get all the salient facts into it.

(5) Keep the writing plain and straightforward. Avoid long sentences and "two-bit" words.

(6) Remember that a news item is being written—not an editorial. Present the union's side of the story, but do not make the release so heavily overbalanced in the union's favor that it will be worthless to the editor.

(7) Check the deadline of the paper. Find out when it goes to press so that, if it is necessary to get the item in a particular day's edition, it will be received in plenty of time. If the story is to be held for a certain time, indicate this on the first page, thus: "Release at 12 Noon, May 25, 1950."

If the paper is a weekly, the same general rules apply. In a very large city the chances of getting releases used in the busy metropolitan papers are not nearly so good as they are in the small town. This is due to the tremendous rush of news, both local and wire service variety, with which metropolitan papers are flooded. However, in the larger cities, locals usually have a district or general office to which they can communicate their more important news items for submission to the daily press.

The major portion of this article on public relations for local unions has concerned itself with utilization of the newspaper. There are also other outlets which may be used.

One of the more important of these is radio. And with the rapid development of television, there is no reason why this medium will not in time also offer a means of getting labor's story across to the general public.

Radio newscasts should not be overlooked when the local union has something to say. This is particularly true where developments are occurring rapidly, such as in a strike situation. In giving prepared copy to a radio station, the same rules should be observed as in giving material to newspaper editors. The only exception is that radio releases should be shorter and worded more concisely and stripped of any "dressing up."

Radio may also be used in other ways Radio stations are required to allot a certain amount of time to projects of "community or public interest." Many alert local unions have taken advantage of this.

For example, local unions have arranged interviews and discussions with various prominent civic leaders or officials. In the course of the broadcast the place of the union in the community can be stressed. If a local is engaged in some community project such as slum clearance, installation of railroad crossing signals, bigger schools, building playgrounds, etc., it can kill two birds with one stone by getting radio time. First, it can get its project valuable publicity and, second, it can impress its listeners with the good work the union is doing apart from representing its membership in wage and contract demands.

Another form of interview which many radio stations will provide time for is one between union officers and the Congressman from the district or Senator from the state. This is an ideal setup wherein the local not only gets publicity but can do political education work as well. Members of Congress usually are most receptive to such a plan, and even when the union is hostile to a particular Senator or Representative, much good can result from a radio interview.

If the debate waxes hot, it makes for a more interesting broadcast. A Congressman can really be put on the spot when he is asked direct questions on vital public matters.

Larger local unions sometimes purchase time on the air for paid broadcasts. This can be done very effectively through the use of "spot" announcements. These are short messages ranging up to one minute's time. They are of particular value during an organizational drive, a membership campaign or at election time.

Some local unions sponsor a regular series of spot announcements plugging the cause of unionism and pointing out the role which organized labor plays in the national economy. This type of paid radio advertising is limited to local unions which have money to spend for this purpose, but it is mentioned to provide as complete a picture of public relation work by local unions as possible.

Another form of public relations which locals can adopt is the offer to exchange speakers with various civic groups. As an example, the local union might contact the superintendent of schools and offer to provide speakers for various high school economics classes.

These speakers, of course, would talk on such subjects as "Why Unions are Necessary," "Why Workers Should Join Unions," "What the Union Stands For," etc. Other organizations contacted for similar purposes could be veterans' groups, city clubs, church societies, etc.

In offering speakers it is recommended that this be done on an exchange basis. In other words, point out that you are willing to have their

representatives attend your meetings and present their views. This is not only good public relations but it has definite educational value. Not only do you spread the word of labor, but your members are given the opportunity to broaden their own knowledge on a diversity of subjects.

A new approach in labor public relations is the use of outdoor advertising to get a particular message across to a large section of the public. The most common medium is the billboard, which may be seen on every highway approach to cities large and small. The cost of leasing a billboard varies, but it is generally comparatively little. For example, average rental charge is from $15 to $40 a month, depending on the size of the community.

This project may be successfully carried out by several local unions in an area banding together and financing the cost on a group basis. Messages on the billboard can cover a multitude of subjects. Slogans to get out the vote, promotion of civic enterprises or a list of endorsed election candidates are all possibilities.

This type of advertising is new as far as organized labor is concerned, but it has a bright future. It is certainly an effective way of putting labor's name before the public on a big-time basis. For specific information as to rates and procedure, contact any local outdoor advertising company.

The increasing circulation of union movies and film strips has already made a significant contribution to labor's public relations. Originally designed for educational use within the union's membership, films and short movies soon demonstrated a notable additional value—that of acquainting the general public with the problems and contributions of labor. Practically all educational institutions, such as schools and colleges have 16-millimeter projection equipment. Fraternal, civic and church bodies generally have access to such equipment also. These groups are usually interested in getting movies to show their memberships.

Several international unions which already have their own films are making them available to these outside groups. What better means exists to present labor's story than this combination of entertainment and instruction?

Local unions are the key to making this program a success by getting film from their international headquarters and arranging showings in their own communities.

The foregoing suggestions present several approaches to better public relations for local unions. Emphasis has been placed on the actual know-how and practical application to improve labor's relations with the public. These are but some of the ways to effectuate a successful program of this sort. They are not the complete answer by any means, but should serve as guideposts to the ultimate achievement of an effective public relations program for labor.

NEW PRESSURE FOR SALES TAX IS PREDICTED

"There will be some new pressure for a national sales tax as a last resort to balance the budget," Newsweek magazine reported in an article predicting what the next Congress will do.

"Staff technicians for the Treasury and the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation already have made studies on how to handle such a tax to produce the most feathers with the least squawk."

Trade unions have resolutely and repeatedly opposed sales taxes.

First Timber Survey Coming

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AS A PRELIMINARY step toward devising an adequate conservation program to insure America of ample wood supplies for years to come, the United States government has, for the first time, undertaken a program to determine accurately the nation's timber resources. It is a two-year program and the United States Forest Service is in charge of it.

Already the timber inventory is under way. Committees consisting of representatives from the pulp and paper industries, the lumber industry, the plywood industry, labor, management and the general public are working on various phases of the program. These committees will be functioning until the survey is completed. When the job is completed, Uncle Sam should know for the first time exactly how much timber he has available as well as how much he can expect to have 10 years or 20 years from now.

For years the Forest Service has endeavored to keep running inventories of timber resources. However, these have been estimates more than they have been factual compilations. With these inventories, the lumber industry has often disagreed. While the Forest Service has constantly warned that drain on timber has exceeded annual growth, industry figures mostly have shown a different picture. Industry estimates have contended that new growth has more than made up for annual drain.

It is to clear up this muddled situation that the Forest Service has undertaken an actual physical calalogue of timber resources. Area by area, the entire nation is to be assessed as to timber resources by local committees. All this local information will be fed directly to Washington, which will then compile the figures for the entire nation.

With the inventory part of the program industry is in accord, but with the corollary portion of the survey—by which the Forest Service hopes to be able to determine who owns the timber, how well it is managed, and what the prospects will be for timber supplies a generation hence—industry is not in full agreement. In fact, several associations of lumber manufacturers have already voiced their objections with the Forest Service. A spokesman for the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association recently wrote the Forest Service that his group opposed the use to public funds for the purpose of trying to determine needs through the year 1975.

"No one can even attempt to estimate accurately the drain on our forest resources in the next 25 years or more," he wrote. "If there is a war, there will be a terrific drain. If there is no war, there is likely to be a surplus of timber."

Another, and perhaps more serious, objection to the program voiced by the timber producers concerns itself with the effort the Forest Service will make to evaluate privately held timber stands and the status of manage-

ment on those stands. The hope of the Forest Service is to get an accurate picture of how our forest lands are held and how they are being managed in order that adequate and feasible basic conservation measure can be set up as a standard for all timber owners. The Forest Service feels it is important to know not only how much timber there is but also how efficiently it is being used or conserved since the same amount of timber can mean totally different things under good management and under poor management. To this phase of the program, the lumber manufacturers object.

"This status of management question is almost impossible to solve," the spokesman for the Northeastern group declared, "since individual owners and even professional foresters disagree violently on what constitutes good timber methods and other phases of timber management."

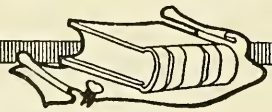
But with or without the approval of any or all groups, the Forest Service is determined to get an accurate picture of the timber resources of the nation. As a part of that picture, it intends to find out exactly how much timber there is, how well or how poorly it is managed, what the potential of American timber lands is, how much damage fire and insects do each year, and what can be done to increase timber supplies and assure future generations of adequate supplies of the most important basic material of all—wood.

From a nation of virtually unlimited supplies a few generations ago, the United States has developed into a nation where timber is scarce and precious. The vast timber resources of 1850 have been dissipated as wantonly as an old-time logger dissipated his money after a winter in the woods. Much of the Northeast and the Lake States which once boasted of the greatest timber stands in the world have been denuded and left waste, with no provisions being made for growing new supplies. Most of the remaining virgin timber now stands in the West. While great strides have been made in keeping timber lands productive during the last half century, no really complete picture of the national timber situation has been available. It is to fill this gap that the Forest Service is conducting its current survey. Once a clear-cut and accurate picture is available it should be a comparatively easy matter to devise such steps as may be necessary for putting and keeping America's timber resources on a productive basis capable of insuring unending timber supplies for generations to come.

Before adequate programs for fighting forest diseases can be worked out, it is necessary to know when and where forest diseases exist and how much damage they do. Before the huge annual drain of timber by forest fires can be cut down or eliminated, it is essential that all the facts on forest fires be known. Before it can be known what remedial measures can be taken to eliminate waste, a factual picture of cutting and management practices from the best to the worst must be available.

That Uncle Sam at long last is getting around to taking a serious look at all his timber resources is encouraging. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of successful completion of the timber inventory. Probably the United States is the only nation in the world that already does not have such an inventory. More power to the Forest Service in its efforts.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Commodore Hotel
New York, New York
September 13, 1952

The meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the Commodore Hotel, New York, New York, beginning on the above date. Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

In furtherance to the P. J. McGuire Memorial, Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken Township, Merchantville, New Jersey, General President M. A. Hutcheson informed the Board that the dedication ceremonies had taken place as scheduled on Saturday, August 9, 1952, and was a very impressive occasion.

In attendance were many dignitaries from the nation, state and city, as well as officers from the various Nationals and Internationals. Also present was the Executive Council and officers of the American Federation of Labor. Also present were many representatives, officers of our Locals, District, State and Provincial Councils and their friends.

The committee on arrangements was highly complimented on the splendid manner in which the dedication was arranged, and the Committee was extended a vote of thanks by the Board for the excellent manner in which the ceremony was performed.

The General Executive Board also extended their appreciation to those who made the affair such an outstanding success, especially a word of recognition to be given to the Local Unions, also District Councils in the vicinity, as well as the State Councils for their cooperation and efforts.

The Board decided to have prepared a color picture of the Monument and upon the request of the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils a complimentary copy will be forwarded.

The Chairman apprized the Board of being reliably informed that at the coming Seventy-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, a movement was underway to endorse a presidential candidate in the coming national election.

The General Executive Board as well as the officers of the United Brotherhood are fully cognizant of the disruptive effect of partisan politics—that only harm could accrue to organized labor through a convention endorsement of a single party or candidate. Therefore, after a complete and thorough discussion, the General Executive Board unanimously adopted a statement which was duly submitted by General President M. A. Hutcheson to President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

The statement presented is as follows:

"By unanimous action of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America the following statement was approved.

"Since 1952 is a year in which a presidential election is to be decided, it is only natural that interest in politics within the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should run high. That it is doing so is a healthy sign. Events of the past decade have made it clear that as far as organized labor is concerned economic strength can be nullified by political weakness.

"Because organized labor was politically weak in several of the last elections, anti-union elements fastened an anchor around the neck of the labor movement in the form of the Taft-Hartley Law. Despite valiant efforts to amend it or repeal it, the same elements which passed the law in 1947 have managed to keep it on the statute books intact and unchanged. Nor is it beyond that realm of possibility that even more drastic anti-labor legislation may result unless a friendlier Congress is elected this November.

"The question, then, which becomes paramount insofar as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, is how can the interests of its 8,000,000 members best be served in the forthcoming election—particularly inasmuch as the Federation is the most potent labor voice in America. Is it by discarding tradition and precedent to endorse one presidential nominee and one party? Or is it by following the historical non-partisan policy which holds that labor must elect its friends and defeat its enemies, regardless of party labels or political affiliations.

"It is the unalterable and unanimous opinion of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the traditional non-partisan policy of the Federation must be preserved if the Federation is to render the utmost in service to its members and affiliates.

"All members of the Executive Council of the Federation are too conversant with the history of this great organization to require any delving into past convention proceedings. Individually and collectively you are aware of turmoil and bitterness which political factionalism introduced into the Federation around the turn of the century. The non-partisan policy which the Federation has long pursued is the result of no accident—it came about because partisan politics embroiled the Federation in partisan battles which threatened to tear it assunder half a century ago.

"A repetition of that unhappy chapter in Federation history must not be written in 1952. Therefore, for the following reasons, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is vigorously opposed to any abandonment of the traditional non-partisan policy of the last forty years.

1. To endorse one presidential nominee or one party would be to violate Section 9 of Article 3 which specifically prohibits partisanship on the part of the Federation.
2. To endorse one candidate is tantamount to endorsing the party he represents. Unfortunately anti-labor sentiment is not confined to one party. There are opponents of labor in both parties. An implied blanket endorsement of one party could well hurt Congressional candidates friendly to labor and help candidates who are unfriendly, thereby nullifying the sound policy laid down by those two immortals, Gompers, and McGuire, and putting into power another unfriendly Congress.

(Continued on page 27)

Editorial

A Study That Is Long Overdue

If someone asked you the question, where does your dollar go, if you are an average citizen you would have a perfect answer—namely, not very far. For indeed the dollar does not go very far these days, and week by week its powers of locomotion seem to get smaller and smaller. That much everyone understands fairly well.

But where the dollar goes after you let loose of it is a mystery that baffles everyone—including the boys with the letters after their names. So Uncle Sam has decided to solve the mystery. At the present time he is financing a survey to determine what happens to your dollar. He understands, of course, your Missus gets it first if you are a married man, but he is not interested in that phase of the buck's grand tour. What he wants to find out is what happens to it after the Missus takes it to the grocer or department store—how much of it goes for labor, for materials, for profits, for transportation, etc. He wants to know how much the primary producer gets, how much the jobber and the wholesaler and the retailer gouge out of it along the way. To our way of thinking such a survey has been long overdue.

Such information should be valuable in many ways. For one thing it should uncover the real culprits in the present inflationary spiral. Ever since the beginning of World War II, labor has been saddled with the blame for high prices. Every time there has been a price increase of any kind, labor has been lambasted by those who put the price increase into effect. It has been a convenient way to take the heat off themselves.

Labor costs have gone up—but we have a sneaking suspicion that they have gone up a lot less in the past ten years than have many other factors. In the last two years, the amount of money the average worker has had to spend after deductions has not increased a bit. In 1950 it amounted to $1,455 per person. In the second quarter of this year it was still $1,455. Both of these figures were based on constant prices so that the comparison would be valid and fair.

In the two years, productivity increased by about 11 per cent; which means the average worker produced 11 per cent more goods per day. During the same period wages rose less than three per cent. When tax increases are considered, the average worker makes 39c per week less than he did two years ago, figured in constant prices.

In the meantime, living costs have climbed steadily for all for two or three months. And many economists are predicting still higher prices in the future.

If Uncle Sam can succeed in actually finding out what happens to the dollar your Missus and mine spends, perhaps something can be done about checking inflation. Somewhere along the line we suspect somebody is doing a little plain and fancy profiteering. If there are such culprits, a survey such as Uncle Sam is undertaking should smoke them out.

All It Takes Is Unity

(By THOMAS L. SLATER, Secretary-Treasurer, Local Union No. 1, Chicago Illinois.)

Do you know what is best for you, and if you do, do you always act in your own best interests? If you are a workingman, it seems that the answer to both questions must be no, at least in three-fourths of the cases.

If only one-half of the people of a nation were banded together for a common goal, its achievement would be a foregone conclusion. As obvious as this is, it seems ridiculous that less than one-fourth, or 15,000,000 of 65,000,000 workers in America are members of labor organizations.

Businessmen and employers have learned the true value of organization. Less than 4,000,000 employers, through multiple memberships, comprise over 25,000,000 memberships in business-employer organizations. (We once heard of a man who was a member of seventy business-employer associations, but didn't hire a single union employee.)

Men on the management end of business have shown that they know how to make their organizations work for them, but the workingman still has that difficult lesson to learn.

In a community where the residents are primarily businessmen, observe the records of the men elected. Laboring men out-number businessmen by about 16 to 1, yet the latter group mostly controls the government by organization and selective voting.

When a majority of workers realize the value of united action, then and only then will the great number of advantages possible to the few be available to all. It is not hard to visualize these advantages—no more insecurity and unemployment, higher living standards throughout the world, more advantageous and just price, wage and tax laws put into effect, shorter working hours and higher minimum wages, decent pensions and retirement provisions and adequate medical care for all.

Our government was established on a basis of equal rights for all, but it did not guarantee those rights to those who were too indolent to protect what was theirs under law. Liberty must be guarded by the individual. It exists only so long as it is protected.

Today many tyrannical men are searching for ways to remove the power of the individual to increase their own power. They band together in their strong cliques and use every means which they have to perpetuate what they think is best for them.

The perpetuation of democracy depends upon the zealous participation of a great majority of the people, interested in protecting the interests of all.

As individuals we can do little, but our combined strength, united under the banner of labor, can help this nation continue as a citadel of freedom and opportunity in a world of want and oppression.

Consistency Is Indeed a Jewel

It was old Bill Shakespeare who first compared consistency to a jewel because both are so rare. The years since Shakespeare's time have only proved him right in most of the things he said.

Consistency is indeed a jewel—and a rare one at that, especially in government. Over the past several years, one branch of the Federal Government (the Justice Department) has indicted all the top leaders of the communist

party in the United States on the grounds that they have been conspiring to overthrow the government by violence. At the same time, another branch of the government (the National Labor Relations Board) has been leaning over backwards to see that communists are not run off the job or kicked out of unions for any reasons other than non-payment of dues. Let us hasten to add that the Board is not doing this because it is sympathetic to communists but rather because the Taft-Hartley Law requires it to follow this course.

What brought all this to mind was a recent arbitration case in Detroit. It seems that an employe in one of the big automobile plants was a member of the communist party. A number of people suspected it but had no clear-cut proof. Then a Congressional Committee named him a full-fledged party member.

When this proof of his party affiliations became known, resentment against him welled up throughout the plant. He began getting something less than cordial treatment from his fellow employes. In fact feeling ran so high, the company decided to send him home for his own safekeeping.

The Red went home but he appealed the right of anyone to discipline him. The case was assigned to an arbitrator. After hearing all the evidence, the arbitrator decided in favor of the party member and ordered him reinstated with back pay.

As we see it, the thing that is involved here is a principle, a principle involving the right of good, honest Americans to choose those with whom they want to work.

In the pre-Taft-Hartley days some discretion in this regard rested in the hands of the unions. Over a period of time, unions did a better job of eliminating Reds than have all other agencies combined. But along came the framers of the Taft-Hartley Law with ideas of their own. They made it illegal for any union to demand the dropping of a man for anything other than non-payment of dues—which means Joe Stalin himself could work in an American industry with impunity so long as he kept his dues paid up in time.

And this brings to mind something else that borders on the ironic. Today there are some national figures who gained prominence on their thundering denunciations of communism. They are the great heroes in the anti-communist crusade. Nobody heard of them ten years ago. Yet the communist menace is not a recent development. It existed away back in the 1920's and 1930's as ominous and as dangerous as it is today. The only difference is that in those days all communistic efforts were devoted to trying to take over the labor movement.

Had it not been for fearless and far-sighted men such as William L. Hutcheson and Frank Duffy and Bill Green, they might have succeeded too. As early as 1926 our United Brotherhood proclaimed the treacherousness of communism and warned that communism and all its shifty fronts were in no way compatible with genuine trade unionism.

What the big wheels of anti-communism who now sit in Washington were doing in those days is not known. They were as quiet then as they are vehement today. For their efforts they get elected to high offices while the hundreds of union men who faced communism year in and year out and fought it to a standstill get the Taft-Hartley Law for their reward.

Consistency is indeed a jewel.

(Continued from page 23)

3. History has proved that partisan politics are a grave danger to organized labor. Nothing can more quickly divide, disrupt and weaken the labor movement than partisan politics. On the other hand, a policy of rewarding labor's political friends and punishing labor's enemies, without concern for party labels, serves only to nurture, enhance and strengthen the solidarity and economic strength of the labor movement.
4. Furthermore as affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is on a voluntary basis, the question of endorsement of any candidate should be left to each individual organization to determine the course they wish to take and by doing so the American Federation of Labor would then preserve its traditional policies."

NOTE: The statement as well as our position was further emphasized in circular letter to each member, Local Union, District Council, State and Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation insurance for States of Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1953 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of employers' liability insurance (workmen's compensation) for States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Oregon and Washington and Dominion of Canada, amount statutory, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1953 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of bond of General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, in the sum of $20,000 for one year expiring August 23, 1953, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Same was noted and filed with other fidelity bonds of the United Brotherhood.

At the February 1952 meeting of the General Executive Board, as well as the meeting of the Board in April 1952, communications were read in reference to case filed by the United Brotherhood with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the International Association of Machinists filing unfair labor practice charges against our Brotherhood, as well as our Local Unions under the Labor Management Act.

Chairman M. A. Hutcheson further reported what had transpired in regard to this situation. Further communications were read which were in exchange of correspondence between President of the American Federation of Labor and International Association of Machinists as of August 25, 1952.

The General Executive Board decided that General President M. A. Hutcheson should follow the matter through with Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor inasmuch as the Machinists Organization has not complied with the request of the Executive Council. The matter of reply to letter of August 25, 1952 was left in the hands of the General President.

Communications from Chicago District Council, Chicago, Illinois, advising that the injunction issued in 1914 against their Council, its officers and agents in the City of Chicago, as instituted by Anderson and Lind Manufacturing Company has been finally dissolved as of July 10, 1952. Their Council completed negotiations and the Anderson and Lind Company will sign an agreement without any further delay was, upon motion, received as information. The President of the Council was commended by the General President for his activities in having the case withdrawn.

Appeal of Local Union 1867, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of Frank Wesley Buchanan for the reason the Local Union was in arrears and out of benefit standing at the time of death of the individual was considered. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 262, San Jose, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Mae F. Leek, wife of Alvin W. Leek, a member

of said Local Union, was considered and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained for the reason he was over fifty years old when initiated.

Appeal of Local Union 2969, Portland, Oregon from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Glenn Raven of Local Union 2969 was considered, and, upon motion, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Claim for funeral donations in the name of Eddie Cannette, deceased member of Local Union 1667, Biloxi, Mississippi, which was previously before the General Executive Board, was referred to the General President for further disposition.

Communication from Local Union 2403, Richland, Washington, in reference to resolution submitted to the 26th General Convention of the United Brotherhood, which resolution was referred to the General Executive Board was further discussed by the Board as was done in previous meetings, and as the resolved portion of the resolution relates itself to a special study of the needs of maintenance carpenters as compared to the needs of construction carpenters, etc., the Board decided to have the General Secretary secure additional information from the Local Union that submitted the resolution.

Appeal of Local Union 2396, Seattle, Washington, from the decision of the General President in reference to pile driving work in the Pasco area, which work is being manned by members of Local Union 2416, and ruling that job would continue as it was without any change in conditions. After a complete and thorough discussion the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained.

Appeal of K. H. Schoenewey, Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Indiana, from the ruling of the General President to the effect that Brother Amos Stevens, a member of Local Union 60, would be recognized as a delegate to the District Council.

The ruling of the General President in this instance was predicated on an appeal received from Amos Stevens, protesting the decision of Local Union 60 in declaring him ineligible as a candidate for delegate to the Indianapolis District Council.

The ruling of the General President in this case, dated July 8, 1952, was brought to the attention of the Board, after which the ruling of the General President was sustained unanimously and the appeal of Schoenewey to the General Executive Board was dismissed.

Appeal of Allen Johnson, Local Union No. 36, Oakland, California, against the decision of the General President on the appeal filed by Gunnar Benonys against the action taken by the Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, California in the case in which Allen Johnson was the defendant, was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board.

The appeal submitted by Allen Johnson was not entertained by the Board for the reason that he failed to submit his appeal within thirty days, and did not comply with the direction of the General President.

Appeal of Michael J. Fitzpatrick against the decision of the General President in the case of M. J. Fitzpatrick vs. Carpenters' District Council of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Timothy Walsh against the decision of the General President in the case of T. Walsh vs. Carpenters' District Council of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2313, Meridian, Mississippi, from the decision of representative who was assigned to make an investigation on telegram received by the General President. After carefully considering same the Board unanimously concurred in the reply of the General President as well as decision rendered and the appeal was dismissed.

Utah State Council of Carpenters submitted a resolution whereby they petition assistance for the direct purpose of organizing new Carpenter Ladies' Auxiliaries and

helping to aid and enlarge thte membership in Carpenters Ladies' Auxiliaries. The Chairman stated that representatives are available when necessary to assist in such matters. It was also concluded that the organizing has always been taken care of through our Local Unions and Councils as they are in a position to know how the best results may be obtained and the Council so be informed.

Request for contribution from the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., was, upon motion, left in the hands of the General President.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana and their report as of June 30, 1952 find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly financial statement.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned on September 21, 1952 to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

Report of the Delegates to the Seventy-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

The Seventy-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, New York beginning on September 15th and continued in session until September 23, 1952.

Addresses of welcome were made by officials in the labor movement from the state and city. Also, addresses of welcome were extended by the Mayor of New York City and the Governor of the State. Likewise many addresses were made by various dignitaries from the state and nation, as well as from foreign countries.

The final report of the Credential Committee shows 665 delegates in attendance, representing national and international unions, departmets, etc., as herewith listed:

		Delegates
97	National and International Unions	396
4	Departments	4
39	State Branches	39
157	Central Labor Unions	157
68	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	66
2	Fraternal Organizations	3
367	Total	665 Total

The total membership of the affiliated National and International organizations and the directly chartered unions was 8,098,302 as of June 30, 1952. This is based on actual per capita tax received from the affiliated unions.

The Executive Council's report contained 239 pages of various subjects on current issues and statistical items as well as other information transpiring during the period of their report. Herewith listed are some of the principal items mentioned in their report:

Changes of Title.
Pension Pamphlet.
World Affairs.
A. F. of L. in International affairs.
International Labor Organization.
Labor Representation in the United Nations.
Wage Developments.
Economic Reports.
Development in Social Security.
Apprentice Training.
Housing.
National Legislation.

State Legislation.
Taxation.
Education.
Organizing Activities.
Labor Legislation.
Public Relations.

Under caption of Fraternal Delegates—mention was made of selection of fraternal delegates. The Executive Council was authorized by the San Francisco 1951 Convention to select two delegates to the British Trades Union Congress to attend the 1952 Congress. John R. Stevenson, First Vice-President of our Brotherhood, was honored as one of the fraternal delegates to the 1952 Congress, which was held at Margate, England, September 1st to 5th.

It was also of great satisfaction to make mention of one of our representatives of the United Brotherhood; namely, James B. Graham, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, as the fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to the Seventy-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the Executive Council disclosed that benefit services of the National and International Unions amounted to $84,396,611.02 for 1951. These benefits, by the trade union movement, were given directly to its members through various donations such as death, sickness, unemployment, old age, disability, etc.

There were several changes of titles which were submitted to the Executive Council. The changes in titles as requested were approved. The Committee, in their report, recommended concurrence and were so adopted by the Convention. The changes are as follows:

National Agricultural Workers Union—to "National Farm Labor Union"

Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America—to "Commercial Telegraphers Union"

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters—to "International Brotherhood of Operative Potters"

The Committee on Laws which presented and concluded their report on the fourth day had two proposals to amend the Constitution of the Federation, which were, in effect, to amend Article 3, Section 9 and other proposals related to state political activity. Neither proposal was adopted as submitted and subsequently there were no changes made in the A. F. of L. Constitution during the entire convention.

There were 144 resolutions presented and the majority were referred to the Resolutions Committee. Others were referred to the various committees and duly reported to the convention.

As usual resolutions dealt with many subjects, such as:

Amend Social Security Act.
Amend Veterans Insurance Act 1946.
Gompers Memorial (City of Hope).
A. F. of L. Radio Programs.
Constitutional Amendment on Taxation.
Creation of A. F. of L. Department to assist State Federations on Legislation.
Primary Elections—Direct Primary Presidential Elections.
Excise Tax.
Narcotic Drug Act.
Physically Handicapped.
Housing.
Flood Control and Reclamation.
Civil Defense.
U. S. Copyright Law.
Peter J. McGuire Memorial.

The resolution committee recommended concurrence in the P. J. McGuire resolution and it was so adopted by the convention. The two resolves of the resolution are as follows:

"Resolved, that the delegates to the Seventy-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor express to the executive officers and the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America their sincere appreciation for having demonstrated

in a practical way that labor does not forget its champions and its trail blazers, and be it further

"Resolved, that because of the great historic importance of the addresses delivered at the dedication of the Peter J. McGuire Memorial, they be printed as an appendix to the proceedings of this Seventy-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The report of the resolution committee on creating a department to assist State Federations on legislation is as follows:

"Committee is in sympathy with increasing legislative guidance and service to State Federations and recommends that the officers of the A. F. of L. give consideration to placing some one in charge and thereby expand the A. F. of L. activities."

"The Resolution Committee made an extensive report on the Council's report under caption of Developments under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Concrete evidence is provided by the Executive Council of the way in which recent actions by the courts and the National Labor Relations Board have abridged the rights of workers, imposed ruinous financial burdens upon unions, and have invaded the workers' freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is a clear and urgent necessity, not only for the preservation of the rights of labor, but also for the maintenance of sound labor-management relations and of industrial peace. Board procedures and court decisions which today are a burden and a threat to organized labor may tomorrow become the source of the destruction of the labor movement itself if unemployment should become widespread with workers competing for jobs.

Before the 83rd Congress convenes, labor must have ready factual evidence bringing out specifically the injustices, inequities and dangers of the Taft-Hartley Act. This should become the basis for our legislative program in the next Congress whereby the obnoxious, dangerous and unjust provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 could be removed and proposals for sound and equitable enactments could be placed before Congress.

We realize divergent views are entertained by some of our affiliates as how best to meet the emergencies and exigencies experienced under the Taft-Hartley Law and of future difficulties to be experienced. Then, too, differences exist regarding provisions that should replace those of this restrictive law. All are in agreement that unity of approach as well as in spirit are essential to success.

To this end, the Building Trades Department proposed and the Executive Council approved the appointment of a Special Committee representative of every segment of our affiliates as to trade and callings, assigned to make a comprehensive study of experiences had and dangers anticipated, compile and consolidate this knowledge and information, devise and prepare a constructive, fair, and equitable legislative proposal for Congressional consideration and enactment after having received approval by the Executive Council—and to formulate a program to secure the early enactment of such Congressional proposal into law.

We are, indeed indebted to the Building Trades Department for the submission of this proposal to the officers of the Executive Council for their immediate, responsive and full compliance, and we look with confidence to the cooperation and support of all our affiliated unions in the furtherance of this study and in their support of the program to be outlined to bring about an early, fair, and equitable law."

The committee recommendations were adopted.

In furtherance to the aforementioned subject—the committee on the Building and Construction Trades Department makes reference to the Act affecting the Building Trades and the efforts of the department to obtain relief through Senate Bill 1973. The committee's report was adopted and reads in part, as follows:

"The Bill was introduced on August 9, 1951. Public hearings were held from August 29 through September 4, 1951. Nine months after conclusion of the hearings, the Bill was favorably reported by the Senate Labor Committee on May 5, 1952, and on May 12, 1952, the Bill was unanimously passed by the Senate and sent to the House of Representatives where it was referred to the House Committee on Labor and Education. Chairman Barden, Democrat of North Carolina refused to hold public hearings on the Bill

or to take any action which would permit the Bill to come up for vote on the floor of the House. Consequently Congress adjourned before any action was taken by the House.

The report of the Department points out many of the injustices of the Taft-Hartley Act as it is presently being applied to organized labor. The report states that one day there is a court decision requiring one union to ignore another union's picket line, next it's either an NLRB ruling or a court decision declaring a union who strikes a non-union subcontractor to be in violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the Act. Next, it's use of injunction powers of the Act. Next it's the NLRB penalizing both unions and their employers for carrying out union security provisions of their mutually agreed upon contracts while at the same time the NLRB admittedly finds it impossible, because of the intermittent nature of the work to conduct representation elections which would make legal the very actions for which these unions and their employers are penalized. The report points out further that from many quarters it is learned that the NLRB in its administration of the Act has assumed the dictatorial position of telling unions and employers what is and what is not the proper subject matter for collective bargaining. It is also a matter of record that crippling damage actions are now being filed against unions for purported violations of the Act.

NOTE: The Executive Council appointed a special committee to study the problems arising out of the Taft-Hartley Act.

According to the report of the Union Label Trades Department, the next Union Industry Show will be held in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the period of April 18-25, 1953. This will be the eighth Union Industries Show.

The last Union Industry Show was held in the City of Boston, Massachusetts in which our Carpenters' District Council of Boston and Vicinity participated jointly with the General Officers in a display of union made products as well as an exhibition of skill and craftsmanship of our members.

Comments on this Union Industry Show to the Convention are attested with the following expressions:

"No greater demonstration of practical labor-management relations has occurred in the Northeastern section of the United States than the Union Industries Show, held May 17 through 24, 1952. This show was the greatest exhibition of any kind ever held in the New England area. Upwards to three quarters of a million spectators marched through Mechanics Building in Boston to view this all union spectacle.

"While the Union Industries Show held earlier this year did not establish a new attendance record over prior shows, it did set a record in viewers of the show in cities of comparable size. The 1952 show did exceed all prior shows in the degree of participation and in variety and quality of exhibits. With an aggregate value of twenty million dollars involved in the colorful and educational displays, the quality of the show was greatly enhanced by an additional number of 'live' exhibits; new exhibits employing the element of motion; and the special events held at intervals throughout the vast hall. The greater quality of the 1952 Union Industries Show is attested by the broader coverage given it by television, radio and the daily press than occurred in connection with any earlier show."

By action of the convention the selection of fraternal delegates and delegates to other bodies was referred to the Executive Council and the Council was empowered to make such selections of delegates as may be required by the American Federation of Labor.

William Green was elected for the 28th term as President and George Meany as Secretary-Treasurer for the 14th term. Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus of the Brotherhood, who attended for the fiftieth year as delegate to the American Federation of Labor, was extended the honor of nominating the Vice-Presidents as previously done at the St. Paul and San Francisco Conventions. All Vice-Presidents were elected as follows:

William L. Hutcheson, First Vice-President.
Matthew Woll, Second Vice-President.
George M. Harrison, Third Vice-President.
Daniel J. Tobin, Fourth Vice-President.
Harry C. Bates, Fifth Vice-President.
William C. Birthright, Sixth Vice-President.
William C. Doherty, Seventh Vice-President.
David Dubinsky, Eighth Vice-President.

Charles J. McGowan, Ninth Vice-President.
Herman Winter, Tenth Vice-President.
Daniel W. Tracy, Eleventh Vice-President.
William L. McFetridge, Twelfth Vice-President.
James C. Petrillo, Thirteenth Vice-President.

Official invitations were extended by three cities who wish to hold the next A. F. of L. Convention; namely, St. Louis, New Orleans, Miami. (New Orleans later withdrew). The question of selecting a convention city was referred to the Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson
Wm. L. Hutcheson
Frank Duffy
Albert E. Fischer
Charles W. Hanson
Ted Kenney
J. L. Hazard
Cecil O. Johnson
John R. Stevenson

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2355 Syracuse, N. Y.
3008 Fortuna, Calif.
2826 Las Vegas, New Mexico
2833 Louisville, Miss.
2834 Deming, New Mexico
2842 Powers, Ore.
2844 St. Romuald, Quebec, Can.
2034 Buffalo, N. Y.
2853 Cloverdale, Calif.
1051 Newport, Ark.
1123 Goshen, Ind.
2855 Johnson City, N. Y.
1379 North Miami, Fla.
2857 Burlington, Vt.
2200 Gallatin, Tenn.

UNION WAGE SCALES UP IN BUILDING TRADES

Wage scales of union workers in the building construction industry rose 1.3 per cent between July 1 and October 1, as compared with a rise of seven-tenths of 1 per cent in the same period last year, the U. S. Deparament's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced on the basis of its quarterly survey of 7 major building trades in 85 cities.

Higher pay scales were reported for 1 or more crafts in two-thirds of the cities studied. About a fifth of the 585,000 building trades workers covered were affected by pay increases.

The Bureau's estimate of the average wage scale of unionized building trades workers on October 1 was $2.60, or 31 cents above the level of July 3, 1950, and 39 cents above the January 3, 1950, estimated level of $2.21. The scales do not represent total hourly earnings of union labor, since they do not reflect rates for apprentices or premium rates. Overtime beyond the maximum daily and weekly hours is excluded.

Plasterers recorded the greatest gain over the 3-month period ending October 1, with an average increase of 4.8 cents an hour for all workers in the trade. Carpenters and building laborers had average advances of 4.3 and 3.7 cents an hour, respectively. About two-fifths of the adjustments reported during the quarter provided for an increase of 15 cents an hour, and 1 of every 10 was for 12.5 cents.

During the first 9 months of 1952, hourly scales of union building trades workers advanced about 6 per cent, compared with a rise of 4 per cent in the same period in 1951 and 5 per cent in 1950.

The scales on October 1 were approximately 27 per cent above the average for the 3 years (1947-49) preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

GEO. ANDERSON, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
PHILLIP ANDERSON, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
JOSEPH BADENOCH, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
EMIL E. BARNETT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JAKE BEIERS, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
THOMAS BENSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GLEN BIGELOW, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
FRANK BLAHA, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
OLIVER J. BOUDREAU, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH M. BRAUN, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
HENRY CABECEIRA, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
ALPHONSE E. CAMPOS, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
CLINT B. CHAPMAN, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
ARTHUR CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
ROY S. CHRISTIAN, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
GERALD COLE, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
J. J. COOK, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
WILLIAM COPPOCK, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
JOHN M. CRONE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MARIAN DOMBROWSKI, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
FRITHIOF DORSCH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JAMES F. DOYLE, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
FRED T. EARL, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
JOHN EK, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
HARVEY E. EMEIGH, L. U. 773, Braddock, Pa.
JOHN EZNEKIER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN J. FAIRCHILD, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
JOSEPH C. FETTY (C. J.), L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
A. M. FISACKERLY, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
E. H. FISHER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
EDWARD B. FOX, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
FRANK FREEMAN, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
WILLIAM G. FULMORE, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
PAT GALVIN, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
LOREN D. GARDNER, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
H. A. GENTLEMEN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GEORGE W. GIBSON, L. U. 249, Kingston, Ontario, Can.
GOVERT H. GOVERTSEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
E. GREINER, L. U. 1383, Sarasota, Fla.
BENJAMIN GUEDRY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
PAUL GUMBER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
F. I. HANKS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GEORGE HARTLING, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM B. HELMICK, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
FRED HENDERLONG, L. U. 1938, Crown Point, Ind.
EVERETT HIAM, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
J. D. HOFFMAN, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
J. L. HOLLEY, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
J. E. HUDNALL, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
CLARENCE A. HUMISTON, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
DEWEY J. HYMEL, Sr., L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
AMOS INGOLL, L. U. 990, Greenville, Ill.
CON. IVERSON, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
JOSEPH JAMESON, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
CARL T. JONES, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
OSCAR JOHANSON, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
ALFRED R. JOHNSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
FRANCIS JOHNSON, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
H. A. JOHNSON, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
HARVEY E. JORGES, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
NICK KALMES, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
JACK KARNE, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
WALTER S. KARO, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
DANIEL KEEFE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
VICTOR KELLER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HOWARD U. KELLY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
CHARLES KILLMON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY KLAUKE, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
ANDREW KRINIAK, L. U. 1132, Alpena, Mich.
CHAS. E. W. LARSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ERNEST LARSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN M. LESLIE, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
ERLING LIMA, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
T. J. MANIS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JACOB G. MANSPERGER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOSEPH H. MARTIN, Jr., L. U. 132, Arlington, Va.

In Memoriam

G. W. McDONALD, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
BOBBY E. McGEE, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
JOHN McKERNAN, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
SAM MERLIS, L. U. 67, Roxury, Mass.
EMIL MAX MITCHELL, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa.
O. A. MOHLE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD MOHR, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WLADYSLAW MUCHA, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
OLOF N. NAAS, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
OLE OLSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HOMER PATTERSON, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
SELMAR A. PAULSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN A. PETERSON, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
JOHN QUICK, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
PAT RAGEN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
F. W. REICHERT, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
JOHN W. RIKMAR, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
ANTHONY ROBERTSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
GLEN A. ROSS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
OSCAR RUUD, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
CHARLES O. SAND, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
M. K. SAXE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
TIMOTHY SCANLAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
RUDOLPH SCHAFFNER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
VICTOR E. SCHERER, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
WILLIAM SCHULINGKAMP, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CHARLES R. SCHWARTZ, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
WALTER P. SHAW, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
FLOYD SHERMAN, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
CHARLIE W. SMITH, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
HENRY STARK, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM E. STOLZ, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
MEREDITH, M. STRALEY, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
SHERMAN STUMBAUGH, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ANDREW SUTHERLAND, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH TENDZIEGOLSKI, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WM. THOMS, L. U. 5, St. Louis. Mo.
M. C. TYLER, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
BOYD WALKER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
W. L. WALTERS, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
E. J. WENDELL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WILLARD F. WIDGER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
ALBERT BERT WILL, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
JOHN WILLEVER, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J.
H. B. WILSON, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
S. D. WOOD, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
GUY WYLIE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WM. R. YANT, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa

New Construction Expenditures Drop Less Than Seasonally

Expenditures for new construction in October dropped slightly from $3.1 billion to $3.0 billion, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Building Materials Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The September-October decline was somewhat less than expected for that time of year, largely because private building construction held about even with the September dollar volume. October marked the fifth successive month in which total dollar outlay for new construction was 5 per cent or more above the year-ago monthly total.

Both private and public construction expenditures declined less than seasonally this October to totals of $1,982 million and $1,025 million, respectively. In the private sector, residential building remained steady at just above the billion-dollar level. Among the various types of non-residential building construction, school, church, commercial and industrial building rose somewhat. Public-utility construction was down by 5 per cent from September mainly because of declines in new work on the electric light, power, and gas-utility group.

For the first 10 months this year, new construction expenditures totaled $27,025 million, 4 per cent above the amount for the same 1951 period. When adjusted for price changes, however, construction activity was at about the same level for both years.

Private expenditures for new construction have been exceeding the year-ago monthly level since July, and by the end of October totaled $18, 066 million—almost equaling last year's January-October estimate. For the first 10 months of 1952, the dollar volume of private construction alone was slightly in excess of the entire public total.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

BRIDGEPORT BROTHERS HONOR MC GUIRE

Carpenters Annual Field Day, held August 9, by Local 115, of Bridgeport, Conn., was in commemoration of the memory of Peter J. McGuire. More than 300 members and friends attended the outing to pay tribute to the Father of Labor Day, and the Founder of the Brotherhood.

An old timer, Brother Fred Martin, was honored with the presentation of a pin commemorating fifty years of honorable membership and service in the United Brotherhood.





Among the possessions of Local 115 are two charters bearing the signature of Peter J. McGuire. The first charter was issued previous to amalgamation of the United Order and the Brotherhood.

Following the ceremonies a picnic dinner was held with a plentiful supply of food and refreshments for all.

The picture shows the presentation of the 50 year pin to Brother Martin. Others are as follows: Fred V. Hewitt, rec. sec.; Robert McLevy, business agent; James Robinson, pres.; Thomas J. Kane, past pres.; Martin and Nels J. Nelson, treasurer of the District Council.

The former presidents assembled to be photographed, at the right are shown left to right; Joseph Bennett, Thomas J. Kane, John Firth, Fred Hewitt, Pres. Robinson, and William Rauscher.

PENN. LOCAL CELEBRATES 42nd ANNIVERSARY

On October 11, 1952, Local Union No. 1050, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, celebrated the 42nd Anniversary of its founding with a banquet and show afterwards.

More than 800 members, their guests and families were in attendence.

Acting as toastmaster was 2nd General Vice-President O. William Blaier, who introduced the principal speaker, James McDevitt, chairman of Labor's League for Political Education, of the American Federation of Labor.

Local 1050 was chartered in 1910, its small membership consisting almost entirely of men of Italian ancestry. Its size grew steadily until the mid-thirties, when the depression cut the rolls down to 70 members in good standing. A membership drive began in 1937 and the numbers began increasing until today the local can claim a membership of more than 1000 men.

Among other distinguished guests present were: General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, of the 2nd District; T. P. O'Keefe, Pennsylvania State Council Secretary; and Charles Slinker, President of the Pennsylvania State Council.

Shown in the accompanying photograph are the guests and speakers, as they register very plainly their joy at the pleasant proceedings.



LARGE TURNOUT ENJOYS BANQUET ARRANGED BY L. U. 1050, PHILADELPHIA, PA., ON 42nd ANNIVERSARY

BRAINTREE CELEBRATES FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

Braintree, Massachusetts Local No. 1550 celebrated its first annual picnic and clambake on August 10, 1952. The affair was held at Little West Pond, near Plymouth, and over two hundred brothers, their wives and children were in attendance. Also present were members and families of Local No. 424, of Hingham.

Recreation was varied to suit the taste of young and old. For the youngsters there were water sports, and the older celebrants enjoyed a horseshoe pitching tournament, tug-o-war and racing and jumping contests.



The clambake was served in three sections; chowder and steamed clams at noon, the main bake of lobsters and assorted vegetables at two-thirty and at four-thirty the final course of barbecued chicken. After that everyone undoubtedly looked for a comfortable place to rest.

Since children are never satisfied, they were given hot dogs, chowder, peanuts, balloons and souveniers.

The occasion was truly an enjoyable one and gave the brothers a great opportunity to become better acquainted.

On the committee in charge of the festivities were; Brothers Harry Tassell, chairman; Henry Bates, Robert Morrill, refreshments; George Ritchie, Arthur Trudeau, Peter Steinemer, Theodore Lovell, and Joseph Emanuello, sports; and Karle Lovell in charge of finances.

The great success of this year's festivities insures a repeat performance for 1953.

OLDEST CANADIAN LOCAL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

The annual banquet of Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ontario, marked the 71st year of their existence under the charter of the United Brotherhood. The local was chartered December 18, 1881, just four months after the founding of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The banquet was held at Fischer's Hotel in tthe Burgundy Room, and was attended by 350 members, their guests and friends. Brother Peter Cadeau, president of the local was master of ceremonies. Guest speakers were Lawrence Groves, president of the Construction Association of Hamilton; Edmund Boyer, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters; and Norman Powell, business agent for the local.

A dance followed the dinner, lasting until the early hours of the morning.

Congratulations from the United Brotherhood to Canada's oldest local. May her next 71 years be as happy and helpful as the past years have been.

FLORIDA CARPENTERS DEDICATE HALL

Local 1250, of Homestead, Florida, on July 1st of this year, joined the growing number of locals which now have their own meeting hall. The new hall was over a year in the course of construction.

It was dedicated Labor Day, by Charles Valois, business agent and first vice-president of the Florida State Council. Brother Valois eulogized Peter J. McGuire, and lauded the members of Local 1250 for their leadership in union affairs in the state of Florida. The local is the second oldest in Dade County, chartered in 1912.

Following the dedication the members, their families and guests, retired to nearby Homestead Bayfront Park, where a picnic and fish fry completed the day's celebration.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL HONORS OLD--TIMERS

Local No. 5 honored the old-timers of the carpenters unions of the St. Louis District Council by a dinner and ceremonies at which they were presented 50 year pins.



Shown in the accompanying pictures are top photo, from left to right: William Kiehee, and his daughter Marie; Mrs. Fred Feist and Mr. Feist; Mrs. C. F. Evers, her daughter, Dora and Mr. Evers; Mrs. Edward Lutzeier and Mr. Lutzeier.

Second photo: Adolph Dambacher, and his brother, Joseph ; Mrs. Lena Hintermayr, representing her husband John, escorted by Louis Gessll; Mrs. Oscar M. Miller, Sr., and Mr. Miller; Mrs. Bieholzer and Mrs. Eleanore Schmitz, representing their father, William Thoms.

Third photo: Charles Gruet; Willis M. Anderson, with son and daughter-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Anderson; Hazel Diener, representing her father, Charles Diener; Mrs. William Liedel with Mr. Liedel; and Elizabeth K. Winterhoff with her father, Mr. Charles J. Winterhoff.

D. Richard Adams, senior business agent of the St. Louis District Council of Carpenters presided at the celebration held September 4th, in Gambrinus hall in South St. Louis. Adams presented the pins and spoke in honor of the old carpenters, lauding them for their loyalty and integrity in remaining true to their union organization.

Our congratulations to the old-timers, Local No. 5 and the St. Louis District Council.



SAN DIEGO LADIES CELEBRATE 25th ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 170, of East San Diego, California. Our meetings are held at Local No. 1571 Hall, 3670 Fairmount Avenue.

Last November we celebrated our 25th Anniversary with a party for all members and their husbands, honoring all charter members, honorary members, the first installing officer, Brother Royal Parks; past presidents, Mrs. Mabel Parker of Inglewood, president of the State Carpenters Auxiliary; and Mrs. Phyllis Nelson from El Cajon Auxiliary, board member for the Deep South District at that time.

The Drill Team furnished the entertainment, appearing for the first time in a dancing drill in their new formals.

We are affiliated with the A. F. of L. Womens Auxiliary Council to the Central Labor Council of San Diego County. Sister Lois Wilhite is 2nd vice-president of that group.

At present we are working on our big money making event of the year; a bazaar and turkey dinner, which will take place on November the 8th. The funds which are gathered at such events are used to help charitable organizations and needy friends. We also do charitable work through the Womens Auxiliary Council, as well as helping with precinct work for Labor's League for Political Education.

In the past few months four of our Sisters have passed on. Our kindest respect go to Birdie Mathis, Ethel Mercer, Bertha Grim and Francis Norwood. Sister Grim had been a member of Auxiliary No. 170 for 23 years, having missed only five meetings in that time.

Our present officers are as follows: Neva Garnett, president; Lura Nebelong, vice-president; Frances Wirth, treasurer; Ada Teachout, secretary; Mabel Tessier, conductress; Jennie Gordon, warden; and Margaret Eason, Thelma Roggers, and Lenore Small, trustees.

Ada C. Teachout, Secretary

PORTLAND AUXILIARY KEEPS ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 489, of Portland, Oregon.

Our newly elected officers for the ensuing year were installed July 18th, and are as follows:

Mrs. George Griffith, president, Mrs. Phil Erickson, vice-president; Mrs. Henry Fink, recording secretary; Mrs. M. Neff, financial secretary; Mrs. Lyle Hiller, conductress; Mrs. Frank Wagner, warden; and Mrs. R. Taylor, Mrs. William Johnson, and Mrs. M. Toljer, trustees.

Our business meetings are held on the first Friday of each month. The third Friday is a social affair which is always held at a member's home. At these meetings, a buffet luncheon is served, and we play cards.

Each member has a secret pal with whom she exchanges gifts.

At our Valentine Party we identify ourselves to the pal of the previous year.

During the summer we have picnics and dinners and white elephant sales which all help to bring us closer together.

We are now looking forward to our Annual Christmas party.

Drop in on us. Won't you?

Here's hoping to be with you on these pages again next year.

Fraternally,

Betty Fink

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 291

Stucco Finish.—For outside wall finish, stucco has a wide field of usefulness. It will work over almost any kind of wall, brick, stone, cement, cement blocks, metal and wood. To insure a good stucco job, good material is a first requisite. But that is not all—a good foundation is all-important, which should be adequately reinforced, just as the stucco should be reinforced. Cracks in stucco usually result from the settling of the foundation, especially those that are not properly reinforced, and must support walls of some kind of masonry. If the superstructure is of wood, the frame must be well braced and otherwise substantially built.

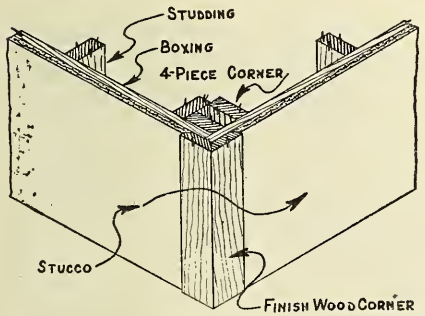


Fig. 1

Stucco does not have to be painted to prevent deterioration. But if painting is desired for appearance, it can be painted more economically than outside finish of wood. Whether stucco is painted or not, it makes a pleasing contrast with nature, for it blends well with vines, shrubs, trees, etc.

Wood Corners for Stuccowork.—Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a part of a corner of a building that is finished on the outside with stucco. In this case, wood corners that have a mitered point are used. The studding, boxing and the 4-piece corner post are pointed out at the top of the illustration. This supporting work must be substantial when the outside is finished with stucco. The irregular lines running through the stucco, as shown to the top, represent metal lath. Notice how the back corners of the corner boards are chamfered to keep the stuccowork from curling.

Corner Grounds.—Fig. 2 is another perspective view of a corner of a building that is to be finished with stucco. Here a corner ground is put on as a guide for the

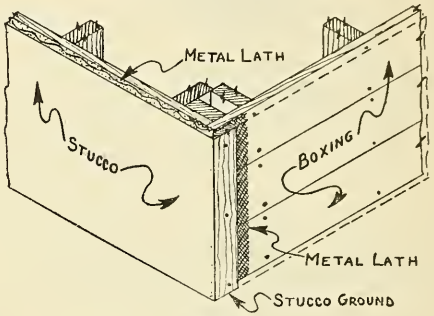


Fig. 2

stuccowork. This ground, as will be observed, has a 45-degree bevel on the edge that guides the plasterer. At the left, the stucco is in place. When this is thoroughly set, the ground is removed, and the part to the right, where the boxing is pointed out will be stuccoed. The dotted lines indicate how much stucco (reinforced) will

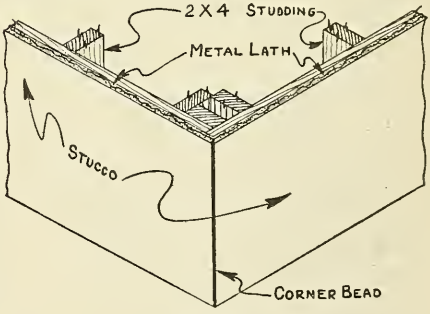


Fig. 3

be put on. In order to prevent the ground from chipping the stucco, when it is removed, a coating of hard oil should be applied to the beveled edge. This oil should be of a quality that will leave no discoloration or stain on the stuccowork.

Rust-Proof Corner Bead.—Fig. 3 shows a corner finish for stuccowork that gives excellent results. Here a rust-proof metal corner bead is used to form the corner. At the top the metal-lath reinforcing is pointed out—also the studding. Fig. 4 shows an economical way of finishing a stucco corner. Here the boxing boards are cut on a 45-degree angle at the corner, which makes it possible to round the corner and still have enough stucco on it to make it substantial.

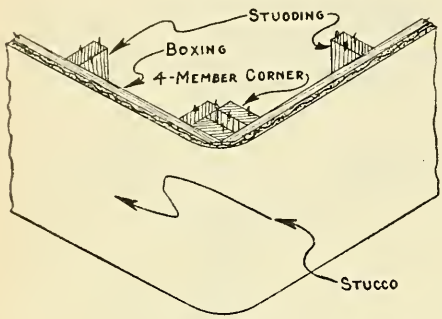


Fig. 4

Study and compare this corner with the three shown previously. Fig. 5 shows two ways of forming corners with offsets. The one to the left has a blind wood corner between the stucco and the boxing, while the one to the right is formed entirely of stucco.

False Half-Timber Work.—Fig. 6 shows a gable of a building that shows two methods of handling false half-timber work. To the left and half-timber work is put on at a 45-degree angle, but to the right it is shown in a perpendicular position. The roof has a half pitch. Other designs will

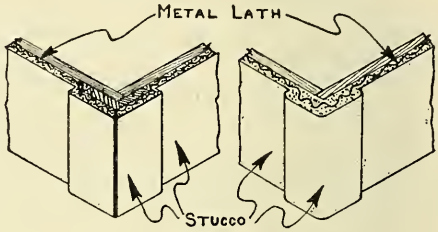


Fig. 5

readily suggest themselves, if novelty is desired.

Wood Belt Courses.—Fig. 7 shows four cross sections of wood belt courses. The upper drawing shows to the left a cross section of a simple wood belt course. At the

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center is shown a wood belt course with a watertable supported by a bed molding. To the right is shown a face view in part, of the belt course shown in cross section at the center. This is the conventional belt-course construction. The bottom drawings show to the left a cross section of a wood belt

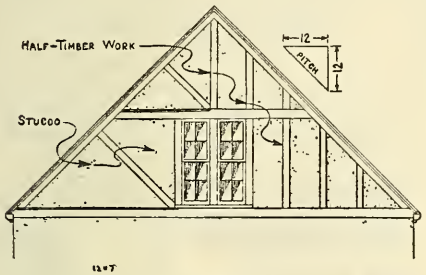
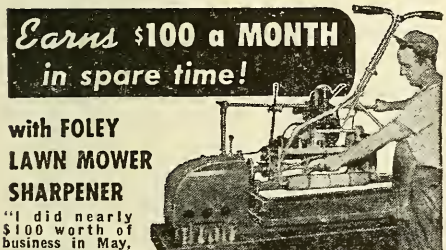


Fig. 6

course that has a little novelty in its design. The one shown at the center is a sort of modification of the conventional belt course shown directly above it. These two, as pointed out with indicators, are provided with tin flashing, to throw off the water.



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Notice the chamfer on the back of the bottom edges. To the right is a face view of the cross section shown at the center. The extra lines shown at the top of the belt courses to the left in Fig. 6, indicate belt courses with caps, while the omission of these lines to the right indicates that the

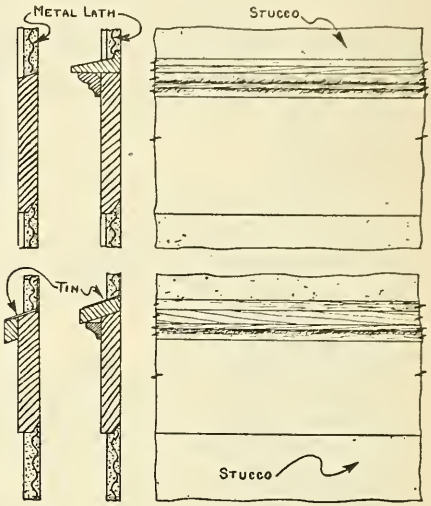


Fig. 7

belt courses are of a simple design, similar to what is shown in cross section to the upper left.

Designs of False Half-Timbers.—Fig. 8 shows at the bottom four cross sections of false (or sham) half-timbers, and immediat-

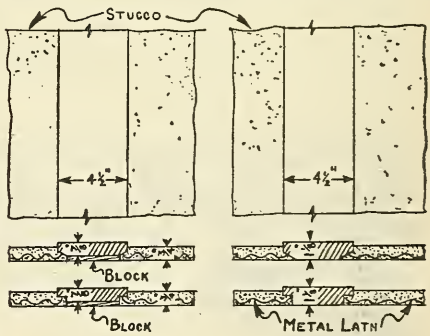


Fig. 8

ely above them are shown face views, in part, of such work. The width and thickness of these are shown in figures. The two cross sections shown to the left are blocked out —the upper one is chamfered on the back corners, while the bottom one is rabbeted.

The same is true of the two cross sections shown to the right, which are made of 1⅛-inch stuff, and need no blocking. Metal lath reinforcing is shown by the irregular lines. Fig. 9 shows two other designs of sham half-timber work. The cross section to the left shows the board nailed flat against the rough stucco with the dash coat

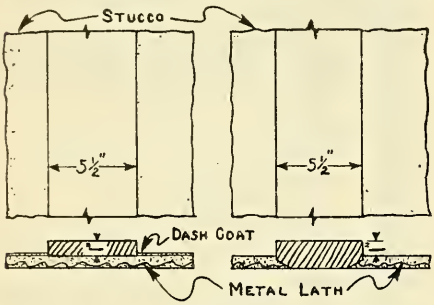


Fig. 9

applied afterward. The cross section shown to the right is made of 2-inch stuff, and is nailed against the boxing. This has the two back corners chamfered. Face views in part are shown by the top drawings.

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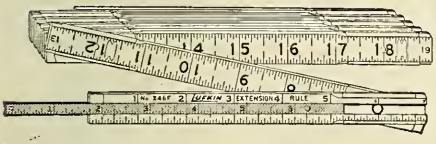
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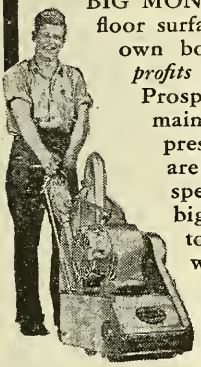
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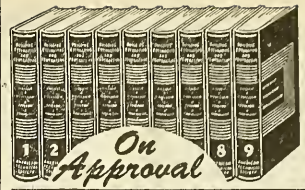
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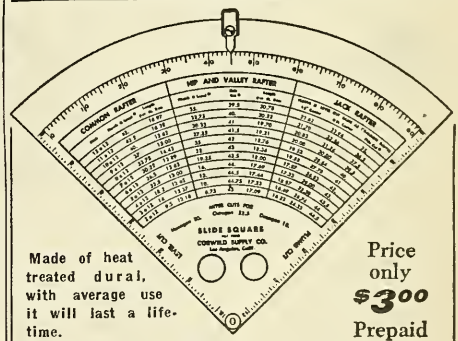
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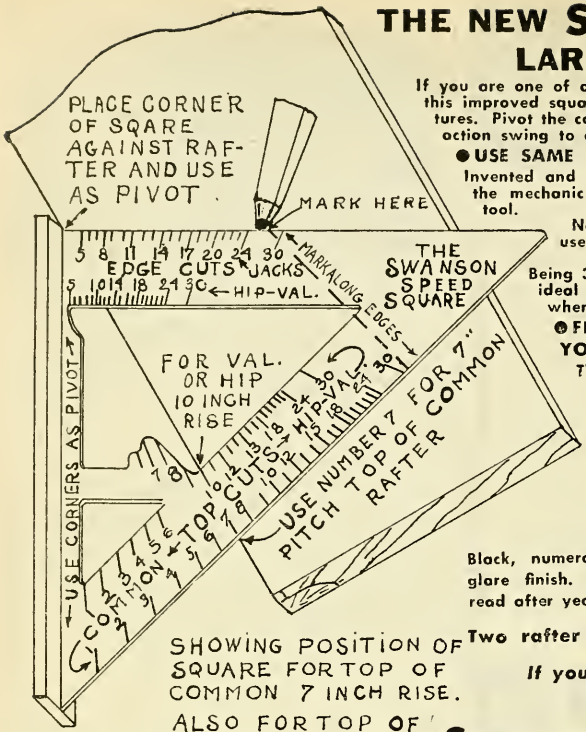
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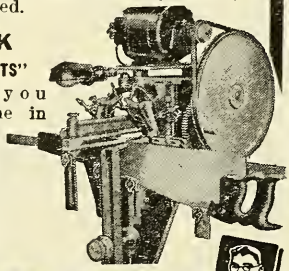
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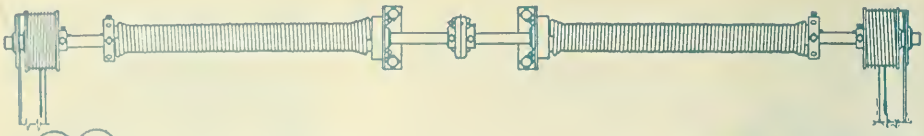
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